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FROM

*E. Con. J. G. Bourinot,*  
*of Ottawa.*

*4 Dec. 1891.*









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JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

C A N A D A.

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VOLUME XIII.

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# JOURNALS

OF THE

# HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

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FROM THE 18TH FEBRUARY TO THE 15TH MAY, 1879,  
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

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IN THE FORTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR  
SOVEREIGN LADY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE 1st SESSION OF THE 4th PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

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SESSION, 1879.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

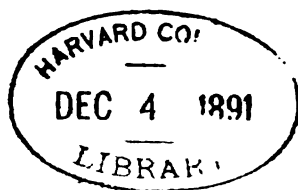
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VOLUME XIII.

Can. Dec. 10. 6. 5



*Gift of  
Hon. J. A. Bennett*

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PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

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# CANADA.



## PROCLAMATIONS.

DUFFERIN.

[L.S.]

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the NINETEENTH day of JUNE instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS, on the TENTH day of the month of MAY last past, we thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the NINETEENTH day of the month of JUNE instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of the month of JULY next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS,** Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboyne of Clandeboyne, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboyne of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath. Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FOURTEENTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in the Forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
RICHARD POPE,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

*DUFFERIN.*

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the TWENTY-NINTH day of JULY instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the FOURTEENTH day of the month of JUNE last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the TWENTY-NINTH day of the month of JULY instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the SEVENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SIXTH day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in the Forty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

*DUFFERIN.*

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS, We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the SEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER next.

Now KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly: and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said SEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in the Forty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
RICHARD POPE,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

#### DUFFERIN.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS, We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and do further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST instant, and to be returnable on the TWENTY-FIRST day of NOVEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand eight hundred and seven-eight, and in the Forty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
RICHARD POPE,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

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*DUFFERIN.*

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[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING :

**K**NOW YE, that We being desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, SUMMON and CALL together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, then and there to have conference and treaty with the Great Men and Senate of Our said Dominion.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in the Forty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

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*P. L. MACDOUGALL,*

General,

Administrator.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at our City of Ottawa, on the TWENTY-FIRST day of NOVEMBER instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

## A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS, on the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of AUGUST last past, We thought fit to prorogue our Parliament of Canada to the TWENTY-FIRST day of the month of NOVEMBER instant, at which time, at our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby con-voking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, on TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of the month of DECEMBER next, to meet Us, in Our Parliament

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of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS,** Our General, Sir PATRICK LEONARD MACDOUGALL, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Administrator of the Government of Canada, and Commander of Our Forces therein, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SIXTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in the Forty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
 RICHARD POPE,  
 Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
 Canada.

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*LORNE.*

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—**GREETING :**

**A PROCLAMATION.**

**WHEREAS,** Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the THIRTY-FIRST day of the month of DECEMBER instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now Know YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, on the EIGHTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, to meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS,** Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Councillor, Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL (commonly called the Marquis of LORNE), Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy eight, and in the Forty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
 RICHARD POPE,  
 Clerk of the Crown in Chancery Canada.

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 LORNE.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—GREETING :

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the EIGHTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, NEVERTHELESS, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, so that neither you, nor any of you, on the said EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY next, at Our City of Ottawa, to appear, are to be held and constrained: for WE DO WILL THAT you and each of you, be as to Us, in this matter, entirely exonerated; commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Councillor, Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL (commonly called the Marquis of LORNE), Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRD day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and in the Forty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery Canada.

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# RETURN

Of the names of the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons, pursuant to Writs of Election, bearing date at the City of Ottawa, the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, issued by His Excellency, The Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, then Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Electoral Districts.	Returning Officers.	Date of Election.	Members Elected.	Remarks.
Addington .....	Registrar of the Counties of Lennox and Addington .....	Sept. 17.....	John McRory .....	
Algoma .....	C. J. Bampton, Registrar .....	Oct. 3.....	Simon James Dawson .....	
Bothwell .....	Registrar of the County of Kent .....	Sept. 17.....	Hon. David Mills .....	
Brant, N.R. ....	Sheriff of the County of Brant .....	do 17.....	Gavin Fleming .....	
do S.R. ....	Registrar of the County of Brant .....	do 17.....	William Paterson .....	
Brookville .....	Albert E. Richards .....	do 17.....	William Fitzsimmons. ..	
Bruce, N.R. ....	Sheriff of the County of Bruce .....	do 17.....	John Gillies .....	
do S.R. ....	Registrar of the County of Bruce .....	do 17.....	Alexander Shaw .....	
Cardwell .....	Registrar of the County of Peel .....	do 17.....	Thomas White .....	
Carleton .....	Sheriff of the County of Carleton .....	do 17.....	John Rochester .....	
Cornwall, Town .....	John Copeland, Registrar .....	do 17.....	Darby Bergin .....	
Dundas .....	Registrar of the County of Dundas .....	do 17.....	John Sylvester Ross .....	
Durham, E.R. ....	Robert N. Waddell, Sheriff .....	do 17.....	Arthur T. H. Williams.	
do W.R. ....	Registrar of the West Riding of the County of Durham .....	do 17.....	William Harvey Burk .....	
Elgin, E.R. ....	Sheriff of the County of Elgin .....	do 17.....	Thomas Arkell .....	
do W.R. ....	Registrar of the County of Elgin .....	do 17.....	George Elliott Casey .....	
Essex .....	Registrar of the County of Essex .....	do 17.....	Jas. Colbrooke Patterson	

RETURN of the names of the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

Electoral Districts.	Returning Officers.	Date of Election.	Members Elected.	Remarks.
Frontenac .....	R. M. Rose, Registrar .....	Sept. 17.....	Geo. Airey Kirkpatrick.	
Glengarry .....	Registrar of the County of Glengarry..	17.....	John McLennan .....	
Grenville, S.R. ....	Registrar of the County of Grenville..	do 17.....	John Philip Wisser. ....	
Grey, S.R. ....	Sheriff of the County of Grey .....	do 17.....	George Jackson.....	
do E.R. ....	Registrar of the South Riding of the County of Grey.....	do 17.....	Thomas S. Sproule.....	
Grey, N.R. ....	Registrar of the North Riding of the County of Grey .....	do 17.....	Samuel J. Lane .....	
Haldimand .....	Registrar of the County of Haldimand...	do 17.....	David Thompson.....	
Halton .....	Registrar of the County of Halton .....	do 17.....	William McDougall .....	
Hamilton, City .....	Thomas Beasley, City Clerk .....	do 17.....	Francis Edwin Kilvert, & Thomas Robertson.	
Hastings, W.R. ....	Registrar of the County of Hastings .....	do 17.....	James Brown.....	Election declared void.
do E.R. ....	Hiram Holden, merchant.....	do 17.....	John White.....	Accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
do N.R. ....	Sheriff of the County of Hastings .....	do 17.....	Mackenzie Bowell .....	
Huron, N.R. ....	Thomas Holmes.....	do 17.....	Thomas Farrow .....	
do C.R. ....	Registrar of the South Riding of the County of Huron .....	do 17.....	Horace Horton .....	Accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
do S.R. ....	Sheriff of the County of Huron .....	do 17.....	Malcolm Colin Cameron.	
Kent.....	Sheriff of the County of Kent.....	do 17.....	Rufus Stephenson.....	
Kingston, City .....	E. J. Barker, Registrar .....	do 17.....	Alexander Gunn.....	
Lambton .....	Sheriff of the County of Lambton .....	do 17.....	Hon. Alex'r Mackenzie.	
Lanark, N.R. ....	Registrar of the North Riding of the County of Lanark .....	do 17.....	Daniel Galbraith.....	
do S.R. ....	Sheriff of the County of Lanark.....	do 17.....	John Graham Haggart..	
Leeds & Grenville, N.R.	Registrar of the County of Leeds.....	do 17.....	Charles Fred'k Ferguson	
Leeds, S.R. ....	William Patrick, Sheriff.....	do 17.....	David Ford Jones....	

Lennox.....	Sheriff of the Counties of Lennox and Addington .....	do	17.....	Edmund Hooper .....
Lincoln.....	Sheriff of the County of Lincoln.....	do	17.....	John Charles Rykert....
London, City.....	Registrar of the City of London.....	do	17.....	Hon. John Carling.....
Middlesex, E.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Middlesex.....	do	17.....	Duncan Macmillan.....
do N.R.....	William K. Atkinson.....	do	17.....	Timothy Coughlin.....
do W.R.....	Registrar of the West Riding of the County of Middlesex.....	do	17.....	George William Ross....
Monck.....	Registrar of the County of Welland.....	do	17.....	Lachlin McCallum.....
Muskoka.....	Registrar of the District of Muskoka.....	do	23.....	Alex'r Peter Cockburn..
Niagara.....	Registrar of the County of Lincoln.....	do	17.....	Patrick Hughes.....
Norfolk, S.R.....	James Henry McCall .....	do	17.....	William Wallace .....
do N.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Norfolk.....	do	17.....	John Charlton .....
Northumberland, W.R., E.R.,	Edmund Alexander Macnachten .....	do	17.....	Hon. James Cockburn...
do	Registrar of the East Riding of the County of Northumberland.....	do	17.....	Joseph Keeler .....
Ontario, S.R.....	Registrar of the County of Ontario .....	do	17.....	Francis Wayland Glen...
Ontario, N.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Ontario .....	do	17.....	George Wheeler .....
Ottawa, City.....	Registrar of the City of Ottawa .....	do	17.....	Joseph Merrill Currier, and Joseph Tasé.....
Oxford, N.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Oxford.....	do	17.....	Thomas Oliver .....
do S.R.....	Registrar of the County of Oxford.....	do	17.....	James Atcheson Skinner
Peel.....	Sheriff of the County of Peel.....	do	17.....	William Elliott.....
Perth, N.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Perth.....	do	17.....	Samuel Rollin Heeson ..
do S.R.....	Registrar of the South Riding of the County of Perth.....	do	17.....	James Trow .....
Peterborough, W.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Peterborough ..	do	17.....	George Hilliard .....
do E.R.,	Registrar of the County of Peterborough ..	do	17.....	John Burnham .....
Prescott.....	Sheriff of the County of Prescott.....	do	17.....	Felix Routhier.....
Prince Edward.....	Sheriff of the County of Prince Edward..	do	17.....	James Simeon McCuaig..
Renfrew, N.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Renfrew.....	do	17.....	Peter White .....
do S.R.....	Registrar of the County of Renfrew.....	do	17.....	William Bannerman ...
Russell.....	Registrar of the County of Russell.....	do	17.....	Hon. John O'Connor ...
Simcoe, N.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Simcoe.....	do	17.....	Dalton McCarthy .....
do S.R.....	Thomas Macouchy .....	do	17.....	William C. Little.....
Stormont.....	Sheriff of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	do	17.....	Oscar Fulton.....

Accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.

RETURN of the names of the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

Electoral Districts.	Returning Officers.	Date of Election.	Members Elected.	Remarks.
Toronto, West.....	Registrar of the City of Toronto.....	Sept. 17.....	John Beverley Robinson	Return not received. Special report of Returning Officer appended hereto.
do Centre .....	Sheriff of the County of York.....	17.....	Robert Hay.....	
do East.. ..	W. T. O'Rielly .....	do 17.....	Samuel Platt.....	
Victoria, S.R.....	Registrar of the County of Victoria.....	do 17.....	Arthur McQuade .....	
Victoria, N.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Victoria.....	do 17.....	Hector Cameron .....	
Waterloo, N.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Waterloo.....	do 17.....	Hugo Kranz.....	
do S.R.....	Registrar of the County of Waterloo.....	do 17.....	Samuel Merner.....	
Welland .....	Sheriff of the County of Welland.....	do 17.....	Chris. William Bunting.	
Wellington, N.R. ...	Registrar of the County of Wellington..	do 17.....	George Alexander Drew.	
do C.R.....	J. P. McMillan.....	do 17.....	.....	
do S.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Wellington ....	do 17.....	Donald Guthrie.....	
Wentworth, N.R.....	Registrar of the County of Wentworth..	do 17.....	Thomas Bain.....	
do S.R.....	Sheriff of the County of Wentworth .....	do 17.....	Joseph Rymal.....	
York, N.R.....	Registrar of the North Riding of the County of York.....	do 17.....	Frederick Wm. Strange.	
York, E.R.....	Samuel Wickson, Barrister.....	do 17.....	Alfred Boulbee.....	
do W.R. ....	J. M. Lawrence.....	do 17.....	Nathaniel C. Wallace....	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Argenteuil.....	Registrar of the County of Argenteuil.....	Sept. 17.....	Thomas Christie .....	Deceased.
Bagot .....	Registrar of the County of Bagot.....	do 17.....	Alfred Mousseau .....	
Beauce .....	Sheriff of the District of Beauce .....	do 17.....	Joseph Bolduc.....	
Beauharnois .....	Sheriff of the District of Beauharnois ....	do 17.....	Michael Caley.....	

Bellechasse .....	L. S. Forgues, Registrar.	do	17.....	Achille Larue.....	
Berthier.....	Registrar of the County of Berthier.....	do	17.....	Edward O. Cuthbert.....	
Bonaventure .....	J. G. LeBel, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Hon. Théodore Robitaille.....	
Brome .....	Sheriff of the District of Bedford.....	do	17.....	Edmund Leavens Chandler.....	
Chambly.....	Registrar of the County of Chambly.....	do	17.....	Pierre Basile Benoit.....	
Champlain.....	G. H. Dufresne, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Hypolite Montplaisir.....	
Charlevoix.....	Charles Duberger, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Pierre Alexis Tremblay.....	Deceased.
Chateauguay .....	Registrar of the County of Chateauguay.....	do	17.....	Hon. Luther H. Holton.....	
Chicoutimi and Saguenay.....	Calixt Heber, Registrar .....	do	26.....	Ernest Cimon.....	
Compton.....	Registrar of the County of Compton .....	do	17.....	Hon. John Henry Pope.....	Accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
Dorchester .....	Joseph E. Rouleau, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Fortunat Rouleau.....	
Drummond and Arthabaska.....	P. N. Dorion, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Désiré Olivier Bourbeau.....	
Gaspé.....	A. Dumais, Registrar.....	Nov.	8.....	Pierre Fortin.....	
Hochelaga.....	Registrar of the Counties of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier.....	Sept.	17.....	Alphonse Desjardins.....	
Huntingdon.....	Registrar of the County of Huntingdon.....	do	10.....	Julius Seriver.....	Acclamation.
Iberville.....	Registrar of the County of Iberville.....	do	17.....	François Béchard.....	
Joliette.....	Sheriff of the District of Joliette.....	do	17.....	Louis François Geo. Baby.....	Accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
Jacques Cartier.....	P. C. Valois.....	do	17.....	Désiré Girouard.....	
Kamouraska.....	Sheriff of the District of Kamouraska.....	do	17.....	Joseph Dumont.....	
Laprairie .....	Adolphe Beauvais, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Alfred Pinsonneault.....	
L'Assomption .....	E. Rocher, Registrar .....	do	17.....	Hilaire Hurteau .....	
Laval.....	A. E. Leonard, Registrar.....	do	10.....	Joseph Aldric Ouimet.....	Acclamation.
Levis .....	Louis Begin, Notary .....	do	17.....	Hon. Joseph G. Blanchet.....	
L'Islet .....	A. Michaud, Registrar .....	do	17.....	Philippe Baby Casgrain.....	
Lotbinière .....	Joseph Filteau, Registrar .....	do	17.....	Côme Isais Rinfret.....	
Maskinongé.....	J. Ed. Pichette, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Frederic Houde .....	
Megantic.....	W. H. Lambly, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Louis Ephrem Olivier.....	
Missisquoi.....	Registrar of the County of Missisquoi .....	do	17.....	George Barnard Baker.....	
Montcalm.....	J. E. Beauré, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Firmin Dugas.....	
Montmagny .....	J. D. Lepine, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Auguste C. P. R. Landry.....	
Montmorency .....	Gabriel Dick, Registrar.....	do	17.....	Pierre Vincent Valin.....	

RETURN of the names of the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons, &c.—Quebec—Continued.

Electoral Districts.	Returning Officers.	Date of Election.	Members Elected.	Remarks.
Montreal, West.....	L. A. Desrosiers.....	Sept. 17.....	Matthew Hamilton Gault.....	
do Centre.....	James E. Mullin.....	do 17.....	Michael Patrick Ryan.....	
do East.....	L. N. Duvernay, Registrar.....	do 17.....	Charles Joseph Coursol.....	
Napierville.....	Registrar of the County of Napierville.....	do 17.....	Sixte Coupal dit LaReine.....	
Nicolet.....	Joseph A. Blondin, Registrar.....	do 17.....	François X. O. Méthot ..	
Ottawa, County.....	Registrar of the County of Ottawa .....	do 17.....	Alonzo Wright.....	
Pontiac.....	Registrar of the County of Pontiac.....	do 17.....	John Poupore.....	
Portneuf.....	H. Q. de St. George, Registrar.....	do 17.....	Roche Pamphile Vallée.....	
Quebec, East.....	Isaie Nolet, Notary.....	do 17.....	Wilfrid Laurier.....	
do Centre.....	Sheriff of the District of Quebec .....	do 17.....	Jacques Malouin.....	
do West.....	C. N. Montizambert, Registrar.....	do 10.....	Hon. Thomas McGreevy.....	Acclamation.
do County.....	Joseph E. Bedard, Advocate.....	do 17.....	Adolphe P. Caron.....	
Richmond and Wolfe .....	P. E. Duval, Registrar .....	do 17.....	William Bullock Ives .....	
Richelieu.....	Sheriff of the District of Richelieu.....	do 17.....	Louis Huet Massue.....	
Rimouski.....	André E. Guay, Registrar.....	do 17.....	Jean Baptiste Romuald .....	
			Fiset .....	
Rouville.....	Registrar of the County of Rouville .....	do 17.....	George Auguste Gigault.....	
St. Hyacinthe.....	Registrar of the County of St. Hyacinthe.....	do 17.....	Louis Tellier .....	
St. John.....	Sheriff of the District of Iberville.....	do 17.....	François Bourassa.....	
St. Maurice.....	Robert Kiernan, Registrar .....	do 17.....	Louis L. L. Desaulniers.....	
Shefford.....	Registrar of the County of Shefford .....	do 17.....	Hon. L. S. Huntington.....	
Sherbrooke, Town .....	Daniel Thomas, Registrar.....	do 10.....	Edward Towle Brooks.....	Acclamation.
Soulanges.....	Registrar of the County of Soulanges .....	do 17.....	Jacques Philippe Lantier.....	
Stanstead.....	Registrar of the County of Stanstead .....	do 17.....	Charles Carroll Colby .....	
Temiscouata.....	Elie Mailoux, Registrar .....	do 17.....	Paul Etienne Grandbois.....	
Terrebonne.....	Registrar of the County of Terrebonne.....	do 17.....	Louis F. R. Masson .....	Accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
				do
Three Rivers, City....	Sheriff of the District of Three Rivers.....	do 17.....	William McDougall .....	
Two Mountains.....	Sheriff of the District of Terrebonne.....	do 17.....	Jean Baptiste Daoust.....	

Vaudreuil .....	Registrar of the County of Vaudreuil ...	do	17.....	Jean Baptiste Mongenais
Vérophères .....	Aimé Geoffrion, Registrar .....	do	17.....	Hon. Félix Geoffrion ...
Yamaska .....	Louis M. Blundin, Registrar .....	do	17.....	Charles Gill .....

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## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis .....	Peter Bennett, Sheriff .....	Sept.	17.....	Avard Longley .....	Accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
Antigonish .....	Henry P. Hill, Sheriff .....	do	17.....	Angus Melsaac .....	
Colchester .....	Charles Blanchard, Sheriff .....	do	17.....	Thomas McKay .....	
Cumberland .....	Roderick McLean, Sheriff .....	do	17.....	Hon. Chas. Tupper, C.B.	
Cape Breton .....	Sheriff of the County of Cape Breton ...	do	17.....	William McDonald and Hugh McLeod .....	Accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
Digby .....	Sheriff of the County of Digby .....	do	17.....	John Chipman Wade .....	
Guysborough .....	Sheriff of the County of Guysborough .....	do	17.....	Alfred Ogden .....	
Halifax .....	Joseph Bell, Sheriff .....	do	17.....	William H. Richey and Malachy Bowes Daly ..	
Hants .....	Sheriff of the County of Hants .....	do	17.....	William Henry Allison ..	Hon. James McDonald accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
Inverness .....	Robert McDougall, Sheriff .....	do	17.....	Samuel McDonnell .....	
Kings .....	John M. Caldwell, Sheriff .....	do	17.....	F. W. Borden .....	
Lunenburg .....	Sheriff of the County of Lunenburg .....	do	17.....	Charles Edwin Kaulback ..	
Pictou .....	W. H. Harris, Sheriff .....	do	17.....	Hon. James McDonald and Robert Doull .....	Hon. James McDonald accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
Queens .....	J. N. Freeman, Sheriff .....	do	17.....	S. T. R. Bill .....	
Richmond .....	John F. Fuller, Sheriff .....	do	17.....	Edmund P. Flynn .....	
Shelburne .....	Sheriff of the County of Shelburne .....	do	17.....	Thomas Robertson .....	
Victoria .....	Sheriff of the County of Victoria .....	do	17.....	Duncan McDonald .....	Hon. James McDonald accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
Yarmouth .....	W. K. Dudman, Sheriff .....	do	17.....	Frank Killam .....	

# RETURN of the names of the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Electoral Districts.	Returning Officers.	Date of Election.	Members Elected.	Remarks.
Albert.....	Sheriff of the County of Albert.....	Sept. 17.....	Alexander Rogers.....	
Carleton.....	Sheriff of the County of Carleton.....	do 17.....	George Heber Connell....	
Charlote.....	Sheriff of the County of Charlote.....	do 17.....	Arthur H. Gillmor, jun..	
Gloucester.....	Sheriff of the County of Gloucester.....	do 10.....	Timothy Warren Anglin..	Acclamation.
Kent.....	Sheriff of the County of Kent.....	do 17.....	Gilbert Anselme Girouard	
Kings.....	Sheriff of the County of Kings.....	do 17.....	James Domville.....	
Northumberland.....	Sheriff of the County of Northumberland.....	do 17.....	Jabez Bunting Snowball	
Queens.....	Sheriff of the County of Queens.....	do 17.....	George Gerald King.....	
Restigouche.....	Sheriff of the County of Restigouche.....	do 10.....	George Haddow.....	Acclamation.
Sunbury.....	Sheriff of the County of Sunbury.....	do 17.....	Charles Burpee.....	
City and County of St. John.....	Sheriff of the County of St. John.....	do 17.....	Isaac Burpee and Charles Wesley Weldon.....	
City of St. John.....	Sheriff of the County of St. John.....	do 17.....	Samuel Leonard Tilley..	Accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
Victoria.....	Sheriff of the County of Victoria.....	do 17.....	John Costigan.....	
Westmoreland.....	Sheriff of the County of Westmoreland.....	do 17.....	Sir Albert J. Smith.....	
York.....	Sheriff of the County of York.....	do 17.....	John Pickard.....	

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's County District	Sheriff of King's County.....	Sept. 17.....	Augustin Colin Macdonald, and Ephraim Bell Muttart.....
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Prince County District	Sheriff of Prince County .....	do	17.....	James Yeo and Edward Hackett.....	
Queen's County District	Sheriff of Queen's County .....	do	17.....	James Colledge Pope, and Frederick De Saint Croix Brecken .....	James Colledge Pope accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cariboo .....	George Byrnes, Sheriff.....	Oct.	15.....	Joshua S. Thompson.....	Acclamation.
New Westminster.....	Henry V. Edmonds, Sheriff. ....	do	26.....	Thos. Robert McInnes ..	
Vancouver.....	Edward G. Prior, Sheriff.....	Nov.	1.....	Arthur Bunster.....	
Victoria .....	Thomas Harris.....	Oct.	21.....	{ Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	
Yale .....	John Ussher, Deputy Registrar.....	do	18.....	Amor de Cosmos .....	Acclamation.
				Edgar Dewdney .....	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Liasar .....	Thomas Sinclair, Registrar.....	Sept.	19.....	John Christian Schultz..	Acclamation.
Manquette .....	William J. James, Registrar. ....	do	19.....	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald .....	Acclamation, and accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.
Provencher .....	Joseph Lecompte, Registrar.....	do	19.....	Joseph Dubuc .....	Acclamation.
Selkirk .....	Colin Inkster, Sheriff.....	do	19.....	Donald Alexander Smith	

(Signed,)

R. POPE,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY,  
OTTAWA, 18th February, 1879.

*Centre Riding of Wellington.*

GUELPH, 30th October, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, desiring to know when you might expect a return from me of the Writ for the Electoral District of the Centre Riding of Wellington.

After the receipt of the Writ I conducted the election in the usual manner, and at the time and place mentioned in my proclamation, having examined the certificates of the Deputy Returning Officers contained in the ballot boxes, I declared George Turner Orton, one of the candidates, elected by a majority of six.

There were two candidates, and Mr. John Robinson, the other of them, applied to the Judge for a recount of the Ballots, and within four days from the declaration referred to I was served with an order from Austin C. Chadwick, Junior Judge of this county, to produce the ballots before him for the purpose of having them re-counted. I complied with this order, and have not as yet received a certificate from the Judge as to the result of the re-count, in consequence of some technical objections having been taken to his proceedings, and of his refusing to re-count the ballots of one polling place where all the ballots had been placed in one envelope by the mistake of the Deputy Returning Officer.

An application was made to the Superior Court for a mandamus to compel the Judge to proceed. Chief Justice Hagarty disposed of the matter in the mean time as is reported in the extract which I herewith enclose.

I might mention that it is probable that although the judgment of the Chief Justice is not conclusive, there is a probability of the Judge here proceeding with the recount.

And if he does I will be in a position in a short time to make my return to you.

If, in the face of the circumstances, you will kindly suggest a course by which I can make an immediate return, I shall be happy to have it complied with.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,

J. P. MACMILLAN,  
Returning Officer.

R. POPE, Esq.,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Ottawa.

(*The Globe, Toronto, Monday, October 28.*)

CENTRE WELLINGTON.

THE RE-COUNT OF THE BALLOTS DELAYED.

*Chief Justice Hagarty's opinion.*

In Centre Wellington Dr. Orton was elected over Mr. Robinson by a majority of six. An application was afterwards made to the Junior Judge of the county, on behalf of Mr. Robinson, for a re-count of the ballots. On the day appointed the parties appeared, Mr. MacLennan, Q. C., and Mr. Munro being for Robinson, and Mr. Jacob for Dr. Orton. Various objections were taken by Dr. Orton's counsel against proceeding with the re-count, and among others, that he had no jurisdiction, and that it was the Senior Judge only who could act in such a matter. The Judge commenced the proceedings *pro forma*, and then adjourned for a week, to enable Dr. Orton's counsel to take proceedings, which he intimated he intended to do, to prohibit the Judge from proceeding, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. An application was

then made by Dr. Orton's counsel to a Judge of one of the Superior Courts for a Writ of prohibition, to prevent the proceedings going on, but the Judge decided that a Writ of Prohibition would not lie in such a case, and the application was refused.

On the day to which the proceedings had been adjourned the re-count was gone on with, and the votes of five polling sub-divisions were re-counted, with the result of one rejected vote, counted for Dr. Orton, and the question of the validity of two other votes reserved. When the ballot-box, No. 6, Township of Peel, was opened, the papers were found not to be in the condition prescribed by the Election Act. There were no envelopes marked as containing the ballots cast for the respective candidates, but there was a large sealed envelope and two or three others, not, however, marked in any particular manner.

The Judge opened the large envelope and there found a mass of marked ballots, some for the one candidate, and the others for the other. He also found an unsigned statement expressing votes for Orton, 69, and Robinson, 67.

It was now objected by Dr. Orton's counsel that, owing to the condition in which these ballots were found, he could not re-count them, that he could only do so when he found the ballots for the respective candidates in separate envelopes, and, moreover, that unless he could re-count the votes of this roll, he could proceed no further, and the re-count must fall through altogether.

Mr. MacLennan contended that there was nothing to prevent the ballots being re-counted; that the Statute required the work of the deputy returning-officers in counting the votes to be reviewed by the Judge, and he ought not to allow trifles to prevent that from being done; that provision was made by the Act for the case of one or more of the ballot-boxes being lost altogether, and there was no reason why the Judge should not re-count the ballots contained in the others, and comply with the law as far as possible.

After hearing the parties, the Judge decided he could go no further, and that the proceeding must drop.

Mr. MacLennan then formally required the Judge to proceed with the re-count of the votes at No. 6, Peel, and also of the votes at the other polling-places of the riding, saying that, in the event of a refusal, Mr. Robinson would probably be advised to apply to one of the Superior Courts for a mandamus to compel him to do so.

The Judge then formally refused to go on.

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, Mr. MacLennan obtained a summons for a mandamus from Mr. Justice Gwynne, upon affidavits, showing the foregoing facts.

On Tuesday, the 22nd instant, the case came up before Chief Justice Hagarty in chambers, and, after hearing the parties, the Chief Justice reserved judgment.

On Saturday last, the Chief Justice delivered the following judgment, from which it will appear that the learned Chief Justice sees no difficulty in going on with the re-count of the votes, but hesitates sitting as a single Judge to issue a mandamus, leaving the matter to be argued before the full Court, if that should continue to be necessary, by the continued refusal of the County Judge to go on with the re-count.

*In re Centre Wellington Election.*—A summons has been granted [calling on the Junior Judge of the County of Wellington and George J. Orton, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding the Judge to proceed with and complete a re-count of the votes given at the late election for the Commons. Cause has been shown before, and it seems that some mistakes have been made in the putting up, sealing, and endorsing of envelopes containing the ballot papers, &c., of Sub-division 6, in the Township of Peel, as described by the Statute, and the learned Judge is alleged to have declined proceeding with the re-count in consequence thereof. It is not suggested that all the ballots accepted, rejected, or spoiled had not been forwarded to the Judge, or not contained in the ballot box, but it seems clear that some of the envelopes were not properly sealed up, and were not endorsed as directed by the Statute 41 Vic., Chap. 6, 1878.

By Sub-sec. 3, of Sec. 14, the Judge should proceed to re-count all the votes or ballot papers returned by the several Deputy Returning Officers, and shall, in the

presence of the parties, &c., &c., open the sealed packets containing: (1.) the used ballot papers that have been counted; (2.) the rejected ballot papers; (3.) the spoiled ballot papers, and no other ballot papers. The duty of the Deputy-Returning Officer is pointed out in Sec. 10 of the same Act:—"All the ballot papers indicating the votes given for each candidate, respectively, shall be put into separate envelopes or parcels, and those rejected, those spoiled, and those unused shall each be put into a different envelope or parcel, and all those parcels being endorsed, so as to indicate their contents, shall be put back into the ballot box."

I gather from the affidavits that probably all those used, rejected, and spoiled ballots are in envelopes in the ballot-box, but not properly arranged or endorsed. I am asked to issue a Writ commanding the Judge to proceed and complete the re-count.

It is conceded that no precedent can be found for an interference by mandamus with any proceeding by officers entrusted with the execution and return of writs for the election of Members of Parliament.

It is urged that the Court has the right to order the performance of any act commanded to be done of a public nature by any Act of Parliament.

But I hesitate to apply for the first time this principle to proceedings of this character.

Generally speaking, the House of Commons may be assumed to have the control over the execution of writs for the election of its Members, and of enforcing returns thereto, and I presume that it can summon to its bar all persons answerable for the due execution thereof.

The Legislature has entrusted the trial of an election petition complaining of an undue return, or undue election of a Member, or of no return, or double election, or of any unlawful act by any candidate not returned, to the Courts of Justice.

The wording of this clause seems to warrant that a petition may be presented and be tried by the Courts complaining that no return has been made, and in that view it might be urged that the House had delegated to the judges the decision of the question whether a return to the Writ of Election had or had not been properly withheld.

I do not purpose to decide this question, nor do I purpose on my single authority to hold that the writ of mandamus now asked can or cannot be awarded.

I think my proper course is to leave it to the Court of Queen's Bench, in which Court the affidavits are entitled to decide—with the weight properly attachable to a decision *in banc*,—whether we are to interpose by mandamus in this case or in the numerous cases that may arise as to any alleged omission, neglect, or refusal to comply with any statutable directions in any Act of Parliament regulating the manner of executing the writs of election of representatives.

I think this is the proper course to take in a matter of such serious importance. The term is not distant, and no practical inconvenience need arise from the delay.

As matters now stand, if the learned Judge refuse to proceed with the re-count or to take any action in the case, it is not easy to see how the Returning Officer is to make his return to this writ.

The ballots, &c., have been all handed over to the judge, and by Sub-section 4 he is, after the re-count, to certify the result to the Returning Officer, who shall then declare to be elected the candidate having the highest number of votes, and (Sub-section 5) he shall proceed to make his return.

For my own part, I hardly see the necessity for creating this temporary "dead-lock."

On the papers before me, I do not see why the re-count may not be proceeded with and completed on the materials in the ballot-box. As I have already suggested, the probability is that all the ballot-papers used, rejected or spoiled are there, however irregularly certified or endorsed. Of course, if they be not there, then the necessary material for the full re-count may not be forthcoming, and no power seems to be given to the Judge to receive further evidence or material.

But if on examination there is no reason to assume that all the ballots are not there, the difficulty might be met by certifying, with the result of the re-count, the state in which the ballots were found when examined by the Judge.

On receipt of the certificate, the Returning Officer (under Sec. 61 of Act 1874) shall make a report of the proceedings, in which report he shall make any observation he may think proper as to the state of the ballot-boxes or ballot-papers, as received by him. This report could bring up all the points arising in this re-count.

On a petition against the return of either candidate, all those alleged objections could, I presume, be discussed and settled.

I am not pronouncing any judgment or direction to either the learned Judge or the Returning Officer, but as I assume that these gentlemen equally desire to discharge their duty as fairly and legally as possible, I think it right to state how the matter strikes me on the materials before me.

GUELPH, 30th November, 1878.

SIR,—In proceeding to open the ballot boxes on the day named in my proclamation for the purpose in relation to the election for the Centre Riding of Wellington, I discovered that all the ballots of one polling sub-division had been enclosed in one envelope.

In view of this irregularity, and on learning that there was a disposition on the part of the defeated candidate to apply for a re-count, I thought it prudent, under the circumstances, to leave all the ballots and papers in their respective boxes, that the Judge might see how they were, and when I received his order, I brought the boxes in this state before him. I have already had the honor of reporting to you the reason of the delay in the re-count.

In consequence of having taken this course, I am unable to make out my account, as the papers necessary for the purpose are in the possession of the Judge, and as parties having claims for printing, horse hire, making out voters lists, &c., are pressing for payment, I write to know if you would kindly oblige me with, say \$150, on account. This sum, or even less, will enable me to keep matters in shape without laying out my own private funds until I will be in a position to submit my account in full.

It is probable that in the course of a short time the re-count will be proceeded with and finally closed.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. P. MACMILLAN,

R. POPE, Esq.,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Ottawa.

GUELPH, 3rd December, 1878.

SIR,—As I mentioned in a former letter to you, in relation to the re-count in the Centre Riding election, an arrangement had been made between the parties to waive certain objections offered to the proceedings and to allow the matter to go on to completion. It appears that subsequently a misunderstanding arose, and consequently it was brought to an abrupt termination.

In accordance with a notice received from His Honor Judge Chadwick, I attended at his Chambers at three o'clock yesterday, when he informed me that he had made up his mind to certify that he could not re-count the ballots. He furnished me with a certificate, a copy of which I have the honor to herewith enclose you.

In reading the Act I regret to say that I do not see my way clear, except in accordance with this certificate, see Sub. section 4, of Sec. 67, "Instructions to Return-

ing Officers." As I read the section referred to, it appears to be implied that my return should be based upon the certificate of the Judge.

If I could ignore the certificate altogether and treat the matter as if no re-count had been ordered, and fall back upon what is directed had the proceedings before the Judge not intervened, I presume I might then return as elected, the candidate whom I declared on the day of my declaration as having the majority of votes.

By kindly giving me your views as to what I should do under the circumstances I shall, besides being thankful, endeavor to act in accordance therewith.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. P. MACMILLAN

R. POPE, Esq.,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Ottawa.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, }  
To Wit :

Dominion Election for the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral District for the Centre Riding of the County of Wellington, held on the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1878,—and,

In the matter of the re-count of the ballot papers and votes of the said election.

Having been attended by counsel or agents for the applicant, and for George Turner Orton, and in their presence proceeded in the matter of the said re-count, and the ballot papers not being properly certified or brought before me, I report to you that I have not been able to re-count the votes or ballots of the said election, nor to verify nor correct nor rectify the count of the ballots and the statement of the number of votes given for each candidate.

Dated this second day of December, A. D. 1878.

(Signed) A. C. CHADWICK,  
Jr. Judge, County of Wellington.

To JOHN PETER MACMILLAN,  
Returning Officer at the said Election.

GUELPH, 3rd February, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 31st ult., in relation to the election for the Centre Riding of Wellington, I beg to say that there is a Rule pending since last term, returnable in the present one, which begins to-day, calling upon His Honor the Junior Judge of the County Court here to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to proceed with a re-count of the ballots.

Having received due notice of this Rule, I did not see my way clear to make my return.

It is probable the Rule referred to will be argued either to-day or to-morrow. I hope that it will result in enabling me to make the return yet before the meeting of Parliament.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. P. MACMILLAN.

R. POPE, Esq.,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Ottawa.

*Copy of Telegram.*

To J. P. MacMILLAN,  
Guelph.

12th February, 1879.

Have votes been re-counted? When will you send me your return?

(Signed) R. POPE,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the sixth day of November last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, Administrator, and addressed to William J. James, Registrar, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Marquette, in the Province of Manitoba, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; Joseph Ryan, of Portage la Prairie, Barrister, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, (L. S.)  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the tenth day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of Huron, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Centre Riding of the County of Huron, in the Province of Ontario, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of Horace Horton, Esquire, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; Richard John Cartwright, of the Town of Napanee, Esquire, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, (L. S.)  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-first day of October last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall,  
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Administrator, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of Compton, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Compton, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable John H. Pope, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; the Honorable John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, (L. S.)  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-first day of October last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, Administrator, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable Charles Tupper, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; the Honorable Charles Tupper, C. B., Minister of Public Works, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire.  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-first day of October last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, Administrator, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of Russell, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the County of Russell, in the Province of Ontario, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable John O'Connor, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; the Honorable John O'Connor, President of the Privy Council, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-first day of October last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, Administrator, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of St. John, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of Samuel L. Tilley, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; the Honorable Samuel L. Tilley, Minister of Finance, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-first day of October last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, Administrator, and addressed to T. H. Harris, Sheriff, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable James McDonald, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; the Honorable James McDonald, Minister of Justice, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-second day of October last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, Administrator, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of Hastings, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of Mackenzie Bowell, Esquire, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the

Crown ; the Honorable Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-second day of October last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, Administrator, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of Terrebonne, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of Louis F. R. Masson, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown ; the Honorable Louis F. R. Masson, Minister of Militia and Defence, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-second day of October last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, Administrator, and addressed to the Sheriff of Queen's County, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Queen's County District, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of James Colledge Pope, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown ; the Honorable James Colledge Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, (L.S.)  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

## OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirtieth day of October last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, Administrator, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of Joliette, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Joliette, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of Louis George F. Baby, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; the Honorable Louis George François Baby, Minister of Inland Revenue, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, (L. S.)

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

## OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the eleventh day of November last, issued by His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, Administrator, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of Three Rivers, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of William McDougall, of Three Rivers, Advocate, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; the Honorable Hector Louis Langevin, C.B., Postmaster General, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, (L. S.)

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

## OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the nineteenth day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of Beauharnois, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Beauharnois, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of Michael Caley, Esquire, Advocate, deceased; Joseph Gédéon Horace Bergeron, of the City of Montreal, Advocate, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, (L. S.)

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To ALFRED PATRICK, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.



# JOURNALS

OF THE

# HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

# CANADA.

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FIRST SESSION, FOURTH PARLIAMENT, 1879.

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Thursday, 13th February, 1879.

At the First Session of the Fourth Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, begun and holden in the City of *Ottawa*, on the Thirteenth day of February, in the Forty-second year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady, *VICTORIA*, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, *QUEEN*, Defender of the Faith, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

On which day, being the first day of the meeting of this Parliament for the Despatch of Business, pursuant to a Proclamation (hereunto annexed), *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Commons; *Donald William Macdonell*, *Gustavus William Wicksteed*, *Henry Hartney*, *John George Bourinot* and *Jean Philippe Leprohon*, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by *Dedimus Potestatum* for administering the Oath to the Members of the House of Commons, all attending according to their duty; *Richard Pope*, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, delivered to the said *Alfred Patrick*, a Roll containing a List of the names of such Members as had been returned to serve in this Parliament, together with Certificates of Returns of Members for the Electoral Districts of *Huron* (Centre Riding), *Marquette*, *Compton*, *Cumberland*, *Russell*, *Saint John*, (*N.B.*), *Pictou*, *Hastings*, (North Riding), *Terrebonne*, *Queens* (*P.E.I.*), *Joliette*, *Three Rivers* and *Beauharnois*, (copies of which List and Certificates are hereunto annexed,) the said Commissioners did administer the Oath to the Members who appeared, which being done, and the Members having subscribed the Roll containing the Oath, they repaired to their seats in the House.

A Message was brought by *René E. Kimber*, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :—

*Gentlemen* :—

The Honorable *William Johnstone Ritchie*, Deputy-Governor, desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly the House went to the Senate Chamber ; where being,  
The Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said :—

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

The Honorable *William Johnstone Ritchie*, Deputy-Governor, does not see fit to declare the causes of summoning the present Parliament of Canada until a Speaker of the House of Commons shall have been chosen, according to Law, but To-morrow, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency the Governor General will declare the causes of his calling this Parliament.

And the Members being returned :—

The Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, addressing himself to the Clerk of the House, (who, standing up, pointed to him, and then sat down,) proposed to the House for their Speaker, *Joseph Godéric Blanchet*, Esquire, Member representing the Electoral District of *Lévis*, and moved, "That *Joseph Godéric Blanchet*, Esquire, do "take the Chair of this House as Speaker," in which Motion he was seconded by the Honorable *Samuel Leonard Tilley*.

And the Question being called for "That *Joseph Godéric Blanchet*, Esquire, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker," it was accordingly put by the Clerk, and Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That *Joseph Godéric Blanchet*, Esquire, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker.

And the Clerk having declared Mr. *Blanchet* duly elected, he was taken out of his place by the said Sir *John A. Macdonald* and Mr. *Tilley*, and conducted to the Chair, where, standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgements to the House for the great honor they had been pleased to confer upon him by unanimously choosing him to be their Speaker.

And thereupon he sat down in the Chair ; and the Mace (which before lay under the Table) was laid upon the Table.

Then, Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*, That this House do now adjourn until To-morrow at Three o'clock, P.M.

And the House accordingly adjourned.

Friday, 14th February, 1879.

The House being met ; and Mr. Speaker elect having taken the Chair ;

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought by *René E. Kimber*, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :—

MR. SPEAKER,—

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of the Honorable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker elect, with the House, went to the Senate Chamber ;  
And there Mr. Speaker spoke to the following effect, viz. :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Commons have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Commons, whose servant I am and who through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their Queen

and Country, humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of Speech in their Debates, access to Your Excellency's person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from Your Excellency the most favorable consideration.

Then, the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the House of Commons to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognize and allow their constitutional privileges.

I am commanded also to assure you that the Commons shall have ready access to His Excellency on all seasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favorable construction.

And the House being returned ;

Mr. Speaker reported, That the House had been in the Senate Chamber, and that he had informed His Excellency that the choice of Speaker had fallen upon him ; and also in the name of this House and on its behalf, he had laid claim to all their rights and privileges, that they may enjoy freedom of Speech in their Debates, and have access to His Excellency's Person as occasion shall require, and that all their proceedings may receive from His Excellency the most favorable construction ; to which His Excellency was pleased to say, that he readily and willingly granted and allowed the Commons their constitutional privileges, as well as ready access to His Excellency on all seasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as their words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favorable construction.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Judgment, bearing date 7th August, 1878, of the Honorable Mr. Justice *Plamondon*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874," in the matter of the Election Petition,

For the Electoral District of *Drummond* and *Arthabaska*.

And the same was read and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and is as follows :—

(Translation.)

#### DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }  
Province of Quebec, }  
District of *Arthabaska*. }

*In the Superior Court.*

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

THOMAS BARIL, *et al*,

*Petitioners.*

AND

ZÉPHIRIN DÉSIRÉ, *alias* OLIVIER DÉSIRÉ BOURBEAU,

*Respondent.*

The twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

PRESENT :

The HONORABLE M. A. PLAMONDON, J.S.C.

The Respondent was, on the twenty-seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, declared to be elected a Member of the House of Commons of *Canada*, for the Electoral District of *Drummond* and *Arthabaska*.

The Petitioners, qualified Electors, contested that Election on the allegation of bribery and corrupt practices, as well on the part of the Respondent as by his agents and supporters.

After issue joined upon the Petition, the Respondent, to-wit, on the twenty-seventh of July instant, filed in the Record a written document, signed by himself, and duly attested, in and by which document the Respondent admits that certain acts of bribery were committed on his behalf, but without his knowledge and consent, and consents that his said Election be declared void, with costs.

The Petitioners filed a written acceptance of this confession of judgment, and their consent that judgment be given accordingly.

Wherefore, the parties having been heard, the proceedings in the Record examined, and by reason of the admission of facts filed by the Respondent, as aforesaid.

Whereas at the said Election, held on the twenty-seventh of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, in and for the Electoral District of *Drummond and Arthabaska*, the said Respondent *Zéphirin Désiré, alias Olivier Désiré Bourbeau*, and the Honorable *Wilfrid Laurier*, being severally candidates at the said Election, he the said Respondent was declared elected as representing and Member for the said Electoral District of *Drummond and Arthabaska*, in the House of Commons of *Canada*.

Whereas by the said admission of facts filed in the Record by the Respondent as aforesaid, it is established that the said Election is attained by certain acts of bribery and corrupt practices, committed and practiced illegally and with an unlawful object, on behalf of the Respondent by his agents and supporters, but without his knowledge and consent:—

We, a Judge of the Superior Court sitting by virtue of the Act of the Parliament of *Canada*, intituled: “The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874,” declare by these Presents the said Election to be void and of no effect, annulled with costs against the said Respondent.

M. A. PLAMONDON,  
J.S.C.

(True Copy.)

CHAS. C. BERNIER,  
Deputy Clerk of the Election Court.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Honorable Mr. Justice *Armour*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to “The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874,” Certificate and Report relating to the Election,—

For the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of Hastings,—

And the same was read and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and is as follows:—

#### EAST HASTINGS CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

*In the Queen's Bench.*

#### THE DOMINION CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT, 1874.

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Hastings*, holden on the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1878.

I, the Honorable *John Douglas Armour*, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for *Ontario*, and the Judge before whom the said Election Petition was tried on the 27th day of January, A.D. 1879, do hereby certify that upon the conclusion of the trial of the said Petition I determined that the said Election was void, and I do

further certify that appended hereto is a copy of the notes of the evidence taken upon said trial. And I do hereby report that no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed at such Election.

That corrupt practices did not, nor is there reason to believe that corrupt practices did extensively prevail at the Election to which the said Petition relates. And I am of the opinion that the enquiry into the circumstances of the Election has not been rendered incomplete by the action of any of the parties to the Petition, and that further enquiry as to whether corrupt practices have extensively prevailed is not desirable.

Dated this 5th day of February, A.D. 1879.

J. D. ARMOUR.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That in conformity with the Act 37 Victoria, Chapter 10, Sections 5 and 36, the Clerk of the House had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new writ of Election for the said Electoral District.

Mr. Speaker further informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Honorable Mr. Justice *Henri T. Taschereau*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874," Certificate and Report relating to the Election,—

For the Electoral District of *Kamouraska*,—

And the same were read and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and are as follow :—

(Translation.)

#### KAMOURASKA CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

KAMOURASKA, 18th January, 1879.

To *Alfred Patrick, Esq.*,

Clerk of the House of Commons, *Ottawa*.

SIR,—Owing to the existing vacancy in the office of the Speaker of the House of Commons, it is to you that I am required by law to address the present Report, which is to the following effect, to wit :—

That on the seventh, eighth and ninth days of January instant, I presided, as a Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*, at the trial of the Election Petition, complaining of the Election and Return of *Joseph Dumont*, Esquire, elected as Member to represent the Electoral District of *Kamouraska* in the House of Commons of *Canada* at the last General Election, and that on the ninth day of January instant, I rendered judgment, a copy of which is hereto annexed, dismissing the said Petition and declaring the said *Joseph Dumont* to be duly elected.

I have further to report, in conformity with the provisions of "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874," that no corrupt practice was committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at the said Election; that in the course of the trial no one was found guilty of corrupt practices; that there is no reason for believing that corrupt practices were committed to any great extent during the Election to which the said Petition has reference.

The Petitioner having thought proper not to make use of the *enquête* by him made, and of the evidence collected by means of short-hand notes, and having consented that this *enquête* should be set aside as useless, the short-hand reporter sworn by me, has been, with the consent of the parties, relieved from writing out at length the matter contained in his notes, and in consequence I made this Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRI T. TASCHEREAU,  
J.S.C.

CANADA,  
Province of Quebec,  
District of Kamouraska. }

In the Superior Court.

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

*In re*

The Election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of *Canada*, for the Electoral District of *Kamouraska*, in the Judicial District of *Kamouraska*, in the Province of *Quebec*, held on the tenth day of September, 1878, for the nomination of Candidates, and on the seventeenth day of September, 1878, for holding the polls.

CHARLES TREMBLAY, Mechanic, of the Village of *Kamouraska*,  
*Petitioner.*

*vs.*

JOSEPH DUMONT, Esq., Merchant, of the Parish of *St. André*,  
*Respondent.*

The ninth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

PRESENT :

THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE *Henri Thomas Taschereau.*

The Court having heard the parties, by their respective Counsel, upon the Petition presented in this cause against the Return, at the last General Election for the House of Commons of *Canada*, of *Joseph Dumont*, Esq., Respondent, for the Electoral District of *Kamouraska*, examined the said Petition, the answer to the same filed by the said Respondent, and all the proceedings in this cause :—

Whereas the Petitioner has in no way proved the allegations of his said Election Petition, and whereas he has furthermore, over his proper signature and the signatures of his Attorneys and Counsel, affixed in the presence of the Court, moved for *acte* of the fact that he has renounced the evidence by him filed, and has consented that it be set aside.

*Acte* is hereby granted of his said Declaration, to the Petitioner, and the Court sets aside and rejects the said Petition, and declares that the said *Joseph Dumont* was duly elected and declared elected to serve in the House of Commons of *Canada*, for the said Electoral District of *Kamouraska*.

And it is further ordered and enjoined that the said Petitioner do pay to the said *Joseph Dumont* the cost incurred by the latter in this cause, including the costs of summons, and the taxed costs of the witnesses summoned, by the said *Joseph Dumont*, to appear this day.

J. G. PELLETIER,  
P.S.C.

(True Copy.)

Ordered, That Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the administration of Oaths of Office,

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor General, this day, in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the House, as followeth :—

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

In meeting the Parliament of *Canada* for the first time, I desire to express the gratification I feel at having been selected by Her Majesty for the high and important office I now fill, and to assure you of the great satisfaction with which I now seek your aid and co-operation.

In acknowledging with profound gratitude the reception which has been accorded to myself, as Her Majesty's representative, I am also commanded by *The Queen* to convey, through you, to the people of *Canada*, Her thanks for the loyal, generous and kindly manner in which they have welcomed Her daughter.

The contribution of Canadian products and manufactures to the great National Exhibition at *Paris*, last year, attracted much attention, and, it is believed, will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the Dominion with *Europe*. I congratulate you on the success which must, in no small degree, be attributable to the kind and unceasing exertions of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, as President of the British section. The report of the Canadian Commissioners will be laid before you when received.

I am pleased to inform you that the amount awarded for the Fishery Claims, under the *Washington Treaty*, has been paid by the *United States*, and that Her Majesty's Government has arranged with *Canada* and *Newfoundland* for their respective shares of the award. The papers on the subject shall be submitted to you.

The important and rapidly increasing trade between *Canada* and *England*, in live cattle, has been seriously threatened by the appearance, in various parts of the *United States*, of pleuro-pneumonia. In order to prevent the contagion from spreading to *Canada*, and the consequent interruption of the trade, I have caused an Order to be issued under "The Animal Contagious Diseases' Act, 1869," prohibiting the importation or introduction into the Dominion of American cattle, for a short period. It is hoped that the disease will be, ere long, extinguished in the *United States*, and the necessity for continuing the prohibition removed. Your attention will be invited to an amendment of the Act I have just referred to.

My Government has commenced negotiations, with Her Majesty's sanction, for the development of the trade of *Canada* with *France* and *Spain*, and with their respective colonies. I hope to be able to lay before you the result of these negotiations during the present Session.

It is the purpose of my Government to press for the most vigorous prosecution of the Canadian *Pacific Railway* and to meet the reasonable expectations of *British Columbia*. In carrying out this intention, due regard must be had to the financial position of the country. Communication by rail has been effected between *Manitoba* and the *United States* system of railways, by the junction, at *St. Vincent*, of the *Pembina* branch of our railway, with the *St. Paul and Pacific Railroad*. That portion of the main line which extends from *English River* to *Keewatin* is now being placed under contract, and will be energetically pushed to completion in order to secure, as rapidly as is possible, the connection between *Lake Superior* and the great *North-West*.

A Bill for the amendment and consolidation of the Acts relating to Stamps shall be submitted for your consideration, as well as a measure amending the Act relating to Weights and Measures.

The decennial census must be taken in 1881. I think it expedient that a measure for the purpose should be passed during the present Session in order to give ample time for the preparation of all the preliminary arrangements, and to ensure the census being taken as accurately and inexpensively as possible. In connection with this subject it may be well to consider the propriety of providing some means for the collection and collation of vital, criminal and general statistics.

A Bill will be laid before you for the re-arrangement of some of the Departments of the Government, and also measures relating to the survey and management of the Dominion Lands, to the Mounted Police, and to the Post Office Department; and also for the amendment, in some particulars, of the laws relating to Indians.

A measure will also be submitted to you for the vesting in Her Majesty, for the use of the Dominion, of certain ordnance and admiralty lands in the Provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you at an early day. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

I regret that the receipts into the Treasury from ordinary sources continue to be inadequate to meet the charges against the Consolidated Revenue. You will, I doubt not, agree with me in the opinion that it is not desirable that our finances should longer remain in this condition. By the application of the strictest economy to the public expenditure, and by the re-adjustment of the tariff with the view of increasing the revenue, and, at the same time, of developing and encouraging the various industries of *Canada*, you will, I trust, be enabled to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and to aid in removing the commercial and financial depression which unhappily continues to exist. I have directed that the Public Accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before you.

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

Parliament has recognized the importance of providing for the safe deposit of the surplus earnings of the people by arranging for their being placed with the Government at a fair rate of interest. It may be well for you to consider how far it is practicable to give a like security and encouragement to persons who may desire, by an insurance upon their lives, to make provision for those dependent upon them.

Your best attention will, I doubt not, be given to the important subjects I have alluded to, and to the general interests of the country.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

*Ordered*, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, be taken into consideration on Monday next.

*Resolved*, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes: 1.—On Privileges and Elections. 2.—On Expiring Laws. 3.—On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines. 4.—On Miscellaneous Private Bills. 5.—On Standing Orders. 6.—On Printing. 7.—On Public Accounts. 8.—On Banking and Commerce. 9.—On Immigration and Colonization; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library of Parliament. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 10.)

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

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Monday, 17th February, 1879.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had appointed *John George Bourinot*, Esquire, the Second Clerk Assistant, to be First Clerk Assistant; and *Jean Philippe Lefprohon*, Esquire, Chief Clerk of Committees, to be Second Clerk Assistant.

Mr. Speaker laid before The House,—Account current of the Accountant of the House of Commons of the amount disbursed by him for Contingencies of the said House, from 1st July, 1877, to 1st July, 1878; with the Auditor's Report, as followeth :

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Accountant of the House of Commons of Canada of the amount received and disbursed by him for Contingencies of the said House, from 1st July, 1877, to 1st July, 1878.

Dr.

Cr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Indemnity Warrants .....	232,000	00			197,904	00
Less—Refunded to Receiver-General .....	11,841	00			22,465	00
1877.			220,359	00		
July 1st.—To Balance from last year.....	6,655	61			72,120	97
To Contingencies—Warrants.....	140,000	00			19,874	25
Private Bills .....	\$5,086	76			9,079	50
Less—Refunds.....	\$805	68			1,451	74
Paid Printing.....	606	71				
Queen's Printer.....	178	17				
	1,198	56				
Contingencies .....	3,498	00	150,253	61		
					20,364	28
					6,686	91
					1,447	21
					1,103	25
					2,841	61
					4,400	58
					2,998	58
					1,207	15
					316	00
Total .....			370,612	61	143,891	93
1878.					6,361	68
July 1st.—To Balance on hand .....			6,361	68		
					370,612	61

Amount of Payments to 1st July, 1878.

By Indemnity .....

Mileage .....

Contingencies:—

Salaries .....

Extra Service .....

Messengers, &c. ....

Expenses of Committees .....

Debates:—

Reporting .....

Translating .....

Printing .....

Binding .....

Printing Paper .....

Stationery .....

Newspapers .....

Postage and Telegraph .....

Chief Messenger, Wages and Contingencies .....

Tradeamen .....

Miscellaneous .....

Superannuation .....

Unforeseen expenses. ....

By Balance on hand.....

Total Expenditure.....

Examined and found correct, 4th July, 1878,  
(Signed) R. W. BAXTER,

Auditor, by direction of Mr. Speaker.

(Signed) HENRY HARTNEY,  
Accountant, House of Commons.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 4th July, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith your accountant's statement of his receipts, and payments for the year ended 30th June, 1878, and to report that it is in accord with the books in his office, which, after a careful examination, I found correct in every respect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. W. BAXTER,

The Honorable  
Timothy Warren Anglin, M.P.,  
Speaker of the House of Commons,  
&c., &c., &c.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Langevin,—The Petition of the *Quebec* Fire Assurance Company.

By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. Rykert,—The Petition of *Alexander Muir* and others, Vessel Owners, Mariners, and others interested in the navigation of the Inland Lakes and Rivers; and the Petition of the *Welland* Railway Company.

By Mr. Arkill,—The Petition of *George Garnham* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. DeCosmos,—The Petition of *Noah Shakespeare* and others, of the Province of *British Columbia*.

By Mr. Mackenzie,—The Petition of the Isolated Risk and Farmer's Fire Insurance Company of *Canada*.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor-General to both Houses of Parliament;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.

Mr. Brecken moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. Tassé, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session, and further, to assure His Excellency,

That we receive with great pleasure His Excellency's gracious declaration that in meeting the Parliament of *Canada* for the first time, he desires to express the gratification he feels at having been selected by Her Majesty for the high and important office he now fills, and to assure us of the great satisfaction with which he now seeks our aid and co-operation.

That we are proud to know, that in acknowledging with profound gratitude the reception which has been accorded to him as Her Majesty's representative, His Excellency is also commanded by *The Queen* to convey, through us, to the people of *Canada*, Her thanks for the loyal, generous and kindly manner in which they have welcomed Her daughter.

That we learn with great satisfaction that the contribution of *Canadian* products and manufactures to the Great National Exhibition at *Paris*, last year, attracted much attention, and it is believed it will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the Dominion with *Europe*. We thank His Excellency for congratulating us on the success which, we are well assured, must in no small degree be attributable to the kind and unceasing exertions of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, as President of the British section, and for the promise that the Report of the Canadian Commissioners will be laid before us when received.

That we are well pleased to be informed that the amount awarded for the Fishery Claims, under the *Washington* Treaty, has been paid by the *United States*, and that Her Majesty's Government has arranged with *Canada* and *Newfoundland*

for their respective shares of the award; and that we shall receive with pleasure the papers on the subject, which His Excellency informs us will be submitted to us.

That we are aware that the important and rapidly increasing trade between *Canada* and *England*, in live cattle, has been seriously threatened by the appearance, in various parts of the *United States*, of pleuro-pneumonia; and that we are glad to know, that in order to prevent the contagion from spreading to *Canada*, and the consequent interruption of the trade, His Excellency has caused an Order to be issued under "The Animal Contagious Diseases' Act, 1869," prohibiting the importation or introduction into the Dominion of American cattle, for a short period. That we entertain the hope that the disease will be, ere long, extinguished in the *United States*, and the necessity for continuing the prohibition removed; and that our best attention shall be given to any amendment of the Act just referred to, which His Excellency may cause to be submitted for our consideration.

That we are much gratified by the information that His Excellency's Government has commenced negotiations with Her Majesty's sanction, for the development of the trade of *Canada* with *France* and *Spain*, and with their respective colonies, and that His Excellency hopes to be able to lay before us the result of these negotiations during the present Session.

That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that it is the purpose of his Government to press for the most vigorous prosecution of the Canadian *Pacific Railway*, and to meet the reasonable expectations of *British Columbia*. That we are sensible that in carrying out this intention, due regard must be had to the financial position of the country, and that we are happy to know that communication by rail has been effected between *Manitoba* and the *United States* system of railways, by the junction, at *St. Vincent*, of the *Pembina* branch of our railway with the *St. Paul and Pacific Railroad*, and to learn that the portion of the main line which extends from *English River* to *Keeewatin* is now being placed under contract, and will be energetically pushed to completion in order to secure, as rapidly as is possible, the connection between *Lake Superior* and the great *North-West*.

That any Bill for the amendment and consolidation of the Acts relating to Stamps which may be submitted for our consideration, as well as any measure amending the Act relating to Weights and Measures, shall receive our best attention.

That we are aware that the decennial census must be taken in 1881, and that we agree with His Excellency in thinking it expedient that a measure for the purpose should be passed during the present Session, in order to give ample time for the preparation of all the preliminary arrangements, and to ensure the census being taken as accurately and inexpensively as possible, and that in connection with this subject it may be well to consider the propriety of providing some means for the collection and collation of vital, criminal and general statistics.

That we shall not fail respectfully to consider any Bills which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us for the re-arrangement of some of the Departments of the Government, and also any measures relating to the survey and management of the Dominion Lands, to the Mounted Police, and to the Post Office Department; for the amendment, in some particulars, of the laws relating to Indians, or for the vesting in Her Majesty, for the use of the Dominion, of certain ordnance and admiralty lands in the Provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*.

That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that the Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before us at an early day, and that they have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

That we share the regret expressed by His Excellency that the receipts into the Treasury from ordinary sources continue to be inadequate to meet the charges against the Consolidated Revenue; that we agree with His Excellency in the opinion that it is not desirable that our finances should longer remain in this condition; and that we trust, with His Excellency, that by the application of the strictest economy to the public expenditure, and by the re-adjustment of the tariff with the view of

increasing the revenue, and, at the same time, of developing and encouraging the various industries of *Canada*, we shall be enabled to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and to aid in removing the commercial and financial depression which unhappily continues to exist; and that we thank His Excellency for having directed that the Public Accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before us.

That we agree with His Excellency in thinking that as Parliament has recognized the importance of providing for the safe deposit of the surplus earnings of the people by arranging for their being placed with the Government at a fair rate of interest, it may be well for us to consider how far it is practicable to give a like security and encouragement to persons who may desire, by an insurance upon their lives, to make provision for those dependent upon them.

That His Excellency may rest assured that our best attention will be given to the important subjects which he has been pleased to allude to, and to the general interests of the country.

And the first and subsequent paragraphs of the said Resolution being again read, were agreed to, and it was resolved accordingly.

*Resolved*, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed of Sir John A. Macdonald, Messieurs Tilley, Tupper, Masson, Brecken and Tassé, to prepare and report the draft of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament, in conformity to the said Resolution.

Sir John A. Macdonald reported from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael, and Saint George, Governor General of *Canada*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

#### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of *Canada* in Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for your gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We receive with great pleasure Your Excellency's gracious declaration that in meeting the Parliament of *Canada* for the first time, you desire to express the gratification you feel at having been selected by Her Majesty for the high and important office Your Excellency now fills, and to assure us of the great satisfaction with which you now seek our aid and co-operation.

We are proud to know, that in acknowledging with profound gratitude the reception which has been accorded to yourself, as Her Majesty's representative, Your Excellency is also commanded by *The Queen* to convey, through us, to the people of *Canada*, Her thanks for the loyal, generous and kindly manner in which they have welcomed Her daughter.

We learn with great satisfaction that the contribution of Canadian products and manufactures to the great National Exhibition at *Paris*, last year, attracted much attention, and it is believed it will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the Dominion with *Europe*. We thank Your Excellency for congratulating us on the success which, we are well assured, must in no small degree, be attributable to the kind and unceasing exertions of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, as President of the British section, and for the promise that the Report of the Canadian Commissioners will be laid before us when received.

We are well pleased to be informed that the amount awarded for the Fishery Claims, under the *Washington Treaty*, has been paid by the *United States* and that Her Majesty's Government has arranged with *Canada* and *Newfoundland* for their respective shares of the award; and that we shall receive with pleasure the papers on the subject, which Your Excellency informs us will be submitted to us.

We are aware that the important and rapidly increasing trade between *Canada* and *England*, in live cattle, has been seriously threatened by the appearance, in various parts of the *United States*, of pleuro-pneumonia; and that we are glad to know, that in order to prevent the contagion from spreading to *Canada*, and the consequent interruption of the trade, Your Excellency has caused an Order to be issued under "The Animal Contagious Diseases' Act, 1869," prohibiting the importation, or introduction, into the Dominion of American cattle, for a short period. That we entertain the hope that the disease will be, ere long, extinguished in the *United States*, and the necessity for continuing the prohibition removed; and that our best attention shall be given to any amendment of the Act just referred, to which Your Excellency may cause to be submitted for our consideration.

We are much gratified by the information that Your Excellency's Government has commenced negotiations, with Her Majesty's sanction, for the development of the trade of *Canada* with *France* and *Spain*, and with their respective colonies, and that Your Excellency hopes to be able to lay before us the result of these negotiations during the present Session.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that it is the purpose of your Government to press for the most vigorous prosecution of the *Canadian Pacific Railway* and to meet the reasonable expectations of *British Columbia*. That we are sensible that in carrying out this intention, due regard must be had to the financial position of the country, and that we are happy to know that communication by rail has been effected between *Manitoba* and the *United States* system of railways, by the junction at *St. Vincent*, of the *Pembina* Branch of our railway, with the *St. Paul* and *Pacific* Railroad, and to learn that the portion of the main line which extends from *English River* to *Keewatin* is now being placed under contract, and will be energetically pushed to completion in order to secure, as rapidly as is possible, the connection between *Lake Superior* and the great *North-West*.

Any Bill for the amendment and consolidation of the Acts relating to Stamps which may be submitted for our consideration, as well as any measure amending the Act relating to Weights and Measures, shall receive our best attention.

We are aware that the decennial census must be taken in 1881, and we agree with Your Excellency in thinking it expedient that a measure for the purpose should be passed during the present Session, in order to give ample time for the preparation of all the preliminary arrangements, and to ensure the census being taken as accurately and inexpensively as possible, and that in connection with this subject, it may be well to consider the propriety of providing some means for the collection and collation of vital, criminal and general statistics.

We shall not fail respectfully to consider any Bills which Your Excellency may cause to be laid before us for the re-arrangement of some of the Departments of the Government, and also any measures relating to the survey and management of the Dominion Lands, to the Mounted Police, and to the Post Office Department; for the amendment, in some particulars, of the laws relating to Indians, or for the vesting in Her Majesty, for the use of the Dominion, of certain ordnance and admiralty Lands in the Provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before us at an early day, and that they have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

We share the regret expressed by Your Excellency that the receipts into the Treasury from ordinary sources continue to be inadequate to meet the charges against the Consolidated Revenue; that we agree with Your Excellency in the opinion that it is not desirable that our finances should longer remain in this condition; and that

we trust, with Your Excellency, that by the application of the strictest economy to the public expenditure, and by the re-adjustment of the tariff with a view of increasing the revenue, and, at the same time, of developing and encouraging the various industries of *Canada*, we shall be enabled to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and to aid in removing the commercial and financial depression which unhappily continues to exist; and that we thank Your Excellency for having directed that the Public Accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before us.

We agree with Your Excellency in thinking that as Parliament has recognized the importance of providing for the safe deposit of the surplus earnings of the people by arranging for their being placed with the Government at a fair rate of interest, it may be well for us to consider how far it is practicable to give a like security and encouragement to persons who may desire, by an insurance upon their lives, to make provision for those dependent upon them.

Your Excellency may rest assured that our best attention will be given to the important subjects which you have been pleased to allude to, and to the general interests of the country.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tilley*,

*Resolved*, That a Special Committee of seven Members be appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House on Friday, the 14th instant; and that Sir *John A. Macdonald*, Messieurs *Tilley*, *Tupper*, *Masson*, *Mackenzie*, *Holton* and *Laurier* do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Tilley*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. *Tilley*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Public Accounts of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 1.)

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878. (*Sessional Papers* No 2.)

Mr. *Masson*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report on the State of the Militia of *Canada*, for the year 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year, 1st July, 1877 to 30th June, 1878, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 31st *Victoria*, Chapter 12, Section 19. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Mr. *Baby*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report, Returns and Statistics

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of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

And also, Report on Adulteration of Food, being Supplement to No. 3, to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

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Tuesday, 18th February, 1879.

**PRAYERS.**

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Rykert*,—The Petition of *A. H. Pettit* and others; the Petition of Messrs. *Stanton & Son*, and others; the Petition of *Philip A. Gregory* and others; the Petition of *A. K. Housberger* and others; and the Petition of *W. A. F. Currie*, Reeve, and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. *Kilvert*,—The Petition of *E. Browne* and others, Vessel owners, Mariners and others interested in the navigation of the Inland Lakes and Rivers.

By Mr. *Gigault*,—The Petition of the Fruit Growers' Association of *Abbotsford*, Province of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Fulton*,—The Petition of *John Croil* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Stormont*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of *E. D. Smith* and others; and the Petition of *A. D. Lee* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of the Dominion Telegraph Company.

By Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of *Toronto*; and the Petition of the Commissioners of the Harbor of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *McDougall*,—The Petition of *John Dalton* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Wallace* (*Norfolk*),—The Petition of *William Yates* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Jones*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*.

On motion of Mr. *Coursol*, seconded by Mr. *Houde*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a statement giving a complete list of all the permanent, supernumerary and temporary employes appointed to the Custom House of *Montreal* since the 1st July, 1877, shewing:—1st. The name and age of each employe; 2nd. The date of his appointment; 3rd. The salary of each employe; 4th. The nature of his duties; 5th. The changes which have occurred, whether by death, superannuation or dismissal, with the cause of such superannuation and dismissal, and the new appointments made during the period from that date up to the 14th February instant.

On motion of Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the notices asking for tenders for reporting and publishing the Official Debates of this House, together with copies of all tenders received, and of all arrangements or contracts entered into for the reporting and publication of said Debates.

On motion of Mr. *Bunster*, seconded by Mr. *DeCosmos*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all letters of instruction, for the removal of Steel Rails from *Nanaimo* and *Esquimalt* to *Fraser River, B.C.* and a statement shewing the cost of such removal.

Mr. *Cameron (Huron)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of all persons who have been dismissed or removed from office, or who have been superannuated, and the causes of such dismissal, removal or superannuation, or who have resigned, since the 10th October, 1878; shewing the office or position such person occupied, and whether on the permanent staff or in the temporary employ of the Government or otherwise in the Public Service, and when such dismissal, removal, superannuation or resignation took place;

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *McCarthy*, That the words "also a similar Return shewing the names of all persons "dismissed, removed or superannuated, or who resigned between the 4th day of "November, 1873, and the 1st day of April, 1874; and also the names of all persons "appointed to office between the said dates, stating the office to which they were "appointed, and the salary attached thereto," be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put, That those words be there added:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of all persons who have been dismissed or removed from office, or who have been superannuated, and the causes of such dismissal, removal or superannuation, or who have resigned, since the 10th October, 1878; shewing the office or position such person occupied, and whether on the permanent staff or in the temporary employ of the Government or otherwise in the Public Service, and when such dismissal, removal, superannuation or resignation took place; also, a similar Return shewing the names of all persons dismissed, removed or superannuated, or who resigned between the 4th day of November, 1873, and the 1st day of April, 1874; and also, the names of all persons appointed to office between the said dates, stating the office to which they were appointed, and the salary attached thereto.

Mr. *Cameron (Huron)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the names and former residences of all persons who have been appointed or promoted to office or whose salaries have been raised since the 10th October, 1878; shewing the office to which each such person has been appointed, the date of such appointment, and whether in the Civil Service or otherwise, or elsewhere, or in any other position in the Public Service, and whether the appointment has been permanent or temporary;

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *McCarthy*, That the words "also a similar Return shewing the names of all persons "appointed, or promoted to any office under the Government of *Canada*, and the "salary or emolument of such office between the 17th day of September and the 11th "day of October, 1878, and specifying whether any and what increased pay or "emolument was given to the person or persons so appointed or promoted," be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put, That those words be there added:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names and former residences of all persons who have been appointed or promoted to office or whose salaries have been raised since the 10th October, 1878; shewing the office to which each such person has been appointed, the date of such appointment, and whether in the Civil Service or otherwise, or elsewhere, or in any other position in

the Public Service, and whether the appointment has been permanent or temporary; also, a similar Return showing the names of all persons appointed or promoted to any office under the Government of *Canada*, and the salary or emolument of such office between the 17th day of September and the 11th day of October, 1878; and specifying whether any and what increased pay or emolument was given to the person or persons so appointed or promoted.

On motion of Mr. *Anglin*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do lay on the Table of The House, copies of all correspondence between the Clerk and the late Speaker of this House respecting appointments to vacancies in the service of the House of Commons since the last Session of Parliament; and copies of any Reports respecting such appointments made by any officer of the Department.

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor-General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth:—

*Lorne.*

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons an approved Minute in Council, appointing the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, Minister of the Interior, the Honorable *S. L. Tilley*, Minister of Finance, the Honorable *C. Tupper*, Minister of Public Works, and the Honorable *G. Baby*, Minister of Inland Revenue, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 27, intituled: "An Act respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Commons; and for other purposes."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 18th February, 1879.

Mr. *Pope*, (Queen's, *P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Eleventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878. (*Sessicnal Papers*, No. 3.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow. .

Wednesday, 19th February, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table.—

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of *William Thomas* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Oxford*;

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

2

Of the *Quebec* Fire Assurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to reduce their subscribed Capital Stock, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Oxford*; praying for the passing of an Act to regulate prison labor.

Of *Alexander Muir*, and others, Vessel Owners, Mariners and others interested in the navigation of the Inland Lakes and Rivers; praying for such legislation as will tend to relieve the depression experienced by Canadian Shipping, and for the improvement of navigation.

Of *George Garnham*, and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Elgin*; praying that in the Tariff, protection may be afforded to Canadian fruits; and also that steps may be taken to prevent the importation and spread of the disease called "Yellows" in Peach Trees, Peaches and Peach Pits.

Of the Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Company to that of the Sovereign Fire and Marine Insurance Company of *Canada*, and to make further Amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

The two following Petitions were also read :—

Of the Welland Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to convert their First and Second Mortgage Bonds into First and Second Debenture Stock, and for other purposes.

Of *Noah Shakespeare* and others, of the Province of *British Columbia*; praying for the passing of an Act to restrict further immigration of Chinamen; also that in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway the employment of Chinese labor may be prohibited, and that the Act of the Provincial Government of *British Columbia* in placing the local tax upon the Chinese in that country may be confirmed.

And attention having been called to the fact that the said Petitions had Appendices attached, contrary to the Rules of the House; the said Appendices were, with leave of the House, withdrawn; and the Petitions were received.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received from the Honorable Mr. Vico-Chancellor Blake, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874," Certificate relating to the Election—

For the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Elgin*.

And the same was read and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and is as follows :—

#### EAST ELGIN CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

*In Chancery.*

The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Elgin*, holden on the 17th day of September, A.D. 1878.

ARCHIBALD BLUE,

*Petitioner.*

THOMAS ARKILL,

*Respondent.*

1. I hereby certify that the trial of the Petition in this case took place before me at *St. Thomas*, in the County of *Elgin*, on the 27th and following days of January last.

2. I determined that the said Respondent, *Thomas Arkill*, was duly elected and is entitled to represent the East Riding of the County of *Elgin* in the House of Commons of *Canada*.

3. I further certify that the said *Thomas Arkill* was not by himself or his agents proved to have been guilty of any corrupt practices.

4. I have no reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the Election to which the Petition relates

S. H. BLAKE,  
V.C.

Toronto, February 18th, 1879.

To the Honorable  
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Colby have leave to bring in a Bill relating to Bankruptcy. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Sir John A. Macdonald, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth:—

Lorne.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, copies of Letters-Patent passed under the Great Seal of the *United Kingdom*, constituting the Office of Governor General of the Dominion of *Canada*, and of the Royal Instructions accompanying the same; also, of Her Majesty's Commission appointing him to be Governor General of the said Dominion. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Ottawa, 19th February, 1879.

Mr. Christie moved, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing all tenders received for the completion of the *Carillon* Dam and Locks, and all correspondence between the Government and the Engineer and others, relating to the prosecution of that work;

Mr. Jones moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. White (*Renfrew*). That the words "all papers, letters, correspondence and reports in any way relating to the *Carillon* works from their inception in 1873, to the present time; as also Messrs. Shanly and Keefer's Report on the work which was submitted to the Government by the Contractors," be added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put, That those words be there added:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing all tenders received for the completion of the *Carillon* Dam and Locks, and all correspondence between the Government and the Engineer and others relating to the prosecution of that work; also all papers, letters, correspondence and reports in any way relating to the *Carillon* works from their inception in 1873, to the present time; as also Messrs. Shanly and Keefer's Report on the work which was submitted to the Government by the contractors.

On motion of Mr. Mousseau, seconded by Mr. Houde,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all

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correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor of *Quebec* and the Secretary of State, in 1877, in relation to a Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the maintenance of roads and the destruction of weeds."

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Charlton*, seconded by Mr. *Scriver*,

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do prepare a Return shewing the number of votes polled for each candidate in the different Electoral Districts during the late General Elections; the total number of votes on the voters lists of each District; the population of each constituency as shewn by the last Census; such Return to show the Returns of Special Elections held up to the date of making the Return.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Bunting*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all correspondence and papers in connection with the dismissal of *John B. Smith*, from the office of Deputy Superintendent of the Southern Section of the *Welland Canal*; as also, the Report of the Superintendent of the *Welland Canal* in reference to such dismissal.

Mr. *Fiset* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of the correspondence between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, in the matter of the purchase or lease by the Government of that portion of the Railway between *Rivière du Loup* and *Point Lévis*; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the total amount expended up to the 1st day of January, 1879, on the enlargement of the *Welland Canal*; on the *Lachine Canal*; on the *Pacific Railway* and the Survey thereof; on the Section of the *Pacific Railway* extending from *Thunder Bay* to *Selkirk*; and also, a statement of the sums further required from the 1st January, 1879, to be expended to complete the *Welland Canal*, the *Lachine Canal*, and the Section of the *Pacific Railway* extending from *Thunder Bay* to *Selkirk*, as estimated by the Department of Public Works.

On motion of Mr. *Robinson*, seconded by Mr. *Hay*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of all persons who were appointed in the offices of Inland Revenue, Post Office, and Custom House in the City of *Toronto*, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878; the dates of such appointments, their salaries when appointed, and whether increased during the above periods, and if so, the amount of such increase.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

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Thursday, 20th February, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Rykert*,—The Petition of the Fruit Growers' Association of *Ontario*; and the Petition of *J. C. Hamilton* and others.

By Mr. *Fitzsimmons*,—The Petition of *George C. Longley* and others.

By Mr. *Christie*,—The Petition of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*.

By Mr. *Hooper*,—The Petition of *Walter Scott Williams*, of the Town of *Napanee*, Solicitor.

By Mr. *McDonald*, (*Victoria, N.S.*)—The Petition of *David McDonald*, and others, of the County of *Victoria*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Jones*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Keeler*,—The Petition of *James Peterson*, and others; and the Petition of *D. L. Simmonds*, and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Northumberland*, (*Ontario*.)

By Mr. *Patterson* (*Essex*),—The Petition of *Louis Lafferty*, and others, of the County of *Essex*,

By Mr. *Bunting*,—The Petition of *Peter Cook*, and others; and the Petition of *John L. Mann*, and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Welland*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :

Of *A. H. Pettit*, and others; of Messrs. *D. Stanton* and Son, and others; of *Philip A. Gregory*, and others; of *A. K. Housberger*, and others; of *W. A. F. Currie*, Reeve, and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Lincoln*; of the Fruit Growers' Association of *Abbottsford*, Province of *Quebec*; of *John Croil*, and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Stormont*; of *E. D. Smith*, and others; of *A. D. Lee*, and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Wentworth*; of *John Dalton*, and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Halton*; and of *William Yates*, and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Norfolk*; severally praying that in the Tariff, protection may be afforded to Canadian fruits; and also, that steps may be taken to prevent the importation and spread of the disease called "Yellows" in Peach Trees, Peaches and Peach Pits.

Of *E. Browne*, and others, Vessel Owners, Mariners, and others interested in the navigation of the Inland Lakes and Rivers; praying for such legislation as will tend to relieve the depression experienced by Canadian shipping, and for the improvement of navigation.

Of the Dominion Telegraph Company; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and the Act amending the same.

Of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of *Toronto*; and of the Commissioners of the Harbor of *Toronto*; severally praying that a survey may be made as to the best means of protecting the *Toronto* Harbor.

The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*, presented on Tuesday last; praying that a Bridge may be erected at *Jones' Falls*, in the Township of *South Crosby*, being read;

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would involve the expenditure of Public Money, it cannot be received."

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, reported, That they had prepared Lists of Members accordingly, and the same were read as follow :—

1.—ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Messieurs *Anglin*, *Brooks*, *Cameron* (*Victoria*), *Cockburn* (*Northumberland*), *Colby*, *Costigan*, *Daly*, *Desjardins*, *Ferguson*,

Guthrie, Holton, Kirkpatrick, Laurier, Macdonald (Victoria, B. C.), McDonald (Pictou), Mackenzie, McCarthy, McIsaac, Malouin, Mills, Mousseau, O'Connor, Oliver, Ouimet, Ryan (Marquette), Smith (Westmoreland) and White (Cardwell)—27.

2.—ON EXPIRING LAWS.—Messieurs Bain, Baker, Bergin, Brown, Burk, Casey, Cimon, Coughlin, Daoust, Desautniers, Dewdney, Elliott, Gill, Hesson, Kilvert, King, La Rue, Little, MacDonnell (Inverness), McRory, Mungenais, Muttart, Ogden, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Routhier, Skinner, Snowball, Sproule, Valin, Wade, Weldon, Wheeler and Yeo—34. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

3.—ON RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—Messieurs Anglin, Baby, Baker, Béchard, Benoit, Bergeron, Borden, Bourassa, Bowell, Brooks, Bunster, Bunting, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cumeron (Huron), Cumeron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn (Northumberland), Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coupal, Coursol, Currier, DeCosmos, Dewdney, Domville, Fiset, Flynn, Fortin, Gault, Geoffrion, Gill, Gillies, Girouard (Kent), Glen, Hadlow, Haggart, Hay, Hilliard, Holton, Huntington, Hurteau, Jackson, Jones, Killam, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Lanjevin, Lantier, Laurier, Longley, Macdonald (Victoria, B.C.), McDonald (Pictou), MacDonnell (Inverness), Mackenzie, Macmillan, McCullum, McCarthy, McGreevy, McIsaac, McLennan, Malouin, Masson, Mousseau, Oliver, Pickard, Platt, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queen's P.E.I.), Poupore, Richey, Robinson, Robitaille, Rochester, Ryan (Marquette), Ryan (Montreal), Rykert, Rymal, Schultz, Scriver, Shaw, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snowball, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Thompson (Haldimand), Tilley, Trow, Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), White (Cardwell) White (Renfrew), Williams and Wright.—103.

4.—ON MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.—Messieurs Allison, Arkill, Baby, Baker, Bolduc, Boulton, Bourassa, Brooks, Burpee (Sunbury), Cumeron (Victoria), Casey, Cimon, Cockburn (Muskoka), Cuthbert, Daoust, Desautniers, Desjardins, Drew, Farrow, Fiset, Flynn, Galbraith, Geoffrion, Gill, Gilmor, Girouard (Jacq. Cartier), Haddow, Ives, Kaulback, Killam, Lane, La Rue, Laurier, McDonald (Victoria N.S.), MacDonnell (Inverness), Macmillan, McDougall, McIsaac, McKay, Malouin, Massue, Méthot, Mills, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Olivier, Ouimet, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Rinfret, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Ross (Dundas), Scriver, Skinner, Strange, Tassé, Tellier, Vallée, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk) and Wheeler.—64. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

5.—ON STANDING ORDERS.—Messieurs Bannerman, Bergeron, Bill, Bourbeau, Brecken, Bunster, Burnham, Casgrain, Chandler, Christie, Connell, Costigan, Coughlin, Dawson, Doull, Drew, Dubuc, Dumont, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Fulton, Galbraith, Gigault, Gilmor, Grandbois, Gunn, Guthrie, Hackett, Houde, McDonald (Cape Breton), Macmillan, McCuaig, McDougall, McQuade, Methot, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Rinfret, Robertson (Hamilton), Robinson, Rogers, Rymal Schultz, Weldon and Wiser.—45. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

6.—ON PRINTING.—Messieurs Bannerman, Béchard, Bowell, Bunting, Charlton, Costigan, Desjardins, Lantier, McDonald (Cape Breton), Ross (Middlesex), Stephenson, Tassé, Thompson, (Haldimand), Trow and Wallace (Norfolk).—15.

7.—ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messieurs Allison, Anglin, Baby, Béchard, Benoit, Bergin, Bill, Bolduc, Bourassa, Bowell, Brown, Bunting, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Caron, Cartwright, Casey, Chandler, Charlton, Cimon, Colby, Coursol, Domville, Doull, Drew, Dugas, Dumont, Farrow, Fiset, Fleming, Fortin, Gault, Gilmor, Glen, Gunn, Guthrie, Haggart, Hilliard, Holton, Hooper, Huntington, Jackson, Keeler, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Landry, Langevin, Lantier, Little, Longley, Macdonald (Victoria, B.C.), McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pictou), Mackenzie, McCarthy, McCuaig, McGreevy, Masson, Mills, Mousseau, Oliver, Ouimet, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queen's, P. E. I.), Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Robitaille, Rochester, Ross (Middlesex), Rouleau, Ryan (Montreal), Rymal, Schultz, Scriver, Skinner, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snowball, Stephenson, Thompson, (Cariboo), Thompson, (Haldimand), Tilley,

*Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Williams and Wright.*—88. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

8.—ON BANKING AND COMMERCE.—Messieurs *Béchar, Bou'tbee, Bourbeau, Brown, Bunting, Burpee (St. John), Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cartwright, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn (Muskoka), Cockburn (Northumberland), Currier, Cuthbert, Daly, DeCosmos, Desjardins, Domville, Dugas, Fleming, Gault, Gigault, Gillies, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Hackett, Haggart, Hay, Holton, Hooper, Ives, Jones, Kee'er, Killam, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Laurier, Macdonald (King's), Macdonald (Victoria, B.C.), Macdonald (Pictou), Mackenzie, McCallum, McCarthy, McCuaig, McDougall, McGreevy, McInnes, McKay, McLellan, McLeod, McQuade, Massue, Merner, Mills, Ogden, Oliver, Ouimet, Paterson (Brant), Packard, Poupore, Robinson, Robitail'e, Rochester, Ross, (Dundas), Ross (Middlesex), Rouleau, Ryan (Montreal), Rykert, Shaw, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Strange, Tellier, Thompson (Haldimand), Tilley, Tupper, Valin, Vallée, Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), Williams, Wiser and Yeo.*—85. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

9.—ON IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—Messieurs *Arkill, Bain, Béchar, Benoit, Bolduc, Borden, Brecken, Bunster, Burk, Burnham, Cameron (Huron), Chandler, Christie, Cimon, Cockburn (Muskoka), Coupal, Dawson, DeCosmos, Dewdney, Dubuc, Dugas, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Flynn, Fortin, Fulton, Galbraith, Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Hesson, Houde, Huntington, Hurteau, Jones, Kaulback, King, Lane, LaRue, Little, Macdonald (Kings'), McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald, (Victoria, N.S.), McInnes, McLeod, McRory, Merner, Mongenais, Montplaisir, Muttart, O'Connor, Olivier, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Pope (Compton), Rogers, Routhier, Ryan (Marquette), Schultz, Shaw, Smith (Selkirk), Sproule, Stephenson, Tassé, Thompson (Cariboo), Trow, Wale, Wallace (York), White (Renfrew), Wright and Yeo.*—73. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Tupper,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees, in so far as relates to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Anglin, Baby, Brecken, Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Colby, Da'y, Fortin, Houde, LaRue, Laurier, Sir John A. Macdonald, MacDonnell, (Inverness), Mackenzie, Mills and Wright*, be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Senate communicating to their Honors the foregoing Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Bourassa have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Insolvent Act of 1875," and the Acts amending the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Sir John A. Macdonald, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of payments made and charged to unforeseen expenses under authority of Order in Council from 1st July, 1878, to 29th February, 1879, in accordance with the Act 41 Vic., Cap. 4, Schedule B. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

And also, Statement of Special Warrants, signed by the Governor General, together with the expenditure incurred thereon during that part of the fiscal year ended 13th February, instant, in accordance with the Act 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 32, Sub-sec. 4. (*Sessional Papers, No. 16.*)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the accompanying Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty of condolence on the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alice*, Grand Duchess of *Hesse*, to which their Honors desire the concurrence of this House.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY :—

*Most Gracious Sovereign :*

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of *Canada* in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the renewed assurance of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

In common with Your Majesty's subjects in all other parts of Your Empire, We have learned with profound grief of the great loss which Your Majesty has sustained in the early death of Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alice*, Grand Duchess of *Hesse*.

We take the first opportunity, which the assembling of the Parliament of *Canada* affords, to express for ourselves and for the people whom we represent, our heartfelt sympathy with Your Majesty in Your sorrow.

Though removed by distance from the scenes where the life of Her Royal Highness was passed ; the goodness and beauty of Her character and Her affectionate discharge of every duty, as daughter, wife and mother, were not unknown to us, and we have been inexpressibly touched by the narrative which has reached us of the loving self-sacrifice which marked her death.

We should fail, may it please Your Majesty, properly to convey to you the common sentiment of Your Canadian subjects, did we not add the expression of our earnest hope that Your Majesty may find consolation in Divine aid, and in the reflection that Your illustrious daughter did not live in vain ; but has bequeathed to Her countrywomen all over the world, an example which will nerve them to emulate Her high sense of duty, and a memory which will be cherished wherever courage and devotion hold place in human affections.

R. D. WILMOT,  
*Speaker*

THE SENATE, Tuesday, 15th February, 1879.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,  
*Ordered*, That the said Address be taken into consideration To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That in obedience to the Order of the House of Tuesday last, the Clerk had laid on the Table,—Copies of all correspondence between the Clerk and the late Speaker of this House, respecting the appointments to vacancies in the service of the House of Commons, since the last Session of Parliament, and copies of any Report respecting such appointments, made by any officer of the Department. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 17.)

On motion of Mr. *McKay*, seconded by Mr. *Doull*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return, in detail, of the fund known as the "Intercolonial Railway Employes Insurance Fund," shewing :

1st. Amounts collected from Railway employes monthly since its inception (October 1st, 1874), to 1st February, 1879.

2nd. Amounts paid by Railway Departments to said fund.

3rd. Amounts paid out on account of said fund.

(a) Number and amount of death claims in each class. Name of person, employment and cause of death.

(b) Number of weeks' indemnity paid under each class. Party to whom paid, date and cause of accident.

(c) Amounts, if any, paid to non-subscribers; names, date and reason for such payment.

4th. Statement of amount now at credit of said fund; when and to whose credit deposited.

5th. Statement of Railway Employés who are exempt from contributing to the fund, and reason for such exemption.

6th. Statement of claims against said fund unpaid; by whom made, and cause of non-payment.

7th. Copies of all correspondence on the subject.

On motion of Mr. *Mousseau*, seconded by Mr. *Houde*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Petition addressed to the Governor in Council, by the Hon. Messrs. *Chapleau*, *Church* and *Angers*, praying, in view of the reasons therein set forth, for the dismissal of His Honor *Luc Letellier*, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec; of the answer made to the said Petition by the said Lieutenant Governor, and of the reply made by the said Hon. Messrs. *Chapleau*, *Church* and *Angers* to the said answer, and all correspondence and papers relating to the subject.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the Reports of Engineers, and others, made since the 1st October last respecting the route, or construction of any part of the *Pacific* Railway; the removal of Rails from *Vancouver Island* to *Yale*; copies of any instructions issued by the Government relating to the same; Petitions or letters addressed to the Government and all correspondence relating thereto.

On motion of Mr. *Dawson*, seconded by Mr. *Ryan* (*Marquette*),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Reports of the Arbitrators appointed to enquire into the matter of the boundaries between the northerly and westerly limits of *Ontario* and the unorganized Territories of the Dominion, with all documents bearing thereon, whether produced by the Dominion Government, the said Province of *Ontario*, or otherwise.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson* (*Shelburne*), seconded by Mr. *Borden*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing all tenders received for the erection of the breakwater at *Jordan Bay*, in the County of *Shelburne*; copies of the Report of the Engineer or Inspector, upon the completion of that work; copies of certificates upon which monies were paid to contractors; Return of salary paid Inspector, or Return of the expenditure of money for the repair of the work in the year 1877 or 1878, by day's labour or otherwise; copies of all Reports upon the recent damages to that work, and letters of instruction to the Inspector regarding the same.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the receipts

generally during the twenty days from the 1st to the 20th day of February of the present year.

On motion of Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the Imports into and Exports from the Dominion of *Canada*, during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1879, as detailed in the monthly Returns to the Department of Customs.

On motion of Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a detailed statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the seven months ending on the 1st day of February, 1879.

On motion of Mr. Landry, seconded by Mr. Vallée,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing: 1. The number of engineers and employés engaged in making in August and September last, an exploration and survey of the Basin of *Montmagny*, and of the River *St. Lawrence*, opposite *St. Thomas, L'Islet* and *St. Jean, Port Joli*, with a view to deepening the Basin of *Montmagny*; 2. The number of days the said survey lasted; 3. The total cost of the said survey.

Mr. Charlton moved, seconded by Mr. Scriver, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that in view of the existence of the plague in *Russia*, and of its threatened progress westward, and in view also of the probability that emigration will take place from *Russia* to *Canada* during the present year to a considerable extent; such quarantine and sanitary regulations against infected countries or districts may be determined upon, and enforced at *Canadian* seaports and upon the *Canadian* frontier, as shall furnish, so far as intelligently directed efforts may be able to do so, preventives and safeguards against the introduction and spread of pestilence; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Fiset moved, seconded by Mr. Gillmor, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all instructions, written or verbal, given to *Collingwood Schreiber*, Esq., Civil Engineer, since 10th October, 1878, on the subject of enquiries, inspections and examinations made by him or yet to be made by him, against certain persons employed on the Northern Division of the Intercolonial Railway; also, copies of all instructions, written or verbal, given to the said *C. Schreiber*, Esq., since the said date on the subject of resignations and dismissals of persons employed which have taken place or which are to take place on the same division of the railway; also, copies of all correspondence which has passed between the Government or any Member thereof, or any Officer of the Government and any person whatsoever in connection with the said examinations, enquiries, and resignations of persons employed; together with copies of all complaints, written or verbal, preferred since the 17th September, 1878, against any person employed on the said division of the railway;

Mr. Vallée moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Tellier, That the words "also a statement shewing the names and places of residence of all employés on the said railway, discharged or dismissed between the year 1873, and "the 17th September, 1878," be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put, That those words be there added:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all instructions written or verbal, given to *Collingwood Schreiber*, Esq., Civil Engineer, since 10th October, 1878, on the subject of enquiries, inspections and examinations made by him or yet

to be made by him, against certain persons employed on the Northern Division of the Intercolonial Railway; also, copies of all instructions, written or verbal, given to the said *C. Schreiber*, Esq., since the said date on the subject of resignations and dismissals of persons employed which have taken place or which are to take place on the same division of the railway; also, copies of all correspondence which has passed between the Government or any Member thereof, or any Officer of the Government and any person whatsoever in connection with the said examinations, enquiries, and resignations of persons employed; together with copies of all complaints, written or verbal, preferred since the 17th September, 1878, against any person employed on the said Division of the Railway; also, a statement shewing the names and places of residence of all employes on the said railway, discharged or dismissed between the year 1873, and the 17th September, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Bunting*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of any Order in Council passed in June, 1876, locating the line of the *Canada Pacific Railway* between *Thunder Bay* and a point at or near *Fort George*, in *British Columbia*, with all correspondence between the Dominion and *Columbia* Government respecting the same; also, a copy of an Order in Council of August or September, 1878, respecting the location of the line the of *C. P. Railway* between *Yellow Head Pass* and *Burrard Inlet*, with all correspondence between the Dominion and Provincial Governments respecting the same; and also, a copy of any special report, if any, of any Engineer recommending the location of the respective lines, and on what the Orders in Council were directly based.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Bowell* moved, seconded by Mr. *McDonald* (*Pictou*), and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Colby*, *Desjardins*, *Stephenson*, *White*, (*Cardwell*), *McDonald*, (*Cape Breton*), *Ross* (*Middlesex*), *Oliver*, *Béchar*d and *Charlton*, be appointed to supervise the official reports of the Debates of this House during the present Session, with power to report from time to time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow,

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

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Friday, 21st February, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—List of Stockholders of the *Quebec Bank*, as on the 31st December, 1878, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vic.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That in obedience to the Order of the House of Tuesday last, the Clerk had laid on the Table,—a Return of the notices asking for Tenders for reporting and publishing the Official Debates of this House, together with copies of all Tenders received, and of all arrangements or contracts entered into for the reporting and publication of said Debates. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That he had received from the Hon. Vice-Chancellor *Blake*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874," a Certificate relating to the Election—

For the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *York*.

And the same was read and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and is as follows :

NORTH YORK CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

*In Chancery.*

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *York*, in the Province of *Ontario*, holden on the 17th day of September, A.D., 1878.

WILLIAM CROMWELL OLIVER,

*Petitioner.*

and

FREDERICK WILLIAM STRANGE,

*Respondent.*

1. I hereby certify that the trial of the Petition in this case took place before me at *Newmarket*, in the County of *York*, on the 21st and following days of January last.

2. I determined that the said Respondent, *Frederick William Strange*, was duly elected and is entitled to represent the North Riding of the said County of *York*, in the House of Commons for *Canada*.

3. I further certify that the said *Frederick William Strange* was not by himself or his agents proved to have been guilty of any corrupt practices.

4. I have no reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the Election to which the Petition relates.

S. H. BLAKE,  
V.C.

*Toronto*, February 20th, 1879,

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Mills*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*, (*Ontario*.)

By Mr. *Rykert*,—The Petition of the Fruit Growers Association of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of the International Bridge Company; and the Petition of the *Kingston and Pembroke* Railway Company.

By Mr. *White*, (*Cardwell*),—The Petition of the Dominion Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Cameron* (*Victoria*),—The Petition of the Home Savings and Loan Company. (Limited.)

By Mr. *Dubuc*,—The Petition of *John Schultz*, *Edgar Dewdney* and *S. J. Dawson*, Members of the House of Commons.

By Mr. *Robertson* (*Hamilton*),—The Petition of the *Canada* Life Assurance Company.

By Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of *John Graham* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Scriver*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Junction Railway, Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of *William Thomas* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Oxford*; praying that in the Tariff protection may be afforded to Canadian Fruits; and also, that steps may be taken to prevent the importation and spread of the disease called "Yellows" in Peach Trees, Peaches and Peach Pits,

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tilley*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House, in so far as relates to the following Committees, viz: on Privileges and Elections; on Expiring Laws; on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; on Miscellaneous Private Bills; on Printing; on Public Accounts; on Banking and Commerce; and on Immigration and Colonization.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *McDonald* (*Pictou*),

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that their Honors will unite with this House, in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament; and that the Members of the Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz.: Messieurs *Bowell*, *Bannerman*, *Béchar*, *Bunting*, *Charlton*, *Costigan*, *Desjardins*, *Lantier*, *McDonald*, (*Cape Breton*), *Ross* (*Middlesex*), *Stephenson*, *Tassé*, *Thompson* (*Haldimand*), *Trow*, and *Wallace* (*Norfolk*), will act as Members of the said Joint Committee on Printing.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McCarthy* have leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, by amending and consolidating the Acts now in force on that subject.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Address of the Senate to Her Most Gracious Majesty, expressive of our profound grief at the great loss which Her Majesty has sustained in the early death of Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alice*, Grand Duchess of *Hesse*, and of our heartfelt sympathy with Her Majesty in Her sorrow, by filling up the blank with the words "and Commons."

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath agreed to the said Address by filling up the blank with the words "and Commons."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Most Gracious Majesty, expressive of our profound grief at the great loss which Her Majesty has sustained in the early death of Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alice*, Grand Duchess of *Hesse*, and of our heartfelt sympathy

with Her Majesty in Her sorrow, in such a manner as His Excellency may see fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honors, That this House hath passed the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Most Gracious Majesty, expressive of our profound grief at the great loss which Her Majesty has sustained in the early death of Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alice*, Grand Duchess of *Hesse*, and of our heartfelt sympathy with Her Majesty in Her sorrow, in such a manner as His Excellency may see fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne, to which they desire the concurrence of their Honors.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *McCuaig*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the number of days during which one *James A. McMahon*, a clerk in the Paymaster's Office of the *Welland Canal*, was absent from duty during the years 1877 and 1878, the number of days for which he received pay from the Department of Public Works; also, a copy of the letter or letters by which he was authorized to absent himself from duty during those years, either for the purpose of electioneering or for promoting contracts in the interest of certain Government contractors.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Report prepared by a certain party of Engineers on the exploratory survey which they made in *Montmagny Basin*, and in the River *St. Lawrence*, off the Parishes of *St. Thomas*, *L'Islet* and *St. Jean Port Joli*.

On motion of Mr. *Bergeron*, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing the number of persons employed on the *Beauharnois Canal*, with their salaries or emoluments; the number of employes dismissed or pensioned since the 5th November, 1873; the names of those appointed since that date, and the increase of salaries.

On motion of Mr. *Vallée*, seconded by Mr. *Landry*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the sum of money lent or materials lent or given to the several Railway Companies now existing in the Dominion of *Canada*, prior to and since Confederation, by the Government of *Canada*; and also, a Statement of the sums repaid by any such Companies.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing all sums paid to defray expenses of the late Elections to this House in the different Electoral Districts throughout the Dominion; shewing the Returning Officers and Deputy Returning Officers to whom the same were paid, and distinguishing the different services for which the same were allowed.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the total cost of the Standard Weights and Measures, purchased for the purposes of the Act relating to Weights and Measures, and also shewing the date or dates of said purchases.

On motion of Mr. *Jones*, seconded by Mr. *McCallum*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all Orders in Council, Departmental Orders or otherwise, for Rebate of Duties on Merchandise, contractors plant, or material for contractors use, from the 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1879, for each year respectively, with the amount of such Rebate or Rebates, and the name or names of those to whom such Rebates were given.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Pope* (*P.E.I.*),

*Ordered*, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended for ten days, and the 55th Rule of this House be suspended in relation thereto.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 24th February, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, and of the Stadacora Bank, as on the 13th February, 1879; and of *La Banque du Peuple*, as on the 15th February, 1879; under the provisions of the Act, 34 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cockburn* (*Northumberland*),—The Petition of the Confederation Life Association.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario; praying that there may be a specific instead of an *ad valorem* duty imposed upon Fruits imported from the United States.

Of *J. C. Hamilton* and others; praying that the Petition of the *Selkirk and South Saskatchewan* Railway Company for an Act of Incorporation may be granted.

Of *George C. Longly* and others; praying that an enquiry may be made as provided by 39 *Victoria*, Chapters 9 and 10, into certain alleged corrupt practices in the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Grenville*.

Of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*; praying that Post Offices throughout the Province of *Quebec* may be closed during the whole of the Lord's Day.

Of *Walter Scott Williams*, of the Town of *Napanee*, Solicitor; praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Bill to incorporate the *Napanee, Tamworth and*

Quebec Railway Company, and that the rules in reference to notices may be suspended.

Of *James Peterson* and others; of *D. L. Simmons* and others, Fruit Growers of the County of *Northumberland, Ontario*; of *Peter Cook* and others; of *John L. Mann* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Welland*; and of *John Graham* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Hastings*; severally praying that in the tariff, protection may be afforded to *Canadian Fruits*; and also that steps may be taken to prevent the importation and spread of the disease called "Yellows" in Peach Trees, Peaches and Peach Pits.

Of *Louis Laffarty* and others, of the County of *Essex*; praying that a duty be imposed on Building Stone imported into *Canada*, equal to that imposed by the *United States*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent, Ontario*; praying the House to take into consideration the advisability of commencing the Harbor Works on *Lake Erie*, near the Village of *Morpeth*.

Of the Fruit Growers' Association of *Ontario*; praying that steps may be taken to prevent the importation of diseased Fruit Trees from the *United States*.

Of the International Bridge Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to increase their Capital Stock.

Of the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of their Railway, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Dominion Board of Trade; praying for the extension of the telegraph system to the Islands in the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*.

Of the Home Savings and Loan Company (limited); praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the sale and transfer of the assets of the *Toronto Savings Bank* to said Company.

Of *John Schultz, Edgar Dewdney* and *S. J. Dawson*, Members of the House of Commons; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Saskatchewan Colonization Railroad Company*.

Of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of *Toronto*; praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission with power finally to adjust and settle disputes between Railway Companies as to their traffic arrangements.

Of the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*; praying for certain amendments to the Act, 41 *Victoria*, Chapter 29, intituled: "An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*."

The Petition of *David McDonald* and others, of the County of *Victoria*, Province of *Nova Scotia*, presented on Thursday last; praying that Telegraphic communication may be established connecting the Islands of the *Gulf of St. Lawrence* with the remote points of the mainland, being read;

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That in accordance with Rule 85, which requires the signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition, and the sheet of the prayer of this Petition not having any signature at all, it cannot be received."

The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Leeds and Genville*, presented on Thursday last; praying that a Bridge may be erected over the stream called *Jones' Creek*, in the Township of the *Front of Yonge*, being read;

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would involve the expenditure of Public Money, it cannot be received."

Mr. Robinson, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented

to the House, the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the Petition of the *Quebec Fire Assurance Company*, praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to reduce their subscribed capital stock and for other purposes, and find them sufficient.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Mills* have leave to bring in a Bill to declare the rule of decision in the Courts of the *North-West Territories*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, Returns shewing in detail the amount of money paid by the Dominion Government on account of the settlement of the Boundary Line between the *North-West Territories* and *Western Ontario*, giving the names of the persons employed, for what time employed, and what amount of money paid to each such person so employed.

On motion of Mr. *Vallée*, seconded by Mr. *Tellier*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing the sums of money expended for repairing the walls of the City of *Quebec*, between the 1st of August and the 1st of October, 1878 ;

2. The names and places of residence of the contractors for the said works ;

3. The number of workmen employed between the 1st of August and the tenth of the same month, 1878 ;

4. The number of workmen, contractors, foremen or assistant foremen of works, with the pay allowed them, between the 10th of August and the 25th September, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the last contract made between the late Government and *Nazaire Bernatchez*, Esq., of the Village of *Montreal*, in the matter of the transport from *Quebec* to *Grosse Isle*, and from *Grosse Isle* to *Quebec*, of emigrants, mails, provisions, &c. ; and also, the correspondence respecting the said contract and its continuation, in September last, between the then existing Government and the said *Nazaire Bernatchez*, Esq.

Mr. *Landry* moved, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, all correspondence between the Dominion Government and that of the Province of *Quebec*, or between any of the Members of these Governments, respectively, with all papers and documents respecting the adjustment or remittance of certain statute labor (*droits de corvée*) in the Parishes of *St. Fabien*, *St. Simon*, *St. Mathieu*, &c., during the last General Elections ;

Mr. *Fiset* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, That the words, “ and also the correspondence which has passed since 1872, between the “ Dominion Government and the Legislatures of *Quebec* and *Ontario*, and any person “ whatsoever, on the subject of the said statute labor, together with copies of the “ various Reports of the Honorable Minister of Justice upon the Question,” be added at the end thereof ;

And the Question being put, That those words be there added :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor

General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, all correspondence between the Dominion Government and that of the Province of *Quebec*, or between any of the Members of these Governments, respectively, with all papers and documents respecting the adjustment or remittance of certain statute labor (*droits de corvée*) in the Parishes of *St. Fabien*, *St. Simon*, *St. Mathieu*, &c., during the last General Elections, and also the correspondence which has passed since 1872, between the Dominion Government and the Legislatures of *Quebec* and *Ontario*, and any person whatsoever, on the subject of the said statute labor; together with copies of the various Reports of the Honorable Minister of Justice upon the question.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Macmillan*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence in possession of the Government respecting the offer of the Government of *British Columbia* in 1878, "to grant to the Admiralty the site, plant and material on hand, and work already done" of the proposed *Esquimalt* Graving Dock, "subject to the condition that Merchant vessels shall be permitted to be docked on payment of expenses, whenever the ships of Her Majesty's Navy do not require its use."

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Muttart*, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald (King's)*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Tenders received in connection with the construction of the Breakwater at *Souris, P. E. Island*, together with copies of all correspondence between the contractors of that work and the Engineer in charge of the same.

On motion of Mr. *Muttart*, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald (King's)*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Tenders received for the construction of the Railway Extension and Wharf at *Souris*, and copies of all papers and correspondence relating thereto.

On motion of Mr. *Bolduc*, seconded by Mr. *Benoit*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the distance traversed and the amount paid for the carriage of the mails between *Drummondville*, *Wendover* and *Simpson*, up to the 30th December last.

On motion of Mr. *Valin*, seconded by Mr. *Lantier*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all the contracts for provisioning the Harbors in the River *St. Lawrence*; the names of the parties tendering, and the sums specified in their contracts, from the 1st May, 1874, up to the 1st January last.

On motion of Mr. *Valin*, seconded by Mr. *Lantier*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all contracts for public works, piers and repairing of buildings on *Grosse Isle*, between the 15th November, 1873, and 1st of January last; a Statement shewing the names of the contractors, the amounts of the several contracts, the names of the inspectors of works and the salaries paid to such inspectors; copies of all correspondence in relation to the matters aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Shelburne)*, seconded by Mr. *Borden*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Petitions and correspondence during the past three years with the Department of Customs, asking that *Cape Sable Island, Shelburne County*, be erected into a separate and distinct Customs District, together with Reports upon the same by officers of that Department.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Shelburne)*, seconded by Mr. *Borden*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works and the representatives of the various Railway Lines in connection with the Intercolonial and with Steamship Companies or their representatives, with a view of obtaining such through freight rates upon grain, etc., from the West to *Halifax* or European Ports as will constitute *Halifax* the winter shipping port of the Dominion.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *McCuaig*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all the expenses in any way incurred in connection with the building the of *Fort Francis Lock*, up to the 1st day of January, 1879, together with the names of all persons to whom any money was paid and the services for which it was made.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the complaint brought against Mr. *Salutre Lévesque* in his quality of Postmaster and Mail Carrier in and for the Parish of *St. Donat*; and also, copies of the proceedings of the enquiry caused by such complaint.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 25th February, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Girouard (Jacques Cartier)*,—The Petition of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*.

By Mr. *Williams*,—The Petition of the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Ryan (Montreal)*,—The Petition of *Henry Lyman* and others, Merchants, Traders and others, of the City and District of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the Committee of Management of the *Montreal Corn Exchange Association*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *Alexander Burr* and others; and the Petition of Messrs. *Pike* and *Richardson* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; the Petition of *Joshua Payner* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Lambton*; and the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of *Chatham, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Patterson (Essex)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Windsor, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Bunting*,—The Petition of *A. M. Smith* and others; and the Petition of *C. H. Biggar* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Welland*.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *White (Cardwell)*,

*Ordered*, That the Public Accounts of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

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On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Tupper,  
*Resolved*, That when this House adjourns, it do stand adjourned till Thursday next.

Mr. Langevin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year ending 30th June, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 4.)

Mr. L'ope (*Compton*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

And then The House adjourned till Thursday next.

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Thursday, 27th February, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Ryan (*Montreal*),—The Petition of Richard White and others, of the City and District of *Montreal*.

By Mr. Valin,—The Petition of Messrs. Ross & Company and others, Shipowners and others, of *Quebec* and *Lévis*.

By Mr. Patterson (*Essex*),—The Petition of Thomas Honner and others, Masters and owners of vessels.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of La Banque *Jacques Cartier*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to reduce their Capital Stock, and for other purposes.

Of the *Ontario* and *Pacific Junction Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement of their Railway.

Of *Henry Lyman* and others, Merchants, Traders, and others, of the City and District of *Montreal*; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

Of the Committee of Management of the *Montreal Corn Exchange Association*; praying that no duties may be imposed upon Breadstuffs imported into *Canada*.

Of *Alexander Burr* and others; of Messrs. *Pike* and *Richardson* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that a duty be imposed upon unmanufactured Elm Timber exported to the *United States*.

Of *Joshua Payner* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Lambton*; of *A. M. Smith* and others; and of *C. H. Biggar* and others, Fruit Growers, of the County of *Welland*; severally praying that in the Tariff, protection may be afforded to Canadian Fruits; and also, that steps may be taken to prevent the importation and spread of the disease called "Yellows" in Peach Trees, Peaches and Peach Pits.

Of the Corporation of the Town of *Chatham, Ontario*; setting forth that the Bar at the mouth of the River *Thames* materially obstructs the navigation of said River; and praying that such steps may be taken in relation thereto as may be deemed right in the public interest.

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Windsor, Ontario*; praying that in the event of a duty being imposed upon Coal, it may be an *ad valorem* and not a specific duty.

The Petition of the Confederation Life Association, presented on Monday last; praying for certain Amendments to their Act of Incorporation, being read;

And attention having been called to the fact that the said Petition had Appendices attached, contrary to the Rules of the House:—The said Appendices were, with leave of the House, withdrawn; and the Petition was received.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have agreed to the Address of this House to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint-Address of both Houses to Her Majesty of condolence on the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alice*, Grand Duchess of *Hesse*, by filling the blank with "Senate and."

Also, the Senate acquaint this House, That they have appointed the Honorable Messrs. *Aikins, Brouse, Bureau, Carrall, Cochrane, Fabre, Ferrier, Hawthorne, Kaulbach, McClelan (Hopewell), Macfarlane, Odell, Reesor, Simpson and Wark*, a Committee to superintend the Printing of their House during the present Session, and are instructed to act on the part of their House with the Committee of this House as a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing.

And also, the Senate acquaint this House. That they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs *Alexander, Alkin, Baillargeon, Boucherville de, Bourinot, Campbell, Chapais, Christie, Cornwall, Fabre, Ferguson, Haythorne, Montgomery, Reeson, Ryan, Scott, Stevens, Trudel and Wark*, a Committee to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, and to act on behalf of their House as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Mr. *Robinson*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of the Dominion Telegraph Company, praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation,—of the *Welland Railway Company*, praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to convert their first and second Mortgage Bonds into first and second Debenture Stock, and for other purposes; of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*, praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation,—of the *Home Savings and Loan Company (Limited)*, praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the sale and transfer of the assets of the *Toronto Savings Bank* to said Company; of the *International Bridge Company*, praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to increase their Capital Stock; of the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*, for certain amendments to the Act 41 *Victoria*, Chapter 29, intituled: "An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*",—of *John Schultz, Edgar Dewdney and S. J. Dawson*, Members of the House of Commons, praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of the *Saskatchewan Colonization Railway Company*—and of the *Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada*, praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Company to that of the *Sovereign Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Canada*, and to make further amendments to their Act of incorporation.

On the Petition of *J. C. Hamilton* and others; praying that the Petition of the *Selkirk and South Saskatchewan Railway Company* for an Act of incorporation may be granted, your Committee find that the Notices have not been published for the

full length of time required, and recommend that the 51st Rule be suspended in this case.

The time for presenting Private Bills will expire to-day; your Committee therefore recommend that the same be extended ten days.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Schultz* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Saskatchewan Colonization Railroad Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada Life Insurance Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Casey* have leave to bring in a Bill to ensure the better qualification of Public Servants and the greater efficiency and economy of the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the 51st Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *Selkirk and South Saskatchewan Railway Company*; and that Mr. *Rykert* have leave to bring in the said Bill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY CANADA,  
Ottawa, 27th February, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the seventeenth day of January last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to *Télesphore Fortin*, Esquire, Registrar, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the late *Pierre Alexis Tremblay*, of the City of *Quebec*, Surveyor, deceased; *Joseph Stanislas Perrault*, of the Parish of *St. Etienne de la Malbaie*, Advocate, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of record in my Office.

R. POPE, (L. S.)

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

*Joseph Stanislas Perrault*, Member for the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Kirkpatrick* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and to amend the Act incorporating the said Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Robinson*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

*Ordered*, That the time for presenting Private Bills be extended for a period of ten days.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Kirkpatrick* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the International Bridge Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statutory Return, in accordance with 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 1, Section 14, of the distribution of the Statutes, from 1st February, 1878, to 1st February, 1879. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 20.)

Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th February, 1879, for copies of the Petition addressed to the Governor in Council, by the Hon. Messrs. *Chapleau*, *Church* and *Angers*, praying, in view of the reasons therein set forth, for the dismissal of His Honor *Luc Letellier*, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec; of the answer made to the said Petition by the said Lieutenant-Governor, and of the reply made by the said Hon. Messrs. *Chapleau*, *Church* and *Angers* to the said answer, and all correspondence and papers relating to the subject. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 19.)

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th April, 1878, for a Return of expenditure in detail of money expended on the Breakwater at *Cow Bay*, for the year 1877; giving the names of all persons who performed any work on that Breakwater; stating the amount of wages paid each person per day; also, the quantity of timber purchased, the price paid for it, and to whom paid; also, salary, commission or wages of Superintendent of Works, and vouchers of payment. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 21.)

Mr. *Tilley*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of allowances and gratuities, under the Act 33 *Vic.*, Cap. 4, intituled: "An Act for the better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of *Canada*, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases." (*Sessional Papers*, No. 22.)

Mr. *Christie* moved, seconded by Mr. *Charlton*, and the Question being proposed, That the interests of public morality and the physical well-being of all classes, render it necessary that there should be a strict and uniform observance of the Lord's Day in all the Departments of the Public Service which are under the control of the Dominion Government; that, in the opinion of this House, the regulations in the Post Office Department should be uniform throughout the whole Dominion, and all Postmasters be permitted to close their offices during the whole of the Sabbath Day;

Mr. *Langevin* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the interest of public morality, and the physical well-being of all classes of the community, require that the Lord's Day should be strictly observed by persons engaged in the Public Departments under the control of the Government of *Canada*, so far as it is practicable to do so; that, in the opinion of this House, there should be a

"cessation of labor on the Lord's Day on all Public Works, and in all offices which are under the control of the Government of *Canada*, so far as, in the opinion of the Government, it shall be found practicable to do so," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment:—The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Resolved*, That the interest of public morality, and the physical well-being of all classes of the community, require that the Lord's Day should be strictly observed by persons engaged in the Public Departments under the control of the Government of *Canada*, so far as it is practicable to do so; that, in the opinion of this House, there should be a cessation of labor on the Lord's Day on all Public Works, and in all offices which are under the control of the Government of *Canada*, so far as, in the opinion of the Government, it shall be found practicable to do so.

On motion of Mr. *McCarthy*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the amount expended on the survey of, and other work prosecuted at the Harbor of *Collingwood* during the season of 1878; giving the expenditure in detail, the names of the persons to whom paid, and the services for which it was made.

On motion of Mr. *Grandbois*, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of: (1) The instructions given to the Engineer and Superintendent of works done on the *River du Loup Pier*, in the County of *Tamiscouata*, in 1878; (2) Statement of the number of men employed on the said works in the months of August and September last, respectively; (3) The quantity of timber purchased at *Quebec*, and from whom, and the price; the quantity purchased at *River du Loup*, and the price; (4) The manner in which the old timber was disposed of, as well as the new timber which was not used.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of moneys due by certain persons, residents of the County of *Kimouski*, since 1st August, 1878, for the carriage, during the last General Elections, on the Intercolonial Railway, of supporters and agents of the candidate in favor of the Administration of the day, together with copies of correspondence on the subject between such persons and the Government, and all orders, receipts and documents relating thereto.

On motion of Mr. *Dewdney*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson* (*Cariboo*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of any Reports of Engineers and others respecting the line of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway from *Esquimalt* to *Nanaimo*, a location survey of which was made in 1875, with plans and profiles and estimates of cost of said line.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Rouleau*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and vouchers in connection with the purchase of Deal ends and other refuse lumber in the County of *Northumberland, N.B.*, from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1879, for the use of the Intercolonial Railway; shewing from whom purchased, price paid, to whom paid, for what purpose used, where delivered and used, and when used.

On motion of Mr. *Hackett*, seconded by Mr. *Yeo*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of Engineer's plans, specifications and reports relating to the improvement of *Cascumpec* Harbor, together with copies of Petitions and all correspondence connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. *Bunster*, seconded by Mr. *DeCosmos*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers relating to a certain Mail Contract let on the east coast of *Vancouver Island, British Columbia*, between *Comox* and *Victoria, B.C.*, once per week, and a service of twice a week between *Nanaimo* and *Victoria*, with reasons why the said service was not continued as per contract.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)*, seconded by Mr. *Kilvert*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council made under and by virtue of the Act 36 *Victoria*, Cap. 47 (respecting Weights and Measures), and the Act amending the same, between the 1st July, 1873, and the 27th February, 1879, and all correspondence in reference to the working and carrying out of the said Act.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 28th February, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Lantier*,—The Petition of the *Côteau* and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company.

By Mr. *Fortin*,—The Petition of Reverend *F. X. Bossé* and others, of *Percé*, and other places in the County and District of *Gaspé*; and the Petition of *Charles Chrasson*, Mayor, and others, of *Iles de la Madeleine*.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Drew* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the *Welland* Railway Company to convert their six per cent. Debenture Bonds into five per cent. Debenture Stock, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth:—

LORNE.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*:—

Accept my thanks for the loyal address you have voted in answer to the Speech with which I opened the Session, and I receive with satisfaction your assurance that your earnest and careful attention will be given to the important measures which are to be submitted for your consideration.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

February, 1879.

*Ordered*, That Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend, and consolidate as amended, the several Acts relating to the Mounted Police Force.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the capital stock of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *Bowell* moved, seconded by Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)*, and the Question being put, That this House do approve of the Contract for the Reporting, Printing, Binding and Translating of the Debates of this House during the present Session, which has been laid on the Table of the House; The House divided:—and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Thursday, the 20th February instant, proposed, That a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. *Colby, Desjardins, Stephenson, White (Cardwell), McDonald (Cape Breton), Ross (Middlesex), Oliver, Béchard, and Chariton*, be appointed to supervise the official Reports of the Debates of this House during the present Session, with power to report from time to time; And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. *McCallum*, seconded by Mr. *Bunting*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return giving the names of all the permanent employes engaged in the working and management of the old Welland Canal, their ages and date of appointment, the salary paid each, and allowance for house rent and travelling expenses, if any; and positions in which they are employed.

On motion of Mr. *Keeler*, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council relating to the transfer by the Dominion to the Ontario Government of the *River Trent* and *Newcastle District Navigation* and Canal Works; also, all correspondence upon the subject of such transfer; also, a Statement of all sales and leases of lands, hydraulic powers and other property connected with the said works, and of the covenants or conditions binding on the Government, entered into with the purchasers or lessees; also, a Statement of the total number of acres of land overflowed and for which compensation was paid at the time of construction of said works, and of the lands acquired by the Government for the purposes of such navigation and works; also, a Statement of the total cost of said works up to the latest Returns.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *McInnes*, seconded by Mr. *Ives*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence since May, 1877, relative to establishing a Salmon Hatchery on *Fraser River, British Columbia*.

On motion of Mr. *Ives*, seconded by Mr. *Hooper*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and *Roderick McKenzie*, of the Township of *Melbourne*, County of *Richmond*, with reference to the destruction of

certain property belonging to said *Roderick McKenzie*, in the *Red River Rebellion* of 1869-70; together with all vouchers and documents produced in connection with the matter, and all Orders in Council and Departmental Orders bearing upon the subject.

*Ordered*, that the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Ives*, seconded by Mr. *Hooper*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return giving the names and residences of all the Veterans of the War of 1812-15, who received a pension during the year 1878, the amount received by each, the names of those who had previously received pensions and are now dead, with a supplementary list shewing which of the pensioners were commissioned officers in the war.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Bunting*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, all instructions issued to Engineers and others, all telegrams received by, or sent to Government Officials, relating to the construction of a Harbour at or near *Morpeth*, in the Electoral District of *Bothwell*, Ontario, from the first day of February, 1874, to the seventeenth day of September, 1878, inclusive.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Vallée*, seconded by Mr. *Tellier*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, reports and letters since 1872, between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of *Quebec* and any persons whatsoever, in relation to a School of Navigation at *Quebec*, and the closing and re-opening thereof.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Tellier*, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the number of days during which *Edward H. Mercier*, an officer of Her Majesty's Customs, and a Landing Waiter at the Port of *Montreal*, absented himself during the year 1878, with or without leave of absence; the date and cause of such absence, and the number of days for which he was paid by the Customs Department during the said year; also, copy of the letter or letters, if any, authorizing him to absent himself from his duties during the said year.

On motion of Mr. *Tellier*, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the number of days during which *Pierre Alexis Mercier*, an officer of the Customs Department at *Montreal*, absented himself during the year 1878, with or without leave of absence; the date and cause of such absence; the number of days for which he was paid by the Customs Department, and copies of the letter or letters, if any, authorizing him to absent himself from his duties during the said year.

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Casey*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence to and from the Government, and all Orders in Council passed since the 1st July, 1878, on the subject of Grants of Land as payment for the encouragement of Immigration and the settlement of lands in the Province of *Manitoba* and the *North West Territories*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Massue, seconded by Mr. Benoit,

*Ordered*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council and Reports of Engineers during the year 1878, respecting the improvement of navigation on the River Yamaska.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Massue, seconded by Mr. Benoit,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Petitions, correspondence, Reports of Engineers, Orders in Council and other documents, respecting the construction of Piers to be built in the *Chenal du Moine*, in the Parish of *Ste Anne de Sorel*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Sir Albert J. Smith,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the prospectus of the loan recently effected in *London*; and also, a Statement shewing the amount of the commission paid thereon, and to whom paid; together with the amounts of the said loan subscribed for by the Bank of *Montreal*, or by the financial agents of the Dominion, with the dates of said subscriptions.

On motion of Mr. McCallum, seconded by Mr. Macmillan,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of instructions furnished Land Valuers before entering on their duties in valuing land damages in the Counties of *Haldimand* and *Monck*, on the upper level of the *Welland Canal*; also, copies of all Reports made by said Valuers to the Government, and copies of all claims made on the Government and unsettled up to this date, whether for flooded lands or the washing of the banks, caused by the rising of the water for canal purposes.

On motion of Mr. Drew, seconded by Mr. McDonald (*Cape Breton*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return giving the number of Insolvents in each District or County from the 1st October, 1877, to the 30th of September, 1878; the gross amount of liabilities furnished by insolvents; the claims proved; the amounts received by the assignees on account of the estates; the amounts promised, paid or secured under deeds of composition; the claims proved on which no dividends nor composition have been declared or promised; the number who have received discharges; the assignees' commission, miscellaneous expenses and law costs.

On motion of Mr. Drew, seconded by Mr. McDonald (*Cape Breton*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, Reports and Petitions in possession of the Government, in relation to the *Hillsbury Post Office*.

On motion of Mr. Landry, seconded by Mr. Dubuc,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing: 1. The number of men employed on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of *Rimouski*, on the 1st of August last; 2. The number of men employed on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of *Rimouski*, from the 1st August last to the 25th September; 3. The kind of work at which such men were employed; 4. The amount paid to each of them as wages.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 3rd March, 1879.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of the Bank of *Montreal*, as on the 13th February, 1879; of the Bank of *Yarmouth, N.S.*, as on the 19th February, 1879; of *La Banque de St. Jean*, as on the 29th January, 1879; of *La Banque Jacques-Cartier*, as on the 31st December, 1878; of the Eastern Townships Bank, as on the 2nd January, 1879; of the Federal Bank of *Canada*, as on the 26th February, 1879; of the Imperial Bank of *Canada*, as on the 24th February, 1879; of the Merchants' Bank of *Halifax*, as on the 20th February, 1879; and of the Commercial Bank of *Windsor*, as on the 16th January, 1879, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 12.*)

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received from Mr. Justice *Armour*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874," a Certificate and Report relating to the Election,—

For the Electoral District of the County of *Prescott*.

And the same was read and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and is as followeth :—

PRESCOTT CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

*In the Queen's Bench.*

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of the County of Prescott, holden on the seventeenth day of September, A.D., 1878. I, the Honourable *John Douglas Armour*, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Judge before whom the said Election Petition was tried on the eighth day of January and the 19th day of February, A.D. 1879, do hereby certify that upon the conclusion of the trial of the said Petition, I determined that the Respondent *Félix Routhier* was duly elected, and that the said Petition should be dismissed with costs: And I do further certify that appended hereto is a copy of the notes of the evidence taken upon such trial. And I do hereby report that no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed at such Election. That corrupt practices did not, nor is there reason to believe that corrupt practices did extensively prevail at the Election to which the said Petition relates. And I am of opinion that the enquiry into the circumstances of the Election has not been rendered incomplete by the action of any of the parties to the Petition, and that further enquiry as to whether corrupt practices have extensively prevailed is not desirable.

Dated this 28th day of February, A.D. 1879.

J: D. ARMOUR,  
J.

To the Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Kilvert*,—The Petition of the Provisional Directors of the Union Assurance Company of Canada.

By Mr. *Domville*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of *Saint John, N. B.*

By Mr. *Ogden*,—The Petition of *William Webber* and others, of *White Haven, Port Felix* and *Torbay*, in the County of *Guysborough, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *W. R. Peck* and others; and the Petition of *Hector Gawley* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa Junction Railway Company*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Richard White* and others, of the City and District of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Gazette Printing Company*.

Of Messrs. *Ross* and Company and others, Shipowners and others, of *Quebec* and *Lévis*; praying for the adoption of such measures as will effectually prevent American vessels from being admitted to registry in *Canada*, until such time as Canadian vessels are accorded by the *United States* the same privileges as have been hitherto extended to American built vessels in *Canada*.

Of the *Côteau* and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company; praying that certain powers and privileges may be restored to them; and, also, that they may be enabled to amalgamate with the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa Junction Railway Company*.

Of *Charles Chrasson*, Mayor, and others, of *Iles la Madeleine*; praying for the appointment of district fish and oil inspectors for the *Magdalen Islands*.

The two following Petitions were also read:—

Of *Thomas Honner* and others, Masters and owners of vessels; praying that a sufficient sum of money may be granted to open and improve the Harbour of *Kingsville* on *Lake Erie*.

Of the Reverend *F. X. Bossé* and others, of *Percé*, and other places in the County and District of *Gaspé*; praying for the construction of a breakwater or pier at *Percé*.

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That as the granting of the prayers of these Petitions "would involve the expenditure of Public money, they cannot be received."

Ordered, That the Petition of the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa Junction Railway Company*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Côteau* and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company, and to change its name to that of the *Canada Atlantic Railway Company*.

Ordered, That Mr *Béchar*d have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Insolvency Laws now in force in the Dominion of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Doull* have leave to bring in a Bill relating to the protest of Inland Bills of Exchange.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Macdonnell* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the payment of Defendant's costs in certain actions at the suit of the Crown.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts respecting the "Isolated Risk and Farmers Fire Insurance Company of Canada," and to change the name thereof to the "Sovereign Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Canada."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Casey* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the election of Members of the House of Commons (37 *Victoria*, Chap. 9).

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Scriven* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 41 *Victoria*, Chap. 29, intituled: "An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February, 1879, for a return of the Imports into and Exports from the Dominion of *Canada*, during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1879, as detailed in the monthly Returns to the Department of Customs: (*Sessional Papers*, No 23.)

Mr. *Baby*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st February, 1879, for a statement shewing the total cost of the Standard Weights and Measures purchased for the purposes of the "Act relating to Weights and Measures"; and also shewing the date or dates of said purchases. (*Sessional Papers*, No 24.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Saskatchewan Colonization Railroad Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada Life Assurance Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Selkirk and South Saskatchewan Railroad Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and to amend the Act incorporating the said Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the International Bridge Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Welland Railway Company to convert their six per cent. Debenture Bonds into five per cent. Debenture Stock, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to reduce the Capital Stock of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)*, seconded by Mr. *Kilvert*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue Office (including Inspectors of Weights and Measures), Post Office, Custom House and Emigration Office, in the City of *Hamilton*, between the 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878; the dates of such appointments, the ages of the persons appointed, their salaries, when appointed, and whether increased during the above period, and, if so, the amounts of such increase; also, the names of the persons superannuated, and the amounts of said superannuations.

On motion of Sir *Albert J. Smith*, seconded by Mr. *Huntington*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, letters, accounts, Petitions and correspondence relating to the payment of \$10,000, in accordance with an Order in Council, passed in December last, to *W. R. Clark*, for alleged services rendered to the Canadian Government in connection with the *Haifax* Fishery Commission; also, a Statement shewing the full amount paid to the said *W. R. Clark* by the Dominion Government, or any Department thereof, in the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, in connection with the same service.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Patterson (Essex)*, seconded by Mr. *Coughlin*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of the gentlemen composing the Board of Civil Service Examiners; the amount of the yearly expenses of the said Board during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878; the number of candidates examined during these years; the number of unsuccessful candidates, and the names of the successful candidates; also, the number of candidates who, having successfully passed, have received appointments in the Civil Service of *Canada* during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878.

Mr. *Landry* moved, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the nature of the work done at *Mutane* and at *River Blanche*, in the County of *Rimouski*, before, during and immediately after the last General Elections, from the 1st of July to the 10th of October, 1873; by whom such work was done; whether by the day, by contract or statute labor; the names of the Superintendents of such works; the names of the persons to whom the money was delivered; and copies of all documents, correspondence and pay-lists relating to the said works;

Mr. *Fiset* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, That the words "10th of October" be left out, and the words "1st of December" inserted instead thereof; and that the words "also, a Statement shewing the work yet to be done to the *Matane* Pier to complete it, together with a copy of the correspondence exchanged with the Department of Public Works, with reference to the delay which occurred in the last payment of the workingmen; and also, a copy of the Reports of the Engineers on the subject, and all the correspondence relating thereto," be added at the end of the Question.

And the Question being put on the amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the nature of the work done at *Matane* and at *River Blanche*, in the County of *Rimouski*, before, during and immediately after the last General Elections, from the 1st of July to the 1st of December, 1878; by whom such work was done; whether by the day, by contract or statute labor; the names of the Superintendents of such works; the names of the persons to whom the money was delivered; and copies of all documents, correspondence and pay-lists relating to the said works; also, a Statement shewing the work yet to be done to the *Matane* Pier to complete it, together with a copy of the correspondence exchanged with the Department of Public Works, with reference to the delay which occurred in the last payment of the workingmen; and also a copy of the Reports of the Engineers on the subject, and all the correspondence relating thereto.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the amount of duty paid during the month of February, 1879, on the articles of teas, sugar, wines, cottons and spirits, respectively.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the sum paid on account of Customs and Excise Duties during the month of February, 1879.

On motion of Mr. *Vallet*, seconded by Mr. *Tellier*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the revenue collected on the sale of Canadian tobacco, and the cost of collecting the duty thereon, from 1873 to 1st January, 1879.

Mr. *Robertson* (*Hamilton*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Kilvert*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, evidence, protests, documents and correspondence in reference to the seizure of the steam tug *Sarah E. Bryant*, of *Buffalo, N. Y.*, by the Customs authorities at *Dunnville*, in or about the month of November, 1874, for an alleged breach of the Coasting and Revenue Laws, in going to the rescue of the crew and cargo of the wrecked American schooner *Augustus Ford*, of *Oswego, U.S.*, and Statement of the fine imposed, and by whose directions and by what authority the said seizure was made and the said fine inflicted;

Mr. *DeCosmos* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Macmillan*, That the words "also, any correspondence between the *United States and Canada*, "respecting reciprocal Legislation with reference to using wrecking-tugs in the "waters of the respective countries," be added at the end thereof;

And the Question on the amendment being proposed;—And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *McCarthy*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)*, seconded by Mr. *Kilvert*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number of Emigrants who have received Government aid at *Hamilton (Ontario)*, the date of their arrival and departure from *Hamilton*, the names of those to whom aid has been given, and the nature of such aid; the names of all persons to whom Railway and Steamboat tickets have been issued by the agent at *Hamilton*, and the places to which such tickets carried the persons to whom the same were given; the total number of tickets issued by said agent, and an account in detail of all monies expended, and to whom paid by the said agent, and for what purpose, and whether on account of the Dominion or *Ontario* Government; such Returns to cover the period between the 10th October, 1874, and 10th October 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Shelburne)*, seconded by Mr. *Borden*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the monthly receipts from that portion of the Intercolonial Railway between *Rivière du Loup* and *Halifax*, for the two years ending December 31st, 1878; together with a statement of the actual working expenses of that portion of the line for the same period.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Shelburne)*, seconded by Mr. *Borden*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number of car-loads of the different kinds of freight forwarded from *Rivière du Loup* into the Maritime Provinces, between January 1st and December 31st, 1878; together with a similar Statement of the quantity and kind passing through *Rivière du Loup*, from the Maritime Provinces, between January 1st, 1877, and December 31st, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the names of the parties who tendered for the last contract for sleepers on the Intercolonial Railway; whether such tenders were for the whole contract or only for a portion; the price or prices named by each party tendering; the names of those who were awarded a contract or contracts, and the price for fulfilment thereof.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Huntington*.  
*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the Government of the United Kingdom upon the subject of the Royal Instructions prior to the 5th October, 1878.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *White (Cardwell)*, seconded by Mr. *Colby*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the dates upon which tenders were received for Public Works; the dates upon which contracts were awarded; whether the lowest tender was accepted; if not, statement of the tenders, with the names of those making them, and their amount, respectively, including and below that accepted by the Department; whether, in cases where the lowest tender was accepted, the contract was made with the persons sending in such tender, or if other and what names were substituted; and whether, in cases where the lowest tender was not accepted, a higher tender was accepted after Report of the Engineer of the Department, and by Order in Council upon the Report of the Minister setting forth the reasons for such action; the whole covering the period between the 1st November, 1873, and the 10th October, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the Report of the Engineers respecting the improvements required to be made in the wharf at *Kimouski*, in order to render it more convenient for the landing of the English mails, &c., &c.

On motion of Mr. *Desjardins*, seconded by Mr. *Cockburn*, (*Northumberland*, O),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement giving the names of all persons now permanently or temporarily employed on the *Lachine* Canal; the date of their appointments, and the amount of their salary or pay.

Sir *John A Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 19th February, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor of *Quebec* and the Secretary of State in 1877, in relation to a Bill intituled: "An Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the maintenance of roads and the destruction of weeds." (*Sessional Papers*, No. 26.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February, 1879, for a Statement showing the receipts generally during the twenty days from the 1st to the 20th February of the present year. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 25.)

. And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February, 1879, for a detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the seven months ended 1st February, 1879. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 25a.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate as amended the several Acts relating to the Mounted Police Force;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the *North-West* Mounted Police Force.

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor-General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

*Resolved*, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee;

*Ordered*, That Sir *John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 4th March, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Rochester*,—The Petition of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company.

By Mr. *Hooper*,—The Petition of *James N. Lapum* and others, of the County of *Lennox and Addington*.

By Mr. *Caron*,—The Petition of the Butchers' Association of the City of *Quebec*; the Petition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*; and the Petition of *John Swift*, of *London, England*, and *James Brend Batten*, of *Westminster, England*.

By Mr. *McDougall*,—The Petition of *Eliza Maria Campbell*, of *Whitby*, in the County of *Ontario*, wife of *Robert Campbell*, of the same place.

By Mr. *Patterson (Essex)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Coursol*,—The Petition of the Butchers' Association of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *McCarthy*,—Two Petitions of the Direct *United States Cable Company*; and the Petition of *John Stewart*, of the City of *Kington*, Surgeon.

Ordered, That the Petition of *James N. Lapum* and others, of the County of *Lennox and Addington*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as a Company for the purpose of constructing a Railway from the Town of *Napanee*, through the Counties of *Lennox and Addington* and *Renfrew*, to a point on the *Ottawa River*, at or near *Point Alexander*, in the County of *Renfrew*; and for other purposes.

Ordered, That the Petition of the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Company to that of the *Metropolitan Insurance Company*, and to make further amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Mr. *Robinson*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of the *Confederation Life Association*, praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation,—of *Richard White*, and others, of the City and District of *Montreal*, praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of the *Gazette Printing Company*,—of the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company*, praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of their Railway, and for further amendments to their Act of incorporation,—of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*, praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to reduce their Capital Stock, and for other purposes,—of the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company*, praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement of their Railway,—of the *Côteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company*, praying that certain powers and privileges may be restored to them, and also, that they may be enabled to amalgamate with the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company*,—and of the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Côteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company*, and to change its name to that of the *Canada Atlantic Railway Company*.

The time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire to-day; your Committee recommend that the same be extended for one week.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Girouard (*Jacques Cartier*) have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Insolvent Act of 1875, and to make provisions in lieu thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. McDougall,

*Ordered*, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended one week from this date; in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Ryan (*Montreal Centre*) have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Gazette* Printing Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the *North-West* Mounted Police Force, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. McCarthy reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. McCarthy reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That the Governor in Council may in case of emergency increase the Force to a number not exceeding in the whole five hundred men.

2. *Resolved*, That the Commissioner may appoint Supernumerary Constables not exceeding ten men in number in order to fill vacancies in the Force, and may employ not exceeding ten men as Scouts, at such rates of pay as may be authorized by the Minister charged with the control and management of the Force.

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor in Council may from time to time fix the sums to be paid to the Commissioner and other members of the Force, regard being had to the number of constables from time to time actually engaged and enrolled, and the consequent responsibility attaching to their offices respectively, and to the nature of the duty or service and amount of labor devolved upon them, but such sums shall not exceed the following rates, that is to say :—

	Per Annum.
Commissioner of Police.....	\$2,600
Assistant Commissioner... ..	1,600
Each Superintendent.....	1,400
Each Inspector.....	1,000
Each Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon.....	1,400
Each Veterinary Surgeon.....	700
Staff Constables, \$1.50 per day.	
Non-Commissioned Officers, \$1 per day.	
Constables, seventy-five cents per day.	

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend and consolidate as amended the several Acts relating to the Mounted Police Force.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate as amended the several Acts relating to the Mounted Police Force, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. McCarthy reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

On motion of Mr *Fleming*, seconded by Mr. *Robertson* (*Shelburne*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number of persons employed on the 31st December last on each of the Railways in the Dominion, (classified according to the nature of the work performed by them); also, a Return of all accidents and casualties (whether to life or property) which have occurred on the Railways of the Dominion during the year 1878, setting forth: 1st. The causes and natures of such accidents and casualties; 2nd. The points at which they occurred, and whether by night or day; 3rd. The full extent thereof, and all the particulars of the same.

Mr. *Hay* moved, seconded by Mr. *Platt*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Order in Council under and by which the late Postmaster of the City of *Toronto* was superannuated, and all correspondence in connection therewith, and which led up to the superannuation of the said Postmaster;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Holton*, That the words "and also all correspondence and Orders in Council respecting the appointment of Mr. *Patteson* to the said office," be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put, That those words be there added:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Order in Council under and by which the late Postmaster of the City of *Toronto* was superannuated, and all correspondence in connection therewith, and which led up to the superannuation of the said Postmaster; and also, all correspondence and Orders in Council respecting the appointment of Mr. *Patteson* to the said office.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Grandbois* moved, seconded by Mr. *Fortin*, and the Question being proposed That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the names, occupation and salaries of all persons employed in the service of the Intercolonial Railway, except day laborers, on the 13th December, 1878;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Brooks*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. *Vallée*, seconded by Mr. *Tellier*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before the House, copies of the lease of the rivers of the Seigniorie of *Bic*, in the County of *Rimouski*, granted to *W. D. Campbell*, Esquire, Notary, of *Quebec*; 2. Of the contract establishing his right of fishing on the shores of the *St. Lawrence* in the said Parish of *Bic*, and of any document authorizing him to levy certain dues from persons setting salmon fisheries in that locality.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Macmillan*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the quantities and values of the different articles of merchandize imported into *British Columbia* from other Provinces of the Dominion in 1878; also, the exports from *British Columbia* to other Provinces of *Canada*, up to December 31st, 1878; also, the exports and imports into *British Columbia*, to and from Foreign Countries, between June 30th 1878, and December 31st, 1878, but not including goods of Provincial growth or production.

On motion of Mr. *Macdonald*, (*King's P.E.I.*), seconded by Mr. *Muttart*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, Copies of contract for Mail Service with Steam Navigation Company of *Prince Edward Island*, at the time the Island entered Confederation; also, copies of documents relating to any alteration that may have taken place, and correspondence in relation thereto.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 5th March, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Tassé*.—The Petition of the Butchers' Association of the City of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*.—The Petition of the Honorable *D. A. Macdonald* and others, of *Toronto*, and other places in *Canada*.

By Mr. *Brecken*.—The Petition of *Charles C. Gregory*, of *Antigonish*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Bowell*.—The Petition of the *Ottawa Loan and Investment Company*.

By Mr. *Doull*.—The Petition of *Peter Rose*, and others, of the Counties of *Pictou* and *Antigonish*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Desjardins*.—The Petition of the Honorable *J. H. Bellerose* and others, Shareholders of the *Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:

Of the Provisional Directors of the *Union Assurance Company of Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act to revive the Acts incorporating the said Company; to extend the time for obtaining the license required by law; and also to change their name to that of the *Crown Assurance Company of Canada*.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Saint John, New Brunswick*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish a Board of Harbour Commissioners for the Port and Harbour of *Saint John*.

Of *William Webber*, and others, of *White Haven, Port Felix, and Torbay*, in the County of *Guysborough*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying that an Act may be passed prohibiting the use of Fish-traps and Purse-seines on the fishing grounds in certain localities in said County, and elsewhere in Dominion waters.

Of *W. R. Peck*, and others; and of *Hector Gawley*, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that a duty be imposed upon manufactured Elm Timber exported to the *United States*.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Kirkpatrick* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company*, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Casgrain* have leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the use of French Weight in the Province of *Quebec*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

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*Ordered*, That Mr. *Cameron* (*Victoria*) have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Trustees of the *Toronto Savings Bank* to sell and convey to the *Home Savings and Loan Company. (Limited.)*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Williams* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Mr. *McCarthy* moved, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, and the Question being proposed, That leave be given to bring a Bill to empower *Robert G. Dalton*, Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ontario, to pay to *John Stewart*, of the City of *Kingston*, Surgeon, one thousand dollars; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Stephenson*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee would recommend that their Quorum be reduced to nine Members.

The Committee would also recommend that a sufficient extra number of the daily Proceedings and Bills be printed, to give each Member *three copies*, in place of one, as at present.

Mr. *Burpee* (*Saint John*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Weldon*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, reports and instructions referring to the dismissal of *Captain Purdy* from the command of the Government steamer "*Newfield*";

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the clock, P.M. Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'clock P.M.

*Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.*

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts respecting the "*Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada*," and to change the name thereof to the "*Sovereign Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Canada*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 41 *Victoria*, Chap. 29, intituled: "*An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

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Thursday, 6th March, 1879.

# PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Gault,—The Petition of the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*.

By Mr. Gillies,—The Petition of *Allan MacDougall*, Harbor Master of *Inverhuron*, and others, Merchants and others of the Townships of *Bruce* and *Kincardine*.

By Mr. Dugas,—The Petition of *Joseph Arestide Poutier*, Mayor and others, of *St. Jacques de l'Achigan*; and the Petition of *Joseph E. Beaupré*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Julienne de Rawdon*, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. Perrault,—The Petition of the Reverend *Joseph Sirois*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *Baie St. Paul*.

By Mr. McCuaig,—The Petition of Messrs. *Gilmour & Co.*; and the Petition of Messrs. *H. B. Rathbun* and *E. W. Rathbun*.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Geographical Society of *Quebec*.

By Mr. Jones,—The Petition of *George Taylor* and others, Merchants, and others, of *Gananoque*, County of *Leeds*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Butcher's Association of the City of *Quebec*; and of the Butcher's Association of the City of *Montreal*; severally praying for certain Amendments to the General Inspection Act of 1874.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal* and *Champlain Junction* Railway Company, may become law.

Of *John Swift*, of *London, England*, and *James Brend Batten*, of *Westminster, England*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament respecting the *Welland* Railway Company, may not become law as it stands, but that they may be heard by their counsel in support of the insertion therein of other clauses and provisions for their protection.

Of *Eliza Maria Campbell*, of *Whitby*, in the County of *Ontario*, wife of *Robert Campbell*, of the same place; praying for the suspension of any existing rules or orders which might prevent her from appearing *in forma pauperis* to defend her cause, and that, if necessary, a new Act may be passed identical with that passed by the Senate in 1877, intitled: "An Act for the relief of *Robert Campbell* and *Eliza Maria Campbell*."

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Essex*; praying for such a revision of the Canadian tariff as will prevent the importation into *Canada* of agricultural products from the *United States*.

Of the Direct *United States* Cable Company; praying for the passing of an Act to repeal the Act 38 Victoria, Chapter 26, intitled: "An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs."

Of *John Stewart*, of the City of *Kingston*, Surgeon; praying for the passing of an Act to compel *Robert G. Dalton* to refund the amount deposited with his Petition against the Return of the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald* as Member for the City of *Kingston*, in the year 1875.

Of the Direct *United States* Cable Company; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them, as a Corporation, to carry out in *Canada* the purposes for which they were incorporated in *Great Britain*.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*), seconded by Mr. *McLeod*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization be empowered to employ a shorthand writer to take down evidence given before the said Committee.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

*Ordered*, That Messieurs *Mousseau*, *Hesson*, *Weldon* and *Guthrie* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce; and that Messieurs *Houde* and *Laurier* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Cockburn* (*Northumberland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act intituled: "An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway," passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *McDonald* (*Pictou*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General,—Report of the Minister of Justice, as to Penitentiaries, in *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 27.)

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, reports and instructions referring to the dismissal of Captain *Purdy* from the command of the Government Steamer "Newfield;" And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons by amending and consolidating the Acts now in force on that subject;

Mr. *McCarthy* moved, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time:

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *McDonald* (*Pictou*), seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Monday last, proposed, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing the names, occupation and salaries of all persons employed in the service of the Intercolonial Railway, except day laborers, on the 15th December, 1878; And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *DeCosmos* moved, seconded by Mr. *Hesson*, and the Question being proposed, That Sessional Paper 42 (not printed) 1877, respecting Fisheries of *Columbia* and the Report of the Inspector of Fisheries of *Columbia* for 1878, with all correspondence in 1878, connected with the Fisheries of that Province, be laid before this House;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *McDonald* (*Pictou*), seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. *Hesson*, seconded by Mr. *DeCosmos*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement giving the amount of damage caused by the break on the lower level of the *Welland* Canal in September, 1878; 1st. The amount required to make good and repair the damage to the Public

Works; 2nd. The amount of damages to private property, and claims made for such damages; giving the name of each claimant, amount of such claim paid, and number and amount yet unsettled.

On motion of Mr. *Dawson*, seconded by Mr. *Poupore*.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of *Ontario*, in reference to the arrears due to the Indians or due to the Dominion on account of Indian Land claims on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, under the Treaties by which they relinquished their territorial rights; together with copies of the said Treaties and all Reports and documents bearing thereon.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number of Tons of Bar Iron imported into *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878; and value for duty.

On motion of Mr. *Desjardins*, seconded by Mr. *Mousseau*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the number of Immigrants who have come to Manitoba under the auspices or to the knowledge of the Immigration Agents, during the year 1878; the nationality of said Immigrants, and the places they have come from.

On motion of Mr. *Valin*, seconded by Mr. *Lantier*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Petitions of Messrs. *Ross* and others, of *Quebec* and *Lévis*, proprietors and builders of ships and steamboats, in relation to the registration in *Canada* of American vessels.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Bunting*, seconded by Mr. *Brooks*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of all persons from whom supplies for the old *Welland Canal* have been purchased from the 4th of November, 1873, to the 10th January, 1879; and also, shewing the Tenders, if any, on which such supplies have been furnished.

On motion of Mr. *Ryan* (*Marquette*), seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of List of Patents issued in the various Parishes of the Province of *Manitoba*, for lands in the settlement belt, with the date of same, and the names of Patentees to whom issued.

On motion of Mr. *Burpee* (*Saint John*), seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Imports and Exports by Provinces; the values and duties collected under the several rates for the six months ending 31st of December, 1878, similar to the Returns made for the monthly statements in details; also, a Return of the same kind for the months of January and February, 1879.

On motion of Mr. *Burpee* (*Saint John*), seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Merchandise remaining in the Bonded Warehouses under bonds for Customs, by Provinces, the

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quantity and several rates of duties, on the 31st December, 1878; also, a Return of the same kind from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1879.

On motion of Mr. *Burpee (Saint John)*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the quantity of Spirits manufactured during the six months ending 31st December, 1878; the quantity taken for consumption, the quantity exported and used in bond, the quantity remaining in Warehouse at that date, and the revenue accrued thereon; also, a similar Return for the Weight, that taken for consumption, amount exported and remaining in Warehouse, and revenue accruing thereon, up to 31st of December, 1878, on manufactured Malt, Malt Liquor and Tobacco; also, a similar Return for the quantity of Spirits, Malt, Malt Liquor and Tobacco, manufactured, taken for consumption, exported, used in bond, remaining in Warehouse, and revenue accruing thereon, from the 1st January to 31st March, 1879.

On motion of Mr. *Rochester*, seconded by Mr. *Haggart*,

*Ordered*. That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence with the Colonial Office or with the Government of the United States, subsequent to a Return made on the 5th April, 1876, respecting the action taken by that Government in denying to Canadians the free navigation of the *United States* or State Canals and the *Hudson River*, in accordance with the Treaty of *Washington*, together with all Orders in Council, or other papers connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. *Mousseau*, seconded by Mr. *Desjardins*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all documents, Reports of Engineers, etc., connected with the selection of the site and the building of the *Beauharnois Canal*.

On motion of Mr. *White (Cardwell)*, seconded by Mr. *Shaw*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the names of persons tendering, with the amount of their tenders, for the construction of the works in the Tidal Harbor at *Quebec*, and the Graving Dock at *Lévis*, respectively, with all correspondence relating to the same between the Harbor Commissioners of *Quebec*, or any of them, and the Government, and between any person who tendered for either of the said works and the Harbor Commissioners or the Government; together with statement of any changes made in the plans and specifications for the said works respectively, either between the first advertisement for tenders and the final letting of contracts respectively, or after the said contracts were let.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Desjardins*, seconded by Mr. *Girouard (Jacques Cartier)*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the number of Leases granted by the Government to cut timber on the Public Land of the Dominion within the settlement belt on the *Red River*, in *Manitoba*; the names of the lessees; the dates of said leases and period for which they are granted; the particular lots on which said wood lots are situated, and the area covered by each lease; also, a copy of the instructions given to the Dominion Land Agent at *Winnipeg* in reference to the leasing of said wooded lands, and of the form of said lease; and also, a copy of all or any correspondence relating to the same.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

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Friday, 7th March, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Brooks,—The Petition of *E. Clark* and others, Merchants and others,

By Mr. Dugas,—The Petition of *U. B. Desrochers* and others, of *St. Inguaré*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. E. Dugas* and others of *St. Théodore de Chertsey*; and the Petition of *François Thérien* and others, of *St. Calixte de Beauport*, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. Platt,—The Petition of the Honorable *G. W. Allan* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. Massue,—The Petition of *James Morgan* and others, Merchants and others.

By Mr. Killam,—The Petition of *L. E. Baker* and others, Merchants and others, of *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Daly,—The Petition of *John Dou'el* and others, Merchants and others, of *Halifax, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Tellier,—The Petition of *G. C. Dessaulles*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Hyacinthe*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Butchers' Association of the City of *Ottawa*; praying for certain Amendments to the General Inspection Act of 1874.

Of the Honorable *D. A. Macdonald* and others, of *Toronto*, and of other places in *Canada*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the British American Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Of *Charles C. Gregory*, of *Antigonish*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying that in any legislation respecting the *Pictou Branch Railway* and the *Eastern Extension Railway of Nova Scotia*, his rights may be preserved by provisions being made for the issue of first mortgage bonds to the extent of \$80,000 to him by the *Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company*.

Of the *Ottawa Loan and Investment Company*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of said Company to that of the *Manitoba and North-West Loan Company (Limited)*; also for power to remove their Head Office from *Ottawa to Toronto*, and to make further amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Honorable *J. H. Bellerose* and others, Shareholders of the *Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada*; praying that the Petition of the *Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada*, for an Act to change the name of the said Company, and to make further amendments to their Act of Incorporation, may not be granted.

The Petition of *Peter Rose* and others, of the Counties of *Pictou* and *Antigonish*, Province of *Nova Scotia*, presented on Wednesday last; praying for the extension and enlargement of the Pier at *Arisaig*, in the County of *Antigonish*, being read;

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would involve the expenditure of Public Money, it cannot be received."

Mr. Robinson, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of *Eliza Maria Campbell*, of *Whitby*, in the County of

Ontario, wife of *Robert Campbell*, of the same place; praying for the suspension of any existing rules or orders which might prevent her from appearing in *forma pauperis* to defend her cause, and that if necessary a new Act may be passed, identical with that passed by the Senate in 1877, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Robert Campbell* and *Eliza Maria Campbell*;—also of *James N. Lapun*, and others, of the County of *Lennox* and *Addington*; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as a Company for the purpose of constructing a Railway from the Town of *Napanee* through the Counties of *Lennox* and *Addington*, and *Renfrew*, to a point on the *Ottawa* River, at or near *Point Alexander*, in the County of *Renfrew*; and for other purposes.

Mr. *Stephenson*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The following documents were carefully examined and ordered to be printed, viz:—

*Statement* of payments made and charged to unforeseen expenses under authority of Order in Council, from 1st July, 1878, to date, under the Act 41 *Vict.*, cap. 4, Schedule B.

*Statement* of Special Warrants signed by the Governor General, together with the expenditure incurred thereon during that part of the fiscal year ending 13th February, instant.

*Return to Order* of the House of Commons,—Correspondence between the Clerk and the late Speaker of The House, respecting appointments to vacancies in the service of the House of Commons since the last Session of Parliament, and copies of any Reports respecting such appointments made by any Officer of the Department.

*Return to Address*,—Petition addressed to the Governor General in Council, by the Messieurs *Chapleau*, *Church* and *Angers*; praying, in view of the reasons therein set forth, for the dismissal of His Honor *Luc Letellier*, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Quebec*, &c., &c.

*Statement* of allowances and gratuities under the Act 33 *Vict.*, Chapter 4, intituled: "An Act for the better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of 'Canada by providing for the Superannuation of persons employed therein, in 'certain cases'."

*Return to Order*,—Imports into and Exports from the Dominion of *Canada*, during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1879, as detailed in the monthly returns to the Department of Customs.

*Return to Order*,—Shewing the total cost of the Standard Weights and Measures purchased for the purposes of the "Act relating to Weights and Measures," &c.

*Return to Order*,—Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the seven months ending on the 1st February, 1879, and

*Return to Order*,—Shewing the Receipts generally during the twenty days from the 1st to the 20th day of February, of the present year.

*Message* from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of Letters-Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Office of the Governor General of the Dominion of *Canada*, and of the Royal Instructions accompanying the same. (*In Sessional Papers only.*)

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:—

*Return* of the Notices asking for Tenders for reporting and publishing the Official Debates of the House of Commons, together with copies of all Tenders received, &c.

*Statutory Return*, in accordance with the Act 31 *Vict.*, Chap. 1, Sec. 14, of the distribution of the Statutes from 1st February, 1878, to 1st February, 1879.

*Return to Order* of 24th April, 1878, of Expenditure in detail of money expended on the Breakwater at *Cow Bay*, for the year 1877, &c.

*Return to Address*.—Correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor, Quebec, and the Secretary of State in 1877, in relation to a Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the maintenance of roads and the destruction of weeds."

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1879, for a Statement giving a complete list of all the permanent, supernumerary and temporary employés appointed to the Custom House of Montreal since the 1st of July, 1877, shewing:—1st. The name and age of each employé; 2nd. The date of his appointment; 3rd. The salary of each employé; 4th. The nature of his duties; 5th. The changes which have occurred, whether by death, superannuation or dismissal, with the cause of such superannuation and dismissal, and the new appointments made during the period from that date up to the 14th February, 1879. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 28.)

Mr. *Tilley*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1879, for a copy of the prospectus of the loan recently effected in London; and also, a Statement shewing the amount of the commission paid thereon and to whom paid; together with the amounts of the said loan subscribed for by the Bank of Montreal, or by the financial agents of the Dominion, with the dates of said subscriptions. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 29.)

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McLennan* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Act*, and the Act amending the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McLennan* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Côteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Act*, and the Act amending the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Baby* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Ivrs* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee of fifteen Members be appointed to enquire and consider the questions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy, the working of the Insolvent Laws of Canada, as well as the expediency of continuing, amending, or repealing such Laws; with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report by Bill or otherwise; said Committee to be composed of Messrs. *McDonald (Pictou)*, *McCarthy*, *McLennan*, *Cartwright*, *Domville*, *Brecken*, *Holton*, *Cimon*, *Colby*, *Girouard*, *Jacques Cartier*, *Robertson (Hamilton)*, *Weldon*, *Laurier*, *Longley* and Sir Albert J. *Smith*;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

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HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

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## Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Gazette Printing Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company*, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Question, which was, this day proposed, That a Select Committee of fifteen Members be appointed to enquire and consider the questions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy, the working of the Insolvent Laws of *Canada*, as well as the expediency of continuing, amending, or repealing such Laws; with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report by Bill or otherwise; said Committee to be composed of Messrs. *McDonald (Pictou)*, *McCarthy*, *McLennan*, *Cartwright*, *Domville*, *Brecken*, *Holton*, *Cimon*, *Colby*, *Girouard (Jacques Cartier)*, *Robertson (Hamilton)*, *Weldon*, *Laurier*, *Longley*, and Sir *Albert J. Smith*; And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate as amended the several Acts relating to the Mounted Police Force, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McCarthy* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the several enactments respecting the *North-West Mounted Police Force*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 19th February, 1879, for a Return of the total amount expended up to the 1st day of January, 1879, on the enlargement of the *Welland Canal*; on the *Lachine Canal*; on the *Pacific Railway* and the Survey thereof; on the Section of the *Pacific Railway* extending from *Thunder Bay* to *Selkirk*; and also a Statement of the sums further required from the 1st January, 1879, to be expended to complete the *Welland Canal*, the *Lachine Canal*, and the Section of the *Pacific Railway* extending from *Thunder Bay* to *Selkirk*, as estimated by the Department of Public Works. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 30.)

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 10th March, 1879.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of *La Banque Nationale*, as on the 16th April, 1878; of *La Banque de St Hyacinthe*, as on the 1st March, 1879; of the *Ontario Bank*, as on the 31st January, 1879; of the *Peoples' Bank of Halifax*; of the *Standard Bank of Canada*, as on the 1st January, 1879; and of the *Union Bank of Lower Canada*, as on the 25th February, 1879, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

And also, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Iberville*, *Saguenay* and *Bedford*, for the year 1878; and Supplementary Statements from the latter District, for the year 1876-77. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of the Butchers' Association of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of *Alexandre Chauveau*, Solicitor-General of the Province of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of the *London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company*. (Limited.)

By Mr. *Killam*,—The Petition of *Nehemiah K. Clements*, of *Yarmouth*, County of *Yarmouth*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Doull*,—The Petition of *George Doull* and others, Merchants and others, of *Pictou*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Allison*,—The Petition of *Nelson Murphy* and others, Merchants and others, of *Maitland*; and the Petition of Messrs. *W. K. McHefsey* and Company, and others, Merchants and others, of *Windsor*, County of *Hants*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Alexandre Chauveau*, Solicitor-General of the Province of *Quebec*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for the passing of an Act to vest in the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, the right and powers of the *Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company*, in relation to the building of a Bridge over the *Ottawa River*, and to authorize them to hold lands in the Province of *Ontario* necessary for certain Railway purposes.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Nehemiah K. Clements*, of *Yarmouth*, County of *Yarmouth*, Province of *Nova Scotia*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The *Yarmouth Dyking Company*."

Ordered, That the Petition of the *London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company* (Limited), presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and the Acts amending the same; and also for an extension of powers.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the *Consolidated Bank of Canada*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Joseph Arestide Poutier*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Jacques de l'Achigan*; of *Joseph E. Beupré*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Julienne de Rawdon*; of

*U. B. Desrochers*, and others, of *St. Liguorie*; of the Reverend *J. E. Dugas*, and others, of *St. Théodore de Chertsey*; and of *François Thérien*, and others, of *St. Calixte de Beauport*, County of *Montcalm*; severally praying for the abolition or the reduction of the excise duty on Canadian Tobacco, and for an increased duty on Foreign Tobacco.

Of Messrs. *Gilmour* and Company; and of Messrs. *H. B. Rathbun* and *E. W. Rathbun*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to repeal such portions of the Act 33 *Victoria*, Chapter 46, as relates to and authorizes the imposition and collection of Tolls and Dues upon Logs and Lumber, Pine, Cedar and Railway Ties, passing down the *Moirs River*, through the Port of *Belleville*.

Of the Geographical Society of *Quebec*; praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of *George Taylor*, and others, Merchants and others, of *Gananoque*, County of *Leeds*; of *E. Clarke*, and others, Merchants and others; of *James Morgan*, and others, Merchants, and others; and of *G. C. Dessaulles*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Hyacinthe*; severally praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

The three following Petitions were also read :—

Of *Allan MacDougall*, Harbor Master of *Inverhuron*, and others. Merchants and others, of the Townships of *Bruce* and *Kincardine*; praying that such further sum of money may be granted as will place the Government Pier at *Inverhuron* in an efficient state of repair.

Of the Reverend *Joseph Sirois*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *Baie St. Paul*, County of *Charlevoix*; praying that a sufficient sum of money may be voted to complete the landing stage at *Baie St. Paul*.

Of the Honorable *G. W. Allan*, and others, of the City of *Toronto*; praying that a sufficient sum of money may be granted for the protection and preservation of the *Toronto Harbor*.

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That as the granting of the prayers of these Petitions would involve the expenditure of Public Money, they cannot be received."

The two following Petitions were also read :—

Of *John Doull* and others, Merchants and others, of *Halifax*; and of *L. E. Baker*, and others, Merchants and others, of *Yarmouth*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; severally praying for the suspension or repeal of the present Insolvent Law, and the substitution in its place of an Act for the prevention of preferential assignments.

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That in accordance with Rule 75, which requires the signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition, and the sheets of the prayers of these Petitions not having any signature at all, they cannot be received."

Mr. *Pope (Compton)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th February, 1879, for copies of the last contract made between the late Government and *Nazaire Bernatchez*, Esq., of the Village of *Montmagny* in the matter of the transport from *Quebec* to *Grosse Isle*, and from *Grosse Isle* to *Quebec*, of emigrants, mails, provisions &c.; and also for copies of the correspondence respecting the said contract and its continuation, in September last, between the then existing Government and the said *Nazaire Bernatchez*, Esq. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 31.)

Mr. *Robinson*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.: Of the Hon. *D. A. Macdonald*, and others, of *Toronto* and of other places in *Canada*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of the British American Mutual Life Insurance Company—of the Provisional Direc-

tors of the Union Assurance Company of *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act to revive the Acts incorporating the said Company; to extend the time for obtaining the license required by Law, and also to change their name to that of the "Crown Assurance Company of *Canada*;" and of the Direct *United States* Cable Company; praying for the passing of an Act to repeal the Act 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 26, intituled: "An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs," and also, to enable them as a corporation to carry out in *Canada* the purposes for which they were incorporated in *Great Britain*.

The time for presenting Private Bills having expired, your Committee recommend that the same be extended for ten days, and the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, for a like period.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rykert* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act to extend certain provisions of 'The Seamen's Act, 1873,' to vessels employed in navigating the inland waters of *Canada*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McCuaig* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act 40 *Vict.*, Chap. 21, to establish a Court of Maritime Jurisdiction in the Province of *Ontario*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st February, 1879, for copy of a Return of the number of days during which one *James A. McMahon*, a clerk in the Paymaster's Office of the *Welland Canal*, was absent from duty during the years 1877 and 1878, the number of days for which he received pay from the Department of Public Works; also, a copy of the letter or letters by which he was authorized to absent himself from duty during those years, either for the purpose of electioneering or for promoting contracts in the interest of certain Government Contractors. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 32.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th February, 1879, for copies of all Tenders received for the construction of the Railway Extension and Wharf at *Souris*, and copies of all papers and correspondence relating thereto. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 33.)

On motion of Mr. *Robinson*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

*Ordered*, That the time for receiving Petitions, and the presenting of Private Bills, be extended ten days respectively; in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Méthot* have leave to bring in a Bill fixing the rate of interest in *Canada*, and prohibiting usury.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Kilvert* have leave to bring in a Bill to revive and amend the Acts relating to the Union Assurance Company of *Canada*, and to change the name thereof to the "Crown Assurance Company of *Canada*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

*Ordered*, That the 78th Rule of this House be suspended, and Messieurs *Bourassa*, *Gault*, *Guthrie*, *Caron*, *Burpee* (*St. John*), *Doull*, *Jackson*, *Charlton*, *Hay*, *Bunting*,  
5½

*Valée and Malouin*, be added to the Select Committee appointed to enquire and consider the questions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy, the working of the Insolvent Laws of Canada, as well as the expediency of continuing, amending or repealing such Laws.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pope (Compton)* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide against contagious diseases affecting animals.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the repression of betting and pool-selling.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Post Office Act, 1875."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. *Macdonald (Kings, P.E.I.)* seconded by Mr. *Muttart*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, Reports and papers, relating to the practice of Mackerel seining in the waters of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of "a memorandum of the circumstances that led to the conclusion of the Convention" between *Great Britain and Russia*, of February, 1825; also, a copy of the Convention, if any, between *Great Britain and the United States*, of February, 1825, mentioned in Sessional Papers, 1878, 125, pages 27 and 30; also, a copy of the most reliable maps and charts of the Territory of *Alaska*, that existed in 1825, and that have been made since, including Russian, British and American maps and charts; and also, any Reports that may have been made to the Government, respecting the Alaskan boundary, that have not yet been published.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence since the 10th of October, 1878, between the Post Office Department, or any officer thereof, and any person or persons whatsoever of the Parish of *St. Fabien*, respecting the contract for carrying the mail between the Railway Station and the Post Office of the said Parish.

On motion of Mr. *Dubuc*, seconded by Mr. *Ryan (Marquette)*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Order or Orders in Council by which certain lots of land on the *Red River*, in *Manitoba*, were reserved from settlement, as it appears by a notice published by the Surveyor-General, and dated the 14th November, 1877.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Domville* moved, seconded by Mr. *Caron*, and the Question being proposed, That an Order of this House do issue for Returns in reference to Election Petitions filed in *New Brunswick*; when they were filed; what progress has been made in reference to the trial of the Petitions; in what cases Preliminary objections were filed to the Petitions; when these objections were argued; before what Judges; what judgments were given, and in what cases; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Haggart*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a detailed statement of all monies and for what paid, on the following Public Works, up to the 1st March, 1879:—Those portions of the *Pacific* Railway called the *Pembina* Branch Extension; the part from *Fort William* to *Sunshine Creek*; the part from *Sunshine Creek* to *English River*; the part from *Rat Portage* to *Cross Lake*, and the expenditure at *Thunder Bay*; and the expenditure on the *Fort Francis* Canal.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Brooks*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Tenders containing schedules of quantities and prices at the letting of Contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 25, Canadian *Pacific* Railway; Contracts made on same; schedule of quantities actually paid for, and estimate of quantities and cost of work to be done on each of these Contracts; also, all correspondence or instructions relative to any changes in the character or construction of the said works.

Mr. *Valin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lantier*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of the Tenders received for the building of the Steamboat "The Northern Light;" the names of the parties tendering, and the price agreed upon in the contract, and all the papers connected with her construction; the names of the Inspectors employed during the construction of that vessel, and the salary paid to such Inspectors; the amount expended for repairs effected on this boat since it began to run; and also, the sum paid to keep it running between *Pictou* and *Georgetown* up to the 1st January, 1879;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copy of all Reports, papers and documents relating to the employment of *W. F. Forsyth* in the Post Office Department, and all correspondence connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copy of all Reports, papers and documents relating to the superannuation of Mr. *Lesueur*, formerly of the Post Office Department, and all correspondence connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. *Bergin*, seconded by Mr. *White* (*Curdwell*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Tenders received by the Department of Public Works for the construction, enlargement or renewal of all Canals, Railways, Piers, Docks and Harbors in the Dominion, from the 1st day of May, 1873, to the 10th October, 1878, giving the names of the Tenderers, the schedule of prices accompanying, or forming part of each tender, the estimated quantities in detail on which the aggregate sum of each tender was ascertained; specifying the lowest tender in each case; the names of the parties to whom each contract was awarded; the engineer's estimate in detail of the cost of each contract; the time at which each contract stipulated the work should be completed, and the

time at which, if finished, it was actually completed; the gross amount paid each contractor in fulfilment of his contract, and the actual quantities in which such gross sum was computed as compared with the estimated quantities; specifying the contracts still incomplete, the percentage of each kind of work remaining undone, the percentage of gross sum of contract paid, and the percentage which should have been paid in proportion to the amount of work performed; the amount paid on each contract unfinished on account of progress estimates, and the amount of deductions remaining on the hands of the Government; the nature, character and amount of deposit for security on each contract in the hands of the Government; the names of any contractors who have failed in fulfilling their contract, and the amount of the deposits and deductions from progress estimates forfeited on account of such failure or non-fulfilment of the contract; all contracts of the above kind of works awarded without calling for tenders; all changes made by Order in Council, or otherwise, in any such contracts, whether in prices or in any other manner, relieving the contractor of his obligations, with a full detail of such changes.

On motion of Mr. *McCarthy*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *George C. Longley* and others; praying that an enquiry may be made as provided by 39 *Victoria*, Chapter 10, sections 9 and 10, into certain alleged corrupt practices in the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Grenville*, be read at the Table of this House.

And the said Petition was read accordingly.

Mr. *McCarthy* moved, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to His Excellency that a Petition has, within fourteen days from the opening of Parliament, being the first meeting of Parliament subsequent to the holding of the Election hereinafter referred to, been presented to this House, signed by more than twenty-five Electors of the Electoral District of the South Riding of *Grenville*, in the Province of *Ontario*, in which Petition it is alleged that no Petition charging the existence of corrupt practices has been presented under the Act for the trial of Controverted Elections against the return of the Member elected for the said Electoral Division to this House, at the Election holden on the tenth and seventeenth days of September, 1878, and in which Petition it is further alleged that corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to believe corrupt practices have, extensively prevailed at the said Election, holden on the said tenth and seventeenth days of September, of a Member for this House for the said Electoral Division; and further, representing to His Excellency that annexed to the said Petition is a solemn declaration made under the Statute in that behalf, signed by the Petitioners, stating that they are such Electors and that the allegations of the Petition are true to the best of their knowledge and behalf; and praying that His Excellency the Governor General do cause enquiry to be made under the Act of Parliament of *Canada*, passed in the Thirty-ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled: "An Act to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons," by one or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court of *Canada*, or by one or more of the Judges competent under "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874," to try an Election Petition for any District of the Province of *Ontario*, into the alleged existence of such alleged corrupt practices in the Electoral District of the South Riding of *Grenville*, and for that purpose do appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners under the said Act;

Mr. *Holton* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mills*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the said Petition of *George C. Longley* and others, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on "Privileges and Elections, with instructions to enquire and report as to the sufficiency and regularity thereof; and also to report as to the expediency of passing "the Address prayed for, and that the said Committee have power to report an "Address, or otherwise, as they may think fit," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put,

*Ordered*, That the said Petition of *George C. Longley* and others, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to enquire and report as to the sufficiency and regularity thereof; and also to report as to the expediency of passing the Address prayed for, and that the said Committee have power to report an Address, or otherwise, as they may think fit.

On motion of Mr. *Bergin*, seconded by Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copy of a Return of all Hydraulic Leases on the *Cornwall Canal*, shewing whether any of such Leases had expired, and if so, whether any such leases, and in whose favor, had been renewed previous to the 17th September last, and all correspondence in connection therewith.

On motion of Mr. *Weldon*, seconded by Mr. *Rogers*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and the Local Government of *New Brunswick* relating to the claim of the City and County of *St. John*, and the other Counties in that Province, to send prisoners under sentence for less than two years to the *Saint John Penitentiary*, and all other correspondence on the subject; together with any representations and memorials from the Government of *New Brunswick* and the General Sessions of the City and County of *Saint John*, and any Reports made upon the subject; and all minutes in Council relating thereto.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Macmillan*, seconded by Mr. *McCallum*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence in connection with the suspending of *J. J. Spettigue*, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the City of *London* and the East Riding of *Middlesex*, the District Inspector's Report, and all, if any correspondence as to his re-instatement.

On motion of Mr. *Farrow*, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copy of a Return of all expenditure in the Town of *Kincardine*, County of *Bruce*, in connection with Harbor Work from the 1st May, 1873, to the last of October, 1878, the Return to include all wages paid to Dredge and Tug crews, to tradesmen for repairs and provisions; also, any further amounts paid to tradesmen elsewhere in connection with the Dredge; also, the proportion of *Kingsford's* salary and travelling expenses fairly chargeable to this work.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Tellier*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing:—1st. The number of men employed in repairing the wharf at *Berthier*, in the County of *Montmagny*, in each year since 1874; 2nd. The names of the Superintendents of such works; 3rd. The names of the persons to whom the money was remitted; 4th. The amounts remitted each year to such persons; together with copies of all documents, correspondence and pay-lists connected with the said work.

Mr. *Hooper* moved, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Dundas*), and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence and papers relating to a claim made by one *Samuel J. Moore*, of the City of *Hamilton*, against the Government for the value of certain goods exhibited at the Australian

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Exhibition in 1877, which goods were lost while under Government control; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn

On motion of Mr. *Macmillan*, seconded by Mr. *Strange*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence or reports which led to the superannuation of *Peter McClary*, Collector of Inland Revenue for the City of *London* and East Riding of *Middlesex*.

On motion of Mr. *Cimon*, seconded by Mr. *DeCosmos*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of instructions given to Dr. *Lacmbe*, of *Chicoutimi*, as to the vaccinating of the Indians of the County of *Chicoutimi*; of all reports and correspondence on the subject, and of the accounts furnished by Dr. *Lacmbe*, with a statement shewing the items of the accounts paid; the whole from 1st January, 1874, to date.

On motion of Mr. *Cimon*, seconded by Mr. *DeCosmos*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all instructions given to Dr. *F. X. Laterrière*, of *Chicoutimi*, as to vaccinating the Indians of the County of *Saguenay*; all reports and correspondence on the subject, and of the accounts furnished by Dr. *Laterrière*, with a statement shewing the item of the accounts paid; the whole from 1st January, 1874, to date.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Tellier*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing: 1st, The number and the names of all persons employed each year, since 1874, upon the different works at *Grosse Isle*; 2nd, The nature of the work on which each man was employed during that period; 3rd, The sums paid out to each person as salary; 4th, The names of the Superintendents of the different works; 5th, The sums of money entrusted to those Superintendents; also copies of all instructions, correspondence, pay-lists and all documents whatsoever respecting the said works.

Mr. *Yeo* moved, seconded by Mr. *Robertson (Shelburne)*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Prince Edward Island* and other local Governments in the Dominion, and the Dominion Government, relative to the appropriation and distribution of the Fishery Award; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

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Tuesday, 11th March 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed The House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificates:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 11th March, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the sixth day of February last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Hastings*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral

District of the East Riding of the County of *Hastings*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *John White*, of the Township of *Tyendinaga*, yeoman, whose election hath been declared to be void; *John White* of the Township of *Tyendinaga*, yeoman, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA  
Ottawa, 11th March, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the seventeenth day of August last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, and addressed to *J. P. MacMillan*, Esquire, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Centre Riding of the County of *Wellington*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament; *George Turner Orton*, of the Village of *Fergus*, Esquire, M. D., has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,  
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *McLennan*,—The Petition of the Corporation of the Township of *Kenyon*; and the Petition of the Corporation of the Township of *Lochiel*.

By Mr. *Robertson* (*Hamilton*),—The Petition of the Honorable *George William Burton*, of the City of *Toronto*, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals for *Ontario*.

Mr. *Stephenson*, from the Joint-Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

That as the several contracts for the Printing, Binding, and Printing Paper expire with the work of the present Session, it is necessary that provision should be made for the future performance of those services, tenders should be asked for the Printing, Binding and the supply of the Printing Paper required for the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the period of five years, commencing on the 1st January, 1880, with the right on the part of Parliament to extend the same to ten years.

Mr. *Stephenson*, from the Joint-Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee which read, as followeth :—

The Joint-Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit as their Fourth Report,—The First Report of the Sub-Committee, appointed to audit the Printing Accounts, and for other purposes, together with the Report of the Clerk of the Committee on the Printing Services of the past year, and "The Printing Account Annual Balance Sheet, for the fiscal year, 1877-8," all hereto annexed, which they respectfully recommend for the consideration of both Houses.

## REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
7th March, 1879.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, to whom was referred the Accounts for the past year, beg leave to present the following as their First Report :

That they have carefully compared the Balance Sheet item by item, with the Vouchers produced. The amount of warrants issued was duly certified to by the Auditor-General, and the cash balances on hand were verified by the Bank Pass-book.

For the expenditure, accounts in detail, duly receipted, were rendered, and the charges found to be in strict accordance with the respective contracts.

Each item in the Printing Account has its number, and as a file of every document printed, with its cost in detail on the endorse, and with a corresponding number, has been submitted for the examination of the Committee, they tested several and found them correct.

The Sub-Committee, having satisfied themselves that the statement of the Receipts and Expenditure, as shown on the Balance Sheet, is correct, have certified to the same.

The work of Auditing the Printing Accounts is greatly facilitated by the simple and efficient manner in which the Books, Accounts and Vouchers connected with the Printing Service are kept by the Clerk of the Committee, and the Sub-Committee are of the opinion that Mr. *Hartney* deserves great credit for the zeal and ability shown in the discharge of his important duties.

The Committee will notice that the Printing Service for the past year exceeds, in cost, that of the previous one by nearly \$4,000. This increase arises, almost entirely, in connection with the Departmental Reports, which every year are increasing in size, and consequently in costliness.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. SIMPSON,  
*Chairman.*

GEO. W. ROSS.

ALPH. DESJARDINS.

RUFUS STEPHENSON.

## REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee on Printing :*

GENTLEMEN.—The total cost of the Printing Services of Parliament for the fiscal year 1877-78 was \$67,577.94, as shewn by the Annual Balance Sheet herewith presented. The Accounts verified by a file of every document printed, each endorsed in the prescribed manner, with its cost and charges in detail, are ready for the Audit.

On the 31st December next, the present contracts will expire, and it will be necessary to make immediate provision for the future performance of those services. Each of the Contracts contains a proviso that Parliament has the right to continue the Contracts during a further period of five years.

During the recess the work was finished expeditiously and very satisfactorily.

The usual estimate of \$70,000 was transmitted to the Honorable the Minister of Finance for the Printing Services of Parliament for the fiscal year 1879-80.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY HARTNEY,  
Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.

Dr. PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING ACCOUNT, Annual Balance Sheet, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878. Cr.

	\$ cts.	Vouchers No.	\$ cts.
1877.			
July 1...			
To Balance on hand.....		1	
Value of Paper on hand from last Session .....	3,952 78		
Am't of Warrants issued, Parliamentary Printing .....	780 48		
	70,000 00		
do do Departmental { \$1,478 59			
Reports ..... { 4,979 31			
Amount received for the Printing of Private Bills .....	7,567 54		
	506 71		
		2	
Binding .....		3	
Printing Paper.....			
do on hand from last Session .....	\$22,319 58		
	780 46		
Total value of Paper on hand .....	\$23,100 04		
Balance on hand for next Session ....	3,624 75		
Total cost of Paper used .....	19,475 29		
		4	
Lithographing .....	1,597 60		
Insurance .....	82 50		
Salaries .....	2,983 33		
Postage .....	294 39		
Miscellaneous .....	146 29		
Superannuation Premium. ....	43 60		
Extra copies Geological Survey .....	1,099 31		
		10	
Total cost. ....	75,652 19		
By value of paper on hand .....	3,624 75		
By Cash on hand .....	3,530 55		
	\$82,807 49		

Dr.

## PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING ACCOUNT, Annual Balance Sheet -Continued.

Cr.

To Balance of Paper on hand :—		
946 Reams of Royal, at \$3.05.....	\$2,885 30	
643 Reams of Foolscap, at \$1.15 ....	739 45	
	<u>\$3,624 75</u>	
Total cost, as above.....		\$75,652 19
REFUNDS :—		
Departmental Reports.....	7,567 54	
Private Bills.....	806 71	
	<u>8,074 25</u>	
Total cost, Parliamentary Printing.....		\$67,577 94
Numerically calculated, the cost for each House will stand thus :—		
The Senate.....	\$17,859 90	
The House of Commons .....	49,718 04	
	<u>\$67,577 94</u>	

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
30th June, 1878.

We hereby certify that we have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Vouchers and found all correct.

J. SIMPSON,	Chairman.	} Auditors.
W. H. BROUSE,		
RUFUS STEPHENSON,		
ALPH. DESJARDINS,		
GEO. W. ROSS,		

HENRY HARTNEY, Clerk,  
Department, Printing of Parliament.

Mr. Tilley, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor-General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth:—

*Lorne.*

The Governor-General transmits to the House of Commons, Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1880; and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 11th March, 1879.

On motion of Mr. Tilley, seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald,

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Ordered, That Mr. Hooper have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Mackenzie have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The British American Mutual Life Insurance Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Gigault have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Mr. Tupper, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February, 1879, for a statement shewing:—1. The number of Engineers and employes engaged in making, in August and September last, an exploration and survey of the Basin of *Montmagny* and of the River *St. Lawrence*, opposite *St. Thomas, L'Islet* and *St. Jean Port Joli*, with a view to deepening the Basin of *Montmagny*; 2. The number of days the said survey lasted; 3. The total cost of the said survey. (*Sessional Papers, No. 36.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 19th February, 1879, for all correspondence and papers in connection with the dismissal of *John B. Smith* from the office of Deputy Superintendent of the southern section of the *Welland Canal*, as also, the report of the Superintendent of the *Welland Canal*, in reference to such dismissal. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32.a*)

Mr. Mousseau moved, seconded by Mr. McCarthy, and the Question being proposed, That the dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of *Quebec* of his Ministers, on the second day of March, 1878, was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the principle of Responsible Government to the British North American Colonies;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. Ouimet moved, seconded by Mr. Houde, and the Previous Question being proposed, That this Question be now put;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. White (*Cardwell*), seconded by Mr. Colby,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

*John White*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Hastings*, having previously taken the oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with charges of management:—Financial Inspector, \$2,600; Office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Toronto*, \$1,600; Office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Montreal*, \$5,500; Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Halifax*, \$10,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *St. John, N.B.*, 11,400; Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Winnipeg*, \$5,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Victoria, B. C.*, \$7,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$4,000; Country Savings Banks, *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia*, \$12,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Strange*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the First, Second and Third Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament,

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 12th March, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Colby*,—The Petition of *E. T. Brooks*, and others, interested in improving Railway communication between the seaboard and the interior of *Canada*.

By Mr. *McKay*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Calish Crowe and Company*, and others, Merchants, and others, of *Truro*, County of *Colchester*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Dubuc*,—The Petition of *J. Norquay*, and others, of the Province of *Manitoba*.

By Mr. Valin,—The Petition of *François Xavier Dion*, Mayor, and others, of *St. François, Ile d'Orleans*.

By Mr. Cameron (Victoria)—The Petition of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :  
Of the Butcher's Association of the City of *Toronto* ; praying for certain amendments to the General Inspection Act of 1874.

Of *Nelson Murphy*, and others, Merchants and others, of *Maitland, Nova Scotia* ; praying for the suspension or repeal of the present Insolvent Law, and the substitution in its place of an Act for the prevention of preferential assignments.

The following Petitions were also read :—

Of *George Doull*, and others, Merchants and others, of *Pictou* ; and of Messrs. *W. K. McHefsey* and Company, and others, Merchants and others, of *Windsor*, Province of *Nova Scotia* ; severally praying for the suspension or repeal of the present Insolvent Law, and the substitution in its place of an Act for the prevention of preferential assignments.

Mr. Speaker ruled : “That, in accordance with Rule 85, which requires the “signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the “Petition, and the sheets of the prayers of these Petitions not having any signature “at all, they cannot be received.”

Mr. Desjardins, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The following documents were carefully examined, and recommended to be printed, viz :—

*Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada*, for the year ended 30th June, 1878. (*In the usual form.*)

*Return to Order*,—For a copy of the prospectus of the loan recently effected in *London*,—and also, a Statement shewing the amount of the Commission paid thereon and to whom paid, together with the amounts of the said loan subscribed for by the Bank of *Montreal*, &c.

*Return to Order*,—For amount expended up to the 1st day of January, 1879, on the enlargement of the *Welland Canal*, on the *Pacific Railway* and the survey thereof, &c.,—and also, Statement of sums further required from 1st January, 1879, to complete *Welland Canal*, the *Lachine Canal* and the section of the *Pacific Railway* extending from *Thunder Bay* to *Selkirk*, as estimated by Department of Public Works.

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz :—

*Return to Order*,—Statement of all the permanent, supernumerary and temporary employés appointed to the Custom House of *Montreal* since the 1st July, 1877, &c. ; also, the changes which have occurred by death, superannuation or dismissal, and new appointments made from that date up to 14th February, 1879.

*Return to Order*,—For copies of the last Contract made between the late Government and *Nazaire Bernatchez*, Esquire, of the Village of *Montmagny*, in the matter of transport from *Quebec* to *Grosse Isle*, and from *Grosse Isle* to *Quebec*, of emigrants, mails, provisions, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Return of the number of days during which one *James A. McMahon*, a Clerk in the Paymaster's Office of the *Welland Canal*, was absent from duty during the years 1877 and 1878 ; the number of days for which he received pay from the Department of Public Works, &c.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have had under consideration the Bill to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company and to amend the Act incorporating the said Company, and beg leave to report the same, with several amendments.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 28th February, 1879, for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the transfer by the Dominion to the *Ontario* Government of the River *Trent* and *Newcastle* District Navigation and Canal Works; also, of all correspondence upon the subject of such transfer; also, a Statement of all sales and leases of lands, hydraulic powers and other property connected with the said works, and of the covenants or conditions binding on the Government, entered into with the purchasers or lessees; also, a Statement of the total number of acres of land overflowed and for which compensation was paid at the time of construction of said works, and of the lands acquired by the Government for the purposes of such navigation and works; also, a Statement of the total cost of said works up to the latest Returns. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 35.)

Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1879, for a copy of the Order in Council under and by which the late Postmaster of the City of *Toronto* was superannuated, and all correspondence in connection therewith, and which led up to the superannuation of the said Postmaster; and also, all correspondence and Orders in Council respecting the appointment of Mr. *Patteson* to the said office. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 37.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, Reports and Petitions in possession of the Government in relation to *Hillsburg* Post Office. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 38.)

Mr. *Baby*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for a Statement shewing the revenue collected on the sale of *Canada* Tobacco, and the cost of collecting the duty thereon from 1873 to 1st January, 1879. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 39.)

Mr. *Pope* (Queen's, *P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1879, for copies of all correspondence since May 1877, relative to establishing a Salmon Hatchery on *Fraser* River, *British Columbia*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 41.)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 6th March, 1879, for copies of the Petitions of Messrs. *Ross* and others, of *Quebec* and *Lévis*, proprietors and builders of ships and steamboats, in relation to the registration in *Canada* of American vessels. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 40.)

Ordered, That Mr. *Mills* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the transfer of lands and estates and interests in lands, and for other matters relating to real property in the Territories of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion by Mr. *Colby*, seconded by Mr. *Gault*,

Ordered, That all Petitions now received, or that may be received during the present Session, on the subject of the Insolvency Laws, shall stand referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire and consider the questions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy.

On motion of Mr. Colby, seconded by Mr. Gault,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee appointed to enquire and consider the questions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy, be empowered to employ shorthand writers, to take down such evidence to be given before the said Committee as may be deemed necessary.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McCarthy have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act passed in the 38th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill relating to Bankruptcy;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged, and the Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire and consider the questions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Insolvent Act of 1875, and to make provisions in lieu thereof;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged and the Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire and consider the questions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875, and the Acts amending the same;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged, and the Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire and consider the questions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That the dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec of his Ministers on the second day of March, 1878, was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the principle of Responsible Government to the British North American Colonies;—and on the Previous Question, That this Question be now put;

And the Previous Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six of the clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'clock, P. M.

HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.

#### Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to revive and amend the Acts relating to the Union Assurance Company of Canada, and to change the name thereof to the Crown Assurance Company of Canada;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

And the Previous Question being again proposed;  
And a further Debate arising thereupon,  
On motion of Mr. Landry, seconded by Mr. Tellier,  
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

---

Thursday, 13th March, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Fitzsimmons,—The Petition of Messrs. Storr, Gill and Company, and others, Merchants, and others.

By Mr. Colby,—The Petition of N. W. Stanton and others, Merchants, and others.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Reverend P. J. Saucier, V. F. Curé of La Grande Rivière, and others, Merchants, and others, of Grand Pabos, County of Gaspé.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Corporation of the Township of Kenyon; and of the Corporation of the Township of Iochiel; severally praying that the Bill to amend the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Act. and the Act amending the same, may become law.

Of the Honorable George William Burton, of the City of Toronto, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals for Ontario; praying that the Bill to authorize the Welland Railway Company to convert their Six per cent. Debenture Bonds into Five per cent. Debenture Stock, and for other purposes, may not become law, unless provision is made to secure to the holders of Second Mortgage Six per cent. Debenture Bonds the full benefit of the lien proposed to be given to them.

Mr. Robinson, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of the Consolidated Bank of Canada; praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation,—of Nehemiah K. Clements, of Yarmouth, County of Yarmouth, Province of Nova Scotia; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of the Yarmouth Dyking Company,—of the Ottawa Loan and Investment Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of said Company, to that of the "Manitoba and North-West Loan Company (Limited),"—also for power to remove their Head Office from Ottawa, to Toronto, and to make further amendments to their Act of incorporation,—of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act to change the name of the said Company, to that of the "Metropolitan Insurance Company," and to make further amendments to their Act of incorporation,—of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., and of Messrs. H. B. Rathbun & E. W. Rathbun; severally praying for the passing of an Act to repeal such portions of the Act 33 Victoria, Chapter 46, as relate to, and authorize the imposition and collection of Tolls and Dues upon Logs and Lumber, Pine, Cedar, and Railway Ties, passing down the Moira River, through the Port of Belleville.

On the Petition of the Geographical Society of *Quebec*; praying for an Act of incorporation; it is not of a nature to require the publication of notice.

On the Petition of *Alexander Chauveau*, Solicitor-General of the Province of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act to vest in the Government of the Province of *Quebec* the right and powers of the *Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company* in relation to the building of a bridge over the *Ottawa River*, and to authorize them to hold lands in the Province of *Ontario*, necessary for certain Railway purposes, your Committee find that the Notices have not been published for the full length of time required, but as no private rights will be interfered with, they recommend that they be deemed sufficient.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Holton* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Government of the Province of *Quebec* to construct a bridge over the *Ottawa River* for the use of the *Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway*, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Cameron (Huron)* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. *McCarthy*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the Bill to reduce the Capital Stock of the *Quebec Fire Assurance Company*, and have agreed to report the same with amendments.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Killam* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Yarmouth Dyking Company*, of *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McCarthy* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the corporate character and powers of the *Direct United States Cable Company* to the Dominion of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rochester* have leave to bring in a Bill to change the name of "The *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company*" to that of "The *Metropolitan Insurance Company*," to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th February, 1879, for a Statement of moneys due by certain persons, residents of the County of *Rimouski*, since 1st August, 1878, for the carriage, during the last General Elections, on the Intercolonial Railway, of supporters and agents of the candidate in favor of the Administration of the day; together with copies of correspondence on the subject between such persons and the Government, and all orders, receipts and documents relating thereto. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42.)

Mr. *Tupper* also laid before the House, Articles of Agreement entered into between *Heney, Charlebois and Flood*, and Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, to do the excavation, track-laying, etc., of the *Georgian Bay Branch* of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, from Station O, *South River*, to *French River*, 50 miles, (37th Contract.) (*Sessional Papers No. 43.*)

Also, Articles of Agreement entered into between *Kavanagh, Murphy and Upper*, and Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, to do excavation, grading, track-laying, etc., of part of the *Pembina Branch*, between *St. Boniface* and *Emerson*, *Canadian Pacific Railway* (33rd Contract.) (*Sessional Papers, No. 43a.*)

Also, Agreement by *Joseph Whitehead* (13th September, 1878), to make embankments on *Sifton, Ward & Co's* Contract, No. 14, *Canadian Pacific Railway*, at a less cost to Government, than per contract of *Sifton, Ward & Co.*, No. 4572, accepted by the Minister of Public Works, 8th October, 1878, and further agreement by *Joseph Whitehead.* (*Sessional Papers. No. 43b.*)

Also, Articles of Agreement entered into between *Gouin, Murphy and Upper*, and Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, to build a ten stall Engine-house on the Station ground at *Selkirk, Manitoba*, for the *Pembina Branch* of the *Canadian Pacific Railway* (40th Contract). (*Sessional Papers, No. 43c.*)

And also, Agreement entered into between *George Stephen*, and Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, respecting running powers over the *Pembina Branch*, *Canadian Pacific Railway.* (*Sessional Papers, No. 43d.*)

Mr. *Pope (Compton)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for a Statement shewing the number of immigrants who have come to *Manitoba* under the auspices or to the knowledge of the Immigration Agents, during the year 1878; the nationality of said immigrants, and the places they have come from. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Wednesday last, proposed, That the dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of *Quebec* of his Ministers on the second day of March, 1878, was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown, since the concession of the principle of Responsible Government to the British North American Colonies;—and on the Previous Question, That this Question be now put;

And the Previous Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 14th March, 1879.

And the Debate continuing;

Mr. *Guthrie* moved, seconded by Mr. *Holton*, and the Question being put. That the Debate be adjourned till Monday next; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Previous Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs.

*Allison,*  
*Arkill,*  
*Baby,*

*Dewdney,*  
*Donville,*  
*Doull,*

*Lane,*  
*Langevin,*  
*Lantier,*

*Pinsonneault,*  
*Pope (Compton),*  
*Pope (Queen's P. E. I.),*

R

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Sir J.A.),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bergin,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bill,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McDonald (Vic.N.S.),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>McCuig,</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal),</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Bunting,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>McLellan,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Burnham,</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Tellier,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hilliard,</i>	<i>Merner,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Vallée,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Ives,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Muttart,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Ogden,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex)</i>	<i>Williams and</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wright.—136.</i>

## NAYS:

## Messieurs.

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cockburn, (Muskoka),</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Robertson, (Shelburne)</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>LaRue,</i>	<i>Ross, (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inver.),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Ms Isaac,</i>	<i>Smith (Sir A. J.)</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Weldon and</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Yeo.—51.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question being put, That the dismissal by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec of his Ministers on the second day of March, 1878, was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown, since the concession of the principle of Responsible Government to the British North American Colonies; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Allison,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Arkill,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Doull,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.),</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Sir J. A.),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bergin,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bill,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McDonald (Vic. N.S.),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas)</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>McQuaig,</i>	<i>Ryan, (Montreal),</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Bunting,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Burnham,</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Tellier,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hilliard,</i>	<i>Merner,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Vallée,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Ives,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Muttart,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Ogden,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Patterson, (Essex),</i>	<i>Williams and</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wright.—136.</i>

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cockburn (Muskoka),</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Robertson (Shelburne),</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>LaRue,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex)</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacDonald (Inver.),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (Saint John),</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Smith (Sir A. J.),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Weldon and</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Yeo.—51.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Kirkpatrick reported from the Committee of Supply; a Resolution which was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with charges of management:—Financial Inspector, \$2,600; office of Assistant Receiver General, *Toronto*, \$7,600; office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Montreal*, \$5,500; Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Halifax*, \$10,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *St. John, N.B.*, \$11,400; Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Winnipeg*, \$5,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Victoria, B.C.*, \$7,000: Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$4,000; Country Savings Banks, *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia*, \$12,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes before Five of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 14th March, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *E. T. Brooks* and others, interested in improving railway communication between the seaboard and the interior of *Canada*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Atlantic and North-West Railway Company*.

Of Messrs. *Calish Crowe and Company*, and others, Merchants, and others, of *Truro*, County of *Colchester*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying for the suspension or repeal of the present Insolvent Law, and the substitution in its place of an Act for the prevention of preferential assignments.

Of *J. Norquay*, and others, of the Province of *Manitoba*; praying that the Bill to incorporate the *Saskatchewan Colonization Railway Company*, may become law.

Of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*; praying that the Bill respecting the *International Bridge Company*, may not become law, unless provision be made therein, that their rights and those of other Railway Companies are protected.

The Petition of *François Xavier Dion*, Mayor, and others, of *St. François, Ile d'Orleans*, presented on Wednesday last; praying for a sum of money towards the construction of a wharf in the said locality, being read;

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would involve the expenditure of Public Money, it cannot be received."

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the Bill respecting the *International Bridge Company*, and have agreed to report the same, with several amendments.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McCuaig* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act thirty-third *Victoria*, Chapter forty-six, as relates to the collection of dues and tolls upon logs, timber, cedar, pine and railway ties, passing down the *Moria River* through the Port of *Belleville*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Girouard (*Jacques Cartier*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting "La Banque Jacques Cartier."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Penitentiary Act, 1875;'" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. McDonald (*Pictou*), seconded by Mr. Bowell,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Penitentiary Act, 1875,'" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

And it being Six of the Clock, P. M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'Clock, P. M.

*Half-past past Seven O'Clock, P.M.*

#### Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company and to amend the Act incorporating the said Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Bergin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to reduce the Capital Stock of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. White (*Cardwell*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The British American Mutual Life Assurance Company ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Government of the Province of *Quebec* to construct a bridge over the *Ottawa* River, for the use of the *Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa* and Occidental Railway, and for other purposes ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Yarmouth Dyking Company*, of *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the corporate character and powers of the Direct *United States* Cable Company to the Dominion of *Canada* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to change the name of "The *Ottawa* Agricultural Insurance Company" to that of "The Metropolitan Insurance Company," to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Committee of Ways and Means was resumed.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal all Acts and parts or Schedules of Acts, and all Orders in Council imposing any duties of Customs upon goods, wares and merchandize, or providing for the exemption of goods, wares and merchandize from Customs duty, when imported into Canada, and to make the following provisions in lieu thereof.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the following articles shall be subject to the several rates of duties set opposite to each respectively :—

Acid, Sulphuric, half a cent per pound .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Acetic, twelve cents per Imperial gallon.....	12 c. p. I. g.
Muriatic and Nitric, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
But Carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.	
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise herein provided for, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (six-quart and twelve-pint bottles to be held to contain one Imperial gallon) eighteen cents per Imperial gallon.....	18 c. p. I. g.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per Imperial gallon.....	10 c. p. I. g.
Animals, living, of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Artificial Flowers, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.

Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, bound or in sheets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy-books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, six cents per pound.	6 c. p. lb.
British copyright works, reprints of, six cents per pound, and in addition thereto twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	6 c. p. lb.
Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	& 12½ p. ct.
Books, periodicals and pamphlets imported through the Post-office, for every two ounces in weight or fraction thereof, one cent.....	5 p. ct.
Blank books, bound or in sheets, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. for 2 oz.
Printed, lithographed, or copper, or steel plate bill-heads, cheques, receipts, drafts, posters, cards, commercial blank forms, labels of every description, advertising pictures or pictorial show-cards or bills, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Advertising pamphlets, one dollar per hundred.....	30 p. ct.
Maps and charts, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1 p. 100.
Printed music, bound or in sheets, six cents per pound.....	20 p. ct.
Playing-cards, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	6 c. p. lb.
Book-binders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Billiard tables, without pockets, four feet six inches by nine feet, a specific duty of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.....	15 p. ct.
On those of five feet by ten feet, a specific duty of twenty-five dollars .....	\$22 50
On billiard tables with pockets, five feet six inches by eleven feet, a specific duty of thirty-five dollars.....	\$25 00
And on those of six feet by twelve, a specific duty of forty dollars.	\$35 00
And in addition thereto ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls, with markers, cloths, and cases but no pool balls.....	\$40 00
Brass, old and scrap; in bars, bolts and sheets, in wire, round or flat; seamless drawn tubing and plain fancy tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 10 p. ct.
Manufactures of brass, not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
	30 p. ct.
<b>Breadstuffs, viz :</b>	
Barley, fifteen cents per bushel .....	15 c. p. bsh.
Buckwheat, ten cents per bushel.....	10 "
Indian corn, seven and a-half cents per bushel.....	7½ "
Oats, ten cents per bushel.....	10 "
Rye, ten cents per bushel .....	10 "
Wheat, fifteen cents per bushel.....	15 "
Pease, ten cents per bushel.....	10 "
Beans, fifteen cents per bushel .....	15 "
Buckwheat meal or flour, one-fourth of one cent per pound.....	¼ c. p. lb.
Cornmeal, forty cents per barrel.....	40 c. p. brl.
Oatmeal, one-half cent per pound.....	½ c. p. lb.
Rye flour, fifty cents per barrel.....	50 c. p. brl.
Wheat flour, fifty cents per barrel.....	50 "
Sago flour, two cents per pound.. ..	2 c. p. lb.
Brick, for building, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Brooms and brushes, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Butter, four cents per pound.....	4 c. p. lb.
Candles, tallow, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.

Candles, paraffine wax, four cents per pound.....	4 c. p. lb.
All other candles, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Carriages, waggons, railway cars and carriages, sleighs, wheelbarrows, and other like articles, 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Cement, raw or in stone from the quarry, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet.....	\$1 p. ton.
Cement, burnt and unground, seven and a half cents per one hundred pounds.....	7½ c. p. 100 lbs.
Cement, hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels, forty cents per barrel.....	40 c. p. brl.
Cement in bulk or in bags, nine cents per bushel.....	9 c. p. bus.
Cement, Portland or Roman, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cheese, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Chicory, raw or green, three cents per pound.....	3 "
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground, four cents per pound.....	4 c. p. lb.
China and porcelain ware, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Clocks, and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Coal, Anthracite and bituminous, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds... ..	50 c. p. ton.
Coal tar and coal pitch, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cocoa-nuts, one dollar per hundred .....	\$1 p. 100
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar, one cent per pound and twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. p. lb. & 25 p. ct.
Coffee, green, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of, and substitutes for, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Coke, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds.....	50 c. p. ton.
Copper, old and scrap, in pigs, in bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets and sheathing not planished or coated; copper wire, round or flat; and copper seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	10 p. ct.
Cordage for ships' purposes, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cordage, all other, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Copper rivets and burrs, and all manufactures of copper not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Corks, and other manufactures of cork-wood or cork-bark, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

*Cotton, manufactures of, viz. :*

Grey or unbleached and bleached cottons, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton-flannels, not stained, painted or printed, one cent per square yard, and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1c. p. s. y. and 15 p. ct.
All cotton jeans, denims, drilling, bedtickings, gingham, plaids, cottons or canton-flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or colored; cottonades, pantaloons, stuffs, and goods of like description, two cents per square yard and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	2c. p. s. y. and 15 p. ct.
All cotton wadding, batting, batts and wraps, carpet-warps knitting yarn, hosiery yarn or other cotton yarns under number forty, not bleached, dyed or colored, two cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
And if bleached, dyed or colored, three cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	3c. p. lb. & 15 p. ct.
Cotton warp, on beams, one cent per yard and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1c. p. yd. & 15 p. ct.

Cotton seamless bags, two cents per pound and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2c. p. lb. & 15 p. ct.
Cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and all cotton hosiery, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cotton sewing-thread, on spools, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cotton sewing-thread, in hanks, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
All clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including corsets, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
All manufactures of cotton not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Drain-tile, and drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed or unglazed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, and Rockingham ware, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Earthenware, white, granite or iron-stone ware, and "C. C." or cream colored ware, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Electro plated ware, (see plated ware.)	
Essences, viz : of apples, pear, pine-apples, raspberry, strawberry, vanilla, and other fruits, one dollar and ninety cents per imperial gallon, and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1.90 p. I. g. & 20 p. ct.
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Excelsior for upholsterers' use, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed, fifteen per cent.; and dressed, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct. & 25 p. ct.
Fire-brick, or tiles for lining stoves and furnaces, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Fish, fresh, salted or smoked, except fish free of duty as provided by the Treaty of Washington, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
Flax fibre, scutched, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
"      hackled, two cents per pound.....	2c. do
Flax, tow of, scutched or green, one-half cent per pound.....	½c. do
Flax seed, ten cents per bushel.....	10c. p. bsh.
Fruit, dried, viz : apples, currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, and all other, not elsewhere specified, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
<i>Fruit, green, viz :</i>	
Apples, forty cents per barrel.....	40c. p. bl.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, two cents per quart.....	2c. p. qt.
Cherries and currants, one cent per quart.....	1c. do
Cranberries, plums and quinces, thirty cents per bushel.....	30c. p. bsh.
Grapes, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
Peaches, forty cents per bushel.....	40c. p. bsh.
Oranges and lemons, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Fruits in air-tight cans, including cans, three cents per pound if sweetened and two cents per pound if not sweetened.....	3c. p. lb. & 2c. p. lb.
Fruits, preserved in brandy, or other spirits, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.90 p. I.g.
<i>Furs, viz :</i>	
Fur skins, dressed, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Furniture, house, cabinet or office, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Gas, coal-oil or kerosene fixtures, or parts thereof, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.

*Glass and Manufacture of, viz :*

Carboys and demijohns, or pressed bottles, flasks and phials of every description; telegraph and lightning-rod insulators; and fruit jars and glass balls, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Lamp and gas-light shades, lamps and lamp chimnies, globes for lanterns, lamps and gas lights, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	30 p. ct.
Ornamented, figured and enameled stained glass, and stained, tinted, painted and vitrified glass, and stained glass windows, or figured, enamelled and obscured white glass, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Common and colorless window glass, and colored glass not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 p. ct.
All other glass and manufactures of glass not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

*Gunpowder and other explosives, viz :*

Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half kegs, or quarter-kegs and other similar packages, five cents per pound.....	5 c. p. lb.
Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels, four cents per pound .....	4 c. p. lb.
Canister powder, in pound and half pound tins, fifteen cents per pound .....	15 c. p. lb.
Blasting and mining powder, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part, five cents per pound, and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Nitro-glycerine, ten cents per pound and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Gutta-percha, manufactures of, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hair, curled, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Honey, bees', in the comb or otherwise, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Hops, six cents per pound .....	6 c. p. lb.
India rubber, boots and shoes, and other manufactures, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

*Iron and manufactures of, viz :*

Pig, two dollars per ton .....	\$2 p. ton.
Old and scrap, two dollars per ton .....	\$2 p. ton.
In slabs, blooms, loops or billets, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
In bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds, and squares, band and hoop; sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black; boiler and other plate; Canada plates or squares; nail and spike rods, and all other iron not otherwise provided for, seventeen and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	17½ p. ct.
Rolled round wire rods, in coils under half an inch in diameter, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Iron rails or railway bars for railways or tramways, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Railway fish-plates, frogs, frog-points, chairs and finger-bars, seventeen and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	17½ p. ct.
Tin plates, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Iron and steel wire, not over number 18 wire gauge, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Casting in the rough, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Stoves and other finished castings. twenty five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 p. ct.

Car-wheels, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Mill-irons and mill-cranks, and wrought forgings, for mills and locomotives or parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Locomotive engines and stationary, fire, or other steam engines and boilers, and other machinery composed of iron or of which iron is the component part of chief value, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Locomotive tires of steel or Bessemer steel in the rough, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Seamless drawn boiler tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Bedsteads and other iron furniture and ornamental iron work, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Tinned, glazed or enamelled hollow-ware, of cast or wrought iron twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hardware, viz: builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers', and undertakers', including coffin trimmings of metal, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Tacks, brads and sprigs, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Horse-shoes and horse-shoe nails, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Iron wire nails, called "Pointes de Paris," thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Iron and steel screws, commonly called "wood screws," thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Scales, balances and weighing beams, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	30 p. ct.
Chain cables over half an inch in diameter, whether shackled or swiveled, or not, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 p. ct.
Nails and spikes, cut, half-a-cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not, three-fourths of a cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb. & 10c. p. ct.
Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines, two dollars each, and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$2.00 and 20 p. ct.
Jewellery and other manufactures of gold and silver, and watches, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Jute, manufactures of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lard, tried or rendered, two cents per pound.....	2c. p. lb.
Lard, untried, one and a-half cents per pound... ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Lead, old and scrap, and in pigs, bars, blocks, and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Lead pipe, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lead, shot, and on all manufactures of lead not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Leather board, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Leather, on boot and shoe counters made from leather board, half-a-cent per pair. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. pr.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 p. ct.
Morocco skins, tanned, but rough or undressed, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Sole leather and belting leather, tanned but not waxed; and all upper leather, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Leather as above, dressed and waxed, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

Japanned, patent or enamelled leather, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	20 p. ct.
All other leather and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, and leather belting, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Lithographic stones, not engraved, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Machine card clothing, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Malt, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Marble, in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing fifteen cubic feet or over, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Finished marble, and all manufactures of marble not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Meats, fresh or salted, except bacons and hams, on actual weight, as received in Canada, one cent per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Bacon and hams, dried or smoked, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Other meats not specified, two cents per pound .....	2 c. p. lb.
Mustard seed, unground, fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Mustard seed ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoa-nuts, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not elsewhere specified, six cents per wine gallon.....	6 c. p. W. g.
Carbolic or heavy oil used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building, and railway ties, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cod liver, medicated, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lard, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Linseed or flaxseed, raw or boiled, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Neatsfoot, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Olive or salad, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sesame seed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sperm, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Oil-cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Opium, crude drug, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking, and all preparations of opium, five dollars per pound.....	\$5 p. lb.
Organs, Cabinet, viz:—On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds, a specific duty of ten dollars; having over two and not over four sets of reeds, fifteen dollars; having over four and not over six sets of reeds, twenty dollars; having over six sets of reeds, thirty dollars; and in addition thereto, ten per centum <i>ad valorem</i> on the fair market value thereof.....	\$10 \$15 \$20 \$30
Paintings, drawings, engravings and prints, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 10 p. ct.
Paints and colors not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Paper pulp for paper makers, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper-hangings or wall-paper, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Paper of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

Paper envelopes and all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Paper, union collar cloth, in sheets, not shapen, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper, mill board and straw board, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper collars, cuffs and shirt fronts, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	25 p. ct.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations, viz: Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Pianofortes, viz: All square pianofortes, whether round-cornered or not, not over seven octaves, twenty-five dollars; on all other square pianofortes, thirty dollars; on upright piano-fortes, thirty dollars; on concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes, fifty dollars; and in addition thereto ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$25 \$30 \$30 \$50 & 10 p. ct.
Pitch, coal and coal tar, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Plants, viz.: Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Plaster of Paris, ground, calcined or manufactured, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. .
Plated-ware, electro-plated and gilt of all kinds, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Plates engraved on wood, and on steel or other metal, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Plumbago, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and all manufactures of } plumbago, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..... }	10 p. ct. 20 p. ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .. ..	15 p. ct.
Printing-presses of all kinds, fifteen per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Proprietary medicines, commonly called patent medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form, fifty per cent. ; and all other, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	50 p. ct. 25 p. ct.
Pumice stone, ground or powdered, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Putty, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Quills, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Quinine, sulphate of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Rice, one cent per pound.....	1 c. pr. lb.
Rice, flour, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Salt (except salt imported from the United Kingdom, or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty), in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds; in bags, barrels and other packages, twelve cents per hundred pounds.....	8 c. p. 100 lbs. 12 c. p. 100 lbs.
Saltpetre, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sand paper, glass and emery paper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Seeds, viz: flower, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels, fifteen per cent; when put up in small papers or parcels, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct. 25 p. ct.

Seed, mustard, unground, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	{ 15 p. ct. & 25 p. ct.
Shingles, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ships and other vessels, built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery and all appliances, an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of ten per cent.....	10 p. ct.
Silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown organzine, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Sewing silk and silk twist, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Silver, German, in sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Slate for roofing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Slate slabs, square or special shapes, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Slate mantels, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
School and writing slates, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed, one cent. per pound..	1 c. p. lb.
Soap, castile and white, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Spices, viz : ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace), unground, twenty per cent ;.....	20 p. ct.
Ground, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Nutmegs and mace, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Spirits and strong waters not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, for every Imperial gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz : Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, one dollar and thirty-two and one-half cents per Imperial gallon ; and on brandy one dollar and forty-five cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.32½ p. I. gal. 1.45 p. I. gal.
"Old Tom" gin, one dollar and thirty-two and one-half cents per Imperial gallon in bulk.....	\$1.32½ p. I. gal.
Spirits sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz : Rum shrub, cordials, schiedam schnapps, tafia, bitters and unenumerated articles of like kinds, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Spirits and strong waters not elsewhere specified, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be, nevertheless, deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than four ounces each, forty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	40 p. ct.

Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1.90 p. I. g. and 20 p. ct.
Wines of all kinds except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing twenty-six per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof, by Sykes' hydrometer, imported in wood or in bottles (six quart or twelve pint-bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon, twenty-five cents per Imperial gallon ; containing over twenty-six and not over thirty-one per cent., forty cents per Imperial gallon ; containing over thirty-one and not over thirty-six per cent., fifty-five cents per Imperial gallon ; containing over thirty-six and not over forty per cent., seventy cents per Imperial gallon ; in addition thereto, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 c. p. I. g. 40 c. p. I. g. 55 c. p. I. g. 70 c. p. I. g. 30 p. ct.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart and more than one pint, three dollars per dozen bottles ; containing not more than a pint each and more than one-half pint, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen bottles ; containing one-half pint each or less, seventy-five cents per dozen bottles ; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to three dollars per dozen bottles at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle ; in addition to the above specific duty on sparkling wines, there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of thirty per cent .....	\$3 p. doz. \$1.50 p. doz. 75 c. p. doz. \$1.50 per I. g. for all over one qt. p. bt'l. & 30 p. ct.
But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than forty per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.	
Stationery of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Steel and manufactures of, viz. : steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Shovels, spades, hoes ; hay, manure and potatoe forks ; rakes and rake teeth ; carpenters', coopers', cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools ; edge tools of every description, including axes, scythes and saws of all kinds, and on steel skates, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cutlery ; fire arms, viz : Muskets, rifles, pistols and shot guns ; and all manufactures of steel, and of iron and steel, not otherwise specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Stereotypes and electrotypes for commercial blanks and advertisements, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Stone, viz : rough freestone, sandstone, and all other building stone, except marble, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet.....	\$1 p ton.
Water limestone or cement stone, one dollar per ton... ..	\$1 p ton.
Grindstone, in the rough, one dollar and fifty cents per ton.....	\$1.50 p. ton.
Dressed freestone and all other building stone, except marble, and all manufactures of stone and granite, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

Sugars, viz: All sugar above number fourteen, Dutch standard, in colour, one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	1 c. p. lb. & 35 p. ct.
Sugar equal to number nine and not above number fourteen, Dutch standard, three-fourths of a cent per pound and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.
Sugar below number nine, Dutch standard, half-a-cent per pound and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.

Provided, that the *ad valorem* duty shall be levied and collected on sugar and melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogsheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in section 34 of the Act 40 Victoria, chapter 10, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Syrups, cane juice, refined syrup, sugar-house syrup, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, five-eighths of a cent per pound, and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{5}{8}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.
Melado, concentrated melado, concentrated cane-juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet-root juice, and concrete, three-eighths of one cent per pound, and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	$\frac{3}{8}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes or for the manufacture of sugar when imported direct from the country of growth and production, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
And for the same purposes when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. ct.
Molasses when not so used when imported direct from the country of growth and production, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
And when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. p. lb. & 35 p. ct.
Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color.	
Glucose syrup, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Tallow, one cent per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Tea, viz: Black tea, two cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Green and Japan tea, three cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	3 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10 p. ct.
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, and on all manufactures of tin not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Tobacco, leaf or unmanufactured for excise purposes, free of duty.....	Free.
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, twenty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 c. p. lb. & 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
Cigars and cigarettes, fifty cents per pound and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	50 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Turpentine, spirits of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Trunks, satchels, valises, and carpet-bags, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Type, for printing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Type metal, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Varnish not elsewhere specified, twenty cents per Imperial gallon and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 c. p. I. gal. & 20 p. ct.

Vegetables, viz: Potatoes, ten cents per bushel.....	10 c. pr. bsh
Tomatoes, thirty cents per bushel.....	30 c. pr. bsh.
And all other vegetables, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 pr. ct.
Vinegar, twelve cents per Imperial gallon.....	12 c. p. I. g.
Watches, watch movements and watch cases, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wire of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Wire cloth of brass and copper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wood and manufactures of wooden ware, viz:—Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and wheels, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	20 p. ct.
Lumber, and timber, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Whips, made of cane, or leather or both.....	25 p. ct.
Wool and woollens, viz: Wool unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca, goat and other like animals.....	Free.
Manufactures composed wholly, or in part, of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca, goat, or other like animals, viz:—Shawls, blankets, and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, cloakings, felt cloth of every description, horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn under number 30; knitted goods, viz:—Shirts, drawers and hosiery of every description; seven and a-half cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	7½ c. p. lb. and 20 p. ct.
Clothing ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer except knit goods; ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c.p. lb. and 25 p. ct.
All manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets composed wholly of wool, ten cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. ct.
Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. ct.
Wire, of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Wire cloth, of brass and copper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Manufactures of zinc not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

All goods not enumerated in this Act, or any other Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, or some unrepealed Act or provision, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, when imported into *Canada*, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the value of all bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages; manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass or any other material, and

capable of holding liquids; crates, barrels and other packages containing glass, china, crockery or earthenware, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquor are contained, and every package, being the first receptacle or covering enclosing goods for purposes of sale, shall in all cases not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty be taken and held to be a part of the fair market value of such goods for duty, and when they contain goods subject to specific duty only, such packages shall be charged with a duty of customs of twenty per cent *ad valorem*, to be computed upon their original cost or value; and all or any of the above packages described as capable of holding liquids, when containing goods exempt from duty under this Act, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent *ad valorem*; but all packages not hereinbefore specified and not specially charged with duty by any unrevoked enactment, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation only, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that on all goods imported into *Canada*, subject under this Act or any other Act to *ad valorem* duty upon which a drawback of duties has been allowed by the Government of the country where the same were purchased, the amount of such drawback shall in all cases be taken and considered to be a part of the fair market value of such goods, and duty shall be collected thereon; and in cases where the amount of such drawback shall have been deducted from the value of such goods upon the face of the invoice under which entry is to be made, the Collector of Customs or proper officer shall add the amount of such deduction, and collect and cause to be paid the lawful duty thereupon, and the fair market value of all goods, wares and merchandise imported into *Canada* shall be understood to be the ordinary wholesale price at which the same are sold for home consumption in the country where they are purchased, without deduction of any kind because of any drawback paid or to be paid thereon, or because of any special arrangement between the seller and purchaser, having reference to the exportation of such goods, or the exclusive right to territorial limits for the sale thereof, or because of any royalty payable upon patent rights, but not payable when goods are purchased for exportation, or on account of any other consideration by which a special reduction in prices might or could be obtained: Provided that nothing herein shall be understood to apply to general fluctuations of market values.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that any or all of the following articles, that is to say:—Animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds vegetables (including potatoes and other roots) plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked) may be imported into *Canada* free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from *Canada* may be imported into the *United States* free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation, when imported into *Canada*.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that if at any time any greater duty of Customs should be payable in the *United States of America* on tea or coffee imported from *Canada* than on tea or coffee imported from any other country, then the Governor in Council may impose on tea or coffee imported into *Canada* from the said *United States*, an additional duty of Customs equal to the duty payable in the *United States* on tea or coffee imported from *Canada*: Provided that tea or coffee imported into *Canada* from any country other than the said *United States*, but passing in bond through the *United States*, shall be taken and rated as a direct importation from the country wherein the tea or coffee was purchased.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that an allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay or breakage upon all perishable and brittle goods imported into *Canada*, such as green fruits and vegetables, crockery, china, glass and glassware, provided such damage is found to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the value thereof, upon an examination to be made by an appraiser or proper officer of customs, at the first landing, or within three days of such landing; but such allowance shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of twenty-five per cent. of the whole quantity of such goods contained, or included in any one invoice; and provided the duty has been paid on the full value thereof, a refund of such duty may be allowed and paid in the proportion and on fulfilment of the conditions above specified, but not otherwise, on application to the Minister of Customs.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that in determining the dutiable value of merchandize, there shall be added to the cost or the actual wholesale price or fair market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same has been imported into *Canada*, the cost of inland transportation, shipment and trans-shipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made, either in transitu or direct to *Canada*.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council shall from time to time establish such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be required to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandise imported into *Canada*, and just and proper entries of the actual or fair market value thereof, and of the weights, measures or other quantities thereof, as each case may require, and such regulations, whether general or special, so made by the Governor in Council, shall have the full force and authority of law, and it shall be the duty of the appraisers of *Canada* and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, or of the Collector of Customs, as the case may be, by all reasonable ways and means in his or their power to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and fair market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the merchandize at the time of exportation and in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported into *Canada*, and the proper weights, measures or other quantities, and the fair market value or wholesale price of every of them as the case may require.

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that no refund of duty paid shall be allowed because of any alleged inferiority or deficiency in quantity of goods imported and entered, and which have passed into the custody of the importer under permit of the Collector of Customs, nor because of the omission in the invoice of any trade discount or other matter or thing, which might have the effect of reducing the value of such goods for duty, unless the same shall have been reported to the Collector of Customs within ten days of the date of entry, and the said goods shall have been examined by the said Collector, or by an appraiser or other proper officer of Customs, and the proper rate or amount of reduction certified by him after such examination, and if such Collector or proper officer reports that the goods in question cannot be identified as those named in the invoice and entry in question, then and in such case no refund of the duty or any part thereof shall in any case be allowed, and all applications for refund of duty in such cases shall be submitted with the evidence and all particulars for decision of the Minister of Customs, who may then order payment on finding the evidence to be sufficient and satisfactory.

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the following goods shall be exempt from duty when imported into *Canada*, viz :—

Agaric,  
Agates, unmanufactured,  
Alkanet root,  
Aloes,  
Aluminum,  
Alum,

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Ambergris,  
Ammonia, crude,  
Aniline dyes,  
Aniline oil, crude,  
Aniline salts,  
Animals brought into *Canada* temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in *Canada*, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond,  
Animals for the improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council,  
Annato, liquid or solid,  
Annato, seed,  
Anchors,  
Antimony,  
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,  
Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandize, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in *Canada*,  
Argol, dust,  
Argol, crude,  
Arsenic,  
Arseniate of aniline,  
Articles for the use of the Governor-General,  
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General,  
Army and Navy, for the use of,  
Army arms,  
Army clothing,  
Army musical instruments for bands,  
Army military stores and munitions of war,  
Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades,  
Bamboos, unmanufactured,  
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs may prescribe,  
Barilla,  
Bells for churches,  
Berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes,  
Bismuth,  
Bolting cloths,  
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed,  
Bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and other fertilizers,  
Borax,  
Botany, specimens of,  
Bristles,  
Brimstone in roll or flour,  
Brim moulds for gold beaters,  
Bromine,  
Broom corn,  
Buchu leaves,  
Bullion, gold and silver,  
Burgundy pitch,  
Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.

Bichromate of potash,  
 Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandize, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs,  
 Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquities,  
 Casts, as models for the use of schools of design,  
 Cornelian, unmanufactured,  
 Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than forty-five inches wide and not pressed nor calendered,  
 Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,  
 Cat-gut strings or gut cord for musical instruments,  
 Cat-gut or whip-gut, unmanufactured,  
 Chalk and cliff stone, unmanufactured,  
 Chamomile flowers,  
 Citrons, and rinds of, in brine for candying,  
 Clays,  
 Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes,  
 Cobalt, ore of,  
 Cochineal,  
 Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs,  
 Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin,  
 Communion plate,  
 Coir and coir yarn,  
 Calcothar, or dry oxide of iron,  
 Conium cicuta, or hemlock seed and leaf,  
 Cotton waste and cotton wool,  
 Cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured,  
 Colors, viz. :—Bichromate of potash, blue, black, Chinese blue, Castile lakes, scarlet and marone in pulp, Paris green, Prussian blue, satin and fine-washed white, ultra marine, umber raw,  
 Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers,  
 Diamond dust or bort,  
 Dragons' blood,  
 Duck for belting and hose,  
 Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified,  
 Earths,  
 Eggs,  
 Emery,  
 Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper,  
 Extract of logwood,  
 Felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels,  
 Fire clay,  
 Fibre, Mexican,  
 Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,  
 Fibrilla,  
 Fish bait,  
 Fish oil, and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil),  
 Fish-hooks, nets and seines, and lines and twines, for the use of the fisheries, but not to include sporting fishing-tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, Fur skins, of all kinds not dressed in any manner.  
 Flint, flints, and ground flint stones,  
 Folia digitalis,

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Fossils,  
 Gentian root,  
 Ginseng root,  
 Gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins,  
 Grease and grease scrap, for manufacture of soap only,  
 Gravels,  
 Guano and other animal and vegetable manures,  
 Gums, amber, arabic, Australian, British, copal, damar, mastic, sandarac, shellac  
 and tragacanth,  
 Gunny cloth and gunny bags,  
 Gut, and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord,  
 Gutta percha, crude,  
 Gypsum (sulphate of lime),  
 Hair, angola, buffalo and bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or  
 uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured,  
 Hemlock bark,  
 Hemp, undressed,  
 Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled,  
 Hoofs, horns and horn tips,  
 Hioscyamus, or henbane leaf,  
 Ice,  
 India-rubber, unmanufactured,  
 Indian hemp, (crude drug),  
 Indigo,  
 Iris, orris root,  
 Isinglass or fish glue,  
 Istle or tampico fibre,  
 Ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured,  
 Ivory veneers, sawn only, not planed nor polished,  
 Iron masts for ships, or parts of,  
 Iron cables, chain, over one half of an inch, shackled or swiveled or not,  
 Jalap, root,  
 Junk, old,  
 Jute-butts,  
 Jute,  
 Kelp,  
 Kryolite,  
 Lac, dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell,  
 Lava, unmanufactured,  
 Leeches,  
 Licorice root,  
 Litharge,  
 Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared,  
 Lemons and rinds of, in brine, for candying,  
 Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not otherwise provided for,  
 Lumber, plank and boards, sawn, of boxwood, cherry, walnut, chestnut, mahog-  
 any, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory and  
 whitewood, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured,  
 Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the pro-  
 perty of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line or  
 road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are  
 admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regu-  
 lations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.  
 Madder and mungeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts  
 of,  
 Manilla grass,

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Medals of gold, silver or copper,  
Meerschaum, crude or raw,  
Mica and mica waste,  
Mineralogy, specimens of,  
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use,  
Moss, Iceland and other mosses, crude,  
Moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state, or only cleaned,  
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages, and harnesses of, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs,  
Machinery for worsted or cotton mills, of kinds which are not manufactured in Canada.  
Nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre,  
Nut galls,  
Newspapers received by mail,  
Nickel.  
Oak bark,  
Oakum,  
Oil cake,  
Oils, cocoanut and palm, in their natural state,  
Oil, carbolic or heavy oil used in the manufacture of wood-block pavement, and of wood for buildings and railroad ties,  
Oranges and rinds of, in brine, for candying,  
Ores of metals of all kinds,  
Osiers,  
Oxalic acid,  
Palm leaf unmanufactured,  
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured,  
Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear,  
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies,  
Phosphorus,  
Pelts,  
Pipe clay,  
Pitch (pine),  
Plaster of Paris, not ground or calcined,  
Pumice and pumice stone,  
Plaits, Tuscan and grass,  
Precipitate of copper, crude,  
Rags, of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, paper waste or clippings, and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper,  
Rattans and reeds unmanufactured,  
Rennet, raw or prepared,  
Resin,  
Rhubarb root,  
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries,  
Saffron and safflower, and extract of,  
Saffron cake,  
Sal ammoniac,  
Sal soda,  
Sand,  
Sea-weed, not elsewhere specified,  
Sea-grass,

Senna, in leaves,  
 Silix or crystalized quartz,  
 Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being double, twisted or advanced in  
 manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste,  
 Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled,  
 Soda ash,  
 Soda, caustic,  
 Soda, silicate of,  
 Settlers' effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books,  
 implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler  
 has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, not  
 to include machinery, or live stock, or other articles imported for use in any  
 manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article  
 entered as settlers' effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without  
 payment of duty, until after two years actual use in Canada.  
 Sulphur, in roll or flour,  
 Tails, undressed,  
 Tampico, white and black,  
 Tanners' bark,  
 Tar (pine),  
 Terra alba, aluminous,  
 Terra Japonica,  
 Teasels,  
 Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes, under conditions of Act 31 Vic.,  
 cap. 51,  
 Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured,  
 Turmeric,  
 Turpentine, raw or crude,  
 Turtles,  
 Treenails,  
 Travellers' baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of  
 Customs,  
 Vitriol, blue,  
 Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only.  
 Verdigris, or sub-acetate of copper, dry,  
 Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process,  
 Whiting or whitening,  
 Whalebone, unmanufactured,  
 Whale oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was  
 first landed,  
 Willow for basket-makers,  
 Wool,  
 Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing,

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:—

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of  
 any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.  
 Coin, base or counterfeit.

12. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all excise duties, except license fees, now or heretofore imposed on spirits, there shall be imposed, levied and collected upon every gallon, of the strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength of spirits, the manufacture of which has not been wholly completed, or upon which the duty has not been paid before the passing of this resolution, an excise duty of one dollar.

13. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all excise duties except license fees, now or heretofore imposed on malt there shall be imposed, levied and collected on every pound, of malt made and weighed as removed from the kiln, and upon which the duty had not been paid before the passing of this resolution, an excise duty of one cent.

14. *Resolved*, That upon all stocks of malt liquor held by licensed brewers at the time of passing this resolution, a drawback may be paid on the malt contained in such stocks equal to the duty paid thereon in excess of one cent per pound, and the quantity of malt contained in such stocks of malt liquor shall be determined under the existing Departmental regulations for determining the quantity of malt contained in malt liquor.

15. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all excise duties, except license fees, now imposed on tobacco known as common Canadian twist, otherwise called "tabac blanc en torquette," being the unpressed leaf rolled and twisted and made wholly from raw tobacco the growth of Canada, and upon raw leaf the growth of Canada, there shall be imposed, levied and collected on every pound or less quantity than a pound, an excise duty of four cents.

16. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing Resolutions, and the alterations made in the duties of Customs and Excise and on the other articles therein mentioned, shall take effect upon and after the 15th day of March, instant.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

*Saturday, 15th March, 1879.*

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Three of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

**Monday, 17th March, 1879.**

**PRAYERS.**

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Rules made by the Court of Common Pleas for *Ontario*, under, and by virtue of the Act of the Dominion of *Canada*, intituled : "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874." (*Sessional Papers, No. 51.*)

And also, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Chicoutimi* and *Quebec*, for the year 1878. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *J. U. Tremblay*, and others, of the County of *St. Johns*, Province of *Quebec*.

Br. Mr. Thompson (*Haldimand*).—The Petition of *Andrew Hood*, of *Dunnville*, County of *Haldimand*, Province of *Ontario*, late a Provincial Land Surveyor.

By Mr. Daly.—The Petition of *John Doull* and others, Merchants, and others, of *Halifax*, *Nova Scotia*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of Messrs. *Storr, Gilland Company* and others, Merchants, and others; and of *N. W. Stanton* and others, Merchants, and others; severally praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

Of the Reverend *P. J. Saucier*, V.F., Curé of *La Grande Rivière*, and others, Merchants, and others, of *Grand Pabos*, County of *Gaspé*; praying that such steps may be taken as will lead to the construction of a small Breakwater at *Grand Pabos* to connect with the Island opposite.

Ordered, That Mr. *Gault* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,  
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cockburn* (*Northumberland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Confederation Life Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for copies of the Report of the Engineers respecting the improvements required to be made in the wharf at *Rimouski*, in order to render it more convenient for the landing of English Mails, &c., &c. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 45.)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th February, 1879, for a copy of all correspondence in possession of the Government respecting the offer of the Government of *British Columbia* in 1878, "to grant to the Admiralty the site, plant and material on hand, and work already done" of the proposed *Esquimalt Graving Dock*, "subject to the condition that Merchant vessels shall be permitted to be docked on payment of expenses, whenever the ships of Her Majesty's Navy do not require its use." (*Sessional Papers*, No. 46.)

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1879, for a Statement shewing the number of days during which *Pierre Alexis Mercier*, an officer of the Customs Department at *Montreal*, absented himself during the year 1878, with or without leave of absence; the date and cause of such absence; the number of days for which he was paid by the Customs Department; and copies of the letter or letters, if any, authorizing him to absent himself from his duties during the said year. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 47.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for a Return shewing the number of Tons of Bar Iron imported into *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878, and value for duty. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 48.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1879, for a Statement shewing the number of days *Edward H. Mercier*, an officer of Her Majesty's

Customs, and a Landing Waiter at the Port of *Montreal*, absented himself during the year 1873, with or without leave of absence; the date and cause of such absence, and the number of days for which he was paid by the Customs Department during the said year; also, copy of the letter or letters, if any, authorizing him to absent himself from his duties during the said year. (*Sessional Papers*. No. 47a.)

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,  
*Resolved*, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at Six o'clock, P.M. this day, the House do stand adjourned till Three o'clock, P.M. To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Act*, and the Act amending the same;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the "*Côteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Act*," and the Act amending the same;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal so much of the Act thirty-third *Victoria*, Chapter forty-six, as relates to the collection of dues and tolls upon logs, timber, cedar, pine and Railway ties passing down the *Moir* River, through the Port of *Belleville*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting "*La Banque Jacques Cartier*."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. *Baby*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th February, 1879, for all Orders in Council made under and by virtue of the Act 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 47 (respecting Weights and Measures) and the Act amending the same, between 1st July, 1873, and 27th February, 1879, and all correspondence in reference to the working and carrying out of the said Act. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 24.)

Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, Reports and papers, relating to the practice of Mackerel seining in the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 49.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, reports and instructions referring to the dismissal of Captain *Furdy* from the command of the Government Steamer "*Newfield*."—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 50.)

On motion of Mr. *Williams*, seconded by Mr. *Keeler*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all papers and correspondence that may have passed between His Excellency Lord *Dufferin* and the Members of the late Administration on dismissal from office of

those appointed in October and November, 1873; and also, a copy of all such papers, &c., having reference to appointments made between 17th September and 10th October, 1878.

*Ordered* That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Caron moved, seconded by Mr. Colby, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, a copy of Inspector Moylan's Report of the investigation of the case of Mr. Ketchum, Warden of *St. John, N.B.* Penitentiary;

Mr. Burpee (*St. John*) moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Sir Albert J. Smith, That the words "also any correspondence from the Warden or any person on his behalf, relating to the Inspector's Reports," be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being proposed, That those words be there added; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said proposed Amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then the Main Question being put,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a copy of Inspector Moylan's Report of the investigation of the case of Mr. Ketchum, Warden of *St. John, N.B.*, Penitentiary.

On motion of Sir Albert J. Smith, seconded by Mr. Rogers,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers, letters and correspondence relating to the dismissal and replacement of William Robertson, Clerk of Works and Inspector under the contract for building the Penitentiary, *Dorchester, N.B.*

On motion of Mr. Bolduc, seconded by Mr. Rouleau,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House a Statement shewing: 1. The number of judgments rendered by the Supreme Court and the Court of Exchequer of Canada; 2. The number of employes of the said Courts, their names and several salaries; 3. A detailed Statement of the amount expended for the establishment and maintenance of the said Courts from the first establishment thereof, up to the first January last.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. Oliver,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the names and ages of all persons in the Civil Service superannuated between the 5th of November, 1873, and the 10th November, 1878, the number of offices abolished through such superannuation; the salaries paid the persons holding such offices before they were abolished, and amount afterwards paid, either as a retiring allowance or gratuity; also, a Statement of the persons deceased since superannuated.

On motion of Mr. Robertson (*Hamilton*), seconded by Mr. Colby,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Order in Council, authorizing an arrangement to be made with Mr. R. W. Prittie, and others, relating to the introduction and settlement of settlers in the Province of *Manitoba*; all correspondence connected therewith, and any claims for compensation for such alleged services.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Desjardins, seconded by Mr. Houle,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the names of the several permanent and temporary officers and employés of the Penitentiary of *St. Vincent de Paul*; the amount of their respective salaries, the date of their appointment or of their entering upon the discharge of their duties in the Penitentiary; by whom they were appointed, and to whom they are responsible.

On motion of Mr. Ryan (*Marquette*), seconded by Mr. Dubuc,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the names of all Contractors who have during the past four years supplied cattle and beef to the Mounted Police and Indian Department in *Manitoba* and the *North-West Territories*; the quantities bought from and the prices and amount paid each; the dates and duration of contracts when such supplies were furnished under contract; and also, whether or not such contracts were let by tender.

On motion of Mr. Snowball, seconded by Mr. King,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of correspondence, Reports and all other papers "between 1st January, 1877, and 1st January, 1879," in reference to the Marine Hospital at *Miramichi, New Brunswick*.

Mr. Massue moved, seconded by Mr. Coursol, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *McCallum, Wallace, Keeler, Benoit, Landry, Pope (Compton)* and the mover, be appointed to consider and report on the following Resolution: That it is expedient to take legislative measures to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of Agricultural fertilizers; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Mills, seconded by Mr. Cartwright,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copy of a Return shewing the amount of money expended from all sources upon each of the Harbors of Canada, before and since Confederation; the sources from which the money so expended was obtained: the Harbors still held by the Government; the Harbors transferred to Municipalities or private persons; the Harbors resumed; the amount expended since the transfer from the public treasury; the year in which the expenditure was made in each case; which Harbors are simply Harbors of Refuge, and which Commercial Harbors.

Mr. Kykert moved, seconded by Mr. Platt, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all Orders in Council and all correspondence in connection with the Rules and Regulations of the Maritime Court of *Ontario*; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Tellier, seconded by Mr. Girouard (*Jacques Cartier*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing, in detail, the quantity of Canadian tobacco seized by the officers of the Inland Revenue Department, *Montreal*, during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; by and on whom such seizure was made; the number of pounds seized in each case; the number of pounds on which duty was subsequently paid, and what became of the tobacco so seized.

On motion of Mr. Tellier, seconded by Mr. Girouard (*Jacques Cartier*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, forming No. 1 Company of the 21st Battalion of the Active Militia, in Military District No. 5; the names of those of the

said officers, non-commissioned officers and men who performed the annual drill for 1873-74; the dates and number of days occupied in the performance of such drill; the sums paid for and by reason of such drill, and the persons who received these sums of money.

On motion of Sir *Albert J. Smith*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all letters, telegrams, contracts, agreements, bills of sale and correspondence in any way connected with the chartering and purchase of the schooner "*Ella G. McLean*."

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the instructions given in 1878, by the Department of Public Works, respecting the construction by the Government of a landing place in the *Montmagny* Basin.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the late Administration and the Honorable *Jean Thomas Taschereau*, late Judge of the Supreme Court, respecting his superannuation, his application for a pension, the appointment of his son, *Henri Thomas Taschereau*, late Member for the County of *Montmagny*, as one of the Judges of the Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*, and the promotion of his nephew the Honorable *Henri Ezéar Taschereau*, to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, as well as all Orders in Council authorizing these appointments; together with all Reports, recommendations and documents whatsoever bearing on the subject.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend 'An Act respecting 'Police of *Canada*,'" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled; "An Act to amend 'An Act "respecting Police of *Canada*,'" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 18th March, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Parish of *St. Malachie de Ormstown*.

By Mr. *Bergeron*,—The Petition of *Alexander Anderson*, Mayor, and others, of the County of *Beauharnois*, Province of *Quebec*.

On motion of Mr. *Pope (Compton)*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting Contagious or Infectious Diseases affecting Animals.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jones reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Jones reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to make strict provisions for preventing the introduction into or spread of contagious or infectious diseases in *Canada* affecting animals,—and for that purpose to impose penalties on persons doing anything which may tend to generate, introduce or contribute to the spread of any such diseases.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to empower the Governor in Council to prohibit the importation into *Canada* of animals or parts of animals, or of hay, straw or other fodder or thing by which it may appear probable that any such contagious or infectious disease may be introduced into *Canada*, or to subject such animals or things to such quarantine and process of prevention or disinfection as he may deem expedient, and to cause any such animals to be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as he may deem best for the purposes aforesaid; and in certain cases to make compensation to the owners of animals so slaughtered; and to make and enforce regulations for the disinfection of infected places; and for the purposes aforesaid to employ such inspectors, officers and persons and invest them with such power as he may deem necessary; and to impose such fines, forfeitures and penalties for the infraction of such regulations as he may deem requisite for ensuring the observance thereof.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Pope (*Compton*) have leave to bring in a Bill to provide against Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported from the Committee of Ways and Means; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal all Acts and parts or Schedules of Acts, and all Orders in Council imposing any duties of Customs upon goods, wares and merchandize, or providing for the exemption of goods, wares and merchandize from Customs duty, when imported into *Canada*, and to make the following provisions in lieu thereof.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the following articles shall be subject to the several rates of duties set opposite to each respectively :—

Acid, Sulphuric, half a cent per pound .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Acetic, twelve cents per Imperial gallon.....	12 c. p. I. g.
Muriatic and Nitric, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
But Carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.	
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise herein provided for, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (six-quart and twelve-pint bottles to be held to contain one Imperial gallon) eighteen cents per Imperial gallon.....	18 c. p. I. g.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per Imperial gallon.....	10 c. p. I. g.
Animals, living, of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Artificial Flowers, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.

Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, bound or in sheets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy-books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, six cents per pound.	6 c. p. lb.
British copyright works, reprints of, six cents per pound, and in addition thereto twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	6 c. p. lb.
Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn books, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	& 12½ p. ct.
Books, periodicals and pamphlets imported through the Post-office, for every two ounces in weight or fraction thereof, one cent.....	5 p. ct.
Blank books, bound or in sheets, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. for 2 oz.
Printed, lithographed, or copper, or steel plate bill-heads, cheques, receipts, drafts, posters, cards, commercial blank forms, labels of every description, advertising pictures or pictorial show-cards or bills, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Advertising pamphlets, one dollar per hundred.....	30 p. ct.
Maps and charts, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1 p. 100.
Printed music, bound or in sheets, six cents per pound.....	20 p. ct.
Playing-cards, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	6 c. p. lb.
Book-binders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Billiard tables, without pockets, four feet six inches by nine feet, a specific duty of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.....	15 p. ct.
On those of five feet by ten feet, a specific duty of twenty-five dollars .....	\$22 50
On billiard tables with pockets, five feet six inches by eleven feet, a specific duty of thirty-five dollars.....	\$25 00
And on those of six feet by twelve, a specific duty of forty dollars.	\$35 00
And in addition thereto ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls, with markers, cloths, and cases but no pool balls.....	\$40 00
Brass, old and scrap; in bars, bolts and sheets, in wire, round or flat; seamless drawn tubing and plain fancy tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 10 p. ct.
Manufactures of brass, not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
	30 p. ct.
<b>Breadstuffs, viz :</b>	
Barley, fifteen cents per bushel .....	15 c. p. bsh.
Buckwheat, ten cents per bushel.....	10 "
Indian corn, seven and a-half cents per bushel.....	7½ "
Oats, ten cents per bushel.....	10 "
Rye, ten cents per bushel .....	10 "
Wheat, fifteen cents per bushel.....	15 "
Pease, ten cents per bushel.....	10 "
Beans, fifteen cents per bushel .....	15 "
Buckwheat meal or flour, one-fourth of one cent per pound.....	¼ c. p. lb.
Cornmeal, forty cents per barrel.....	40 c. p. brl.
Oatmeal, one-half cent per pound.....	½ c. p. lb.
Rye flour, fifty cents per barrel .....	50 c. p. brl.
Wheat flour, fifty cents per barrel .....	50 "
Sago flour, two cents per pound. ....	2 c. p. lb.
Brick, for building, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Brooms and brushes, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Batter, four cents per pound.....	4 c. p. lb.
Candles, tallow, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.

Candles, parafine wax, four cents per pound.....	4 c. p. lb.
All other candles, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Carriages, waggons, railway cars and carriages, sleighs, wheelbarrows, and other like articles, 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Cement, raw or in stone from the quarry, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet.....	\$1 p. ton.
Cement, burnt and unground, seven and a half cents per one hundred pounds.....	7½ c. p. 100 lbs.
Cement, hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels, forty cents per barrel.....	40 c. p. brl.
Cement in bulk or in bags, nine cents per bushel .....	9 c. p. bus.
Cement, Portland or Roman, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cheese, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Chicory, raw or green, three cents per pound.....	3 "
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground, four cents per pound .....	4 c. p. lb.
China and porcelain ware, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Clocks, and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Coal, Anthracite and bituminous, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds...	50 c. p. ton.
Coal tar and coal pitch, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cocoa-nuts, one dollar per hundred .....	\$1 p. 100
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar, one cent per pound and twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. p. lb. & 25 p. ct.
Coffee, green, two cents per pound .....	2 c. p. lb.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of, and substitutes for, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Coke, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds.....	50 c. p. ton.
Copper, old and scrap, in pigs, in bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets and sheathing not planished or coated; copper wire, round or flat; and copper seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	10 p. ct.
Cordage for ships' purposes, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cordage, all other, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Copper rivets and burrs, and all manufactures of copper not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Corks, and other manufactures of cork-wood or cork-bark, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

*Cotton, manufactures of, viz. :*

Grey or unbleached and bleached cottons, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton-flannels, not stained, painted or printed, one cent per square yard, and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1c. p. s. y. and 15 p. ct.
All cotton jeans, denims, drilling, bedtickings, gingham, plaids, cottons or canton-flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or colored; cottonades, pantaloons stuffs, and goods of like description, two cents per square yard and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	2c. p. s. y. and 15 p. ct.
All cotton wadding, batting, batts and wraps, carpet-warps knitting yarn, hosiery yarn or other cotton yarns under number forty, not bleached, dyed or colored, two cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
And if bleached, dyed or colored, three cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	3c. p. lb. & 15 p. ct.
Cotton warp, on beams, one cent per yard and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1c. p. yd. & 15 p. ct.

Cotton seamless bags, two cents per pound and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2c. p. lb- & 15 p. ct.
Cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and all cotton hosiery, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cotton sewing-thread, on spools, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cotton sewing-thread, in hanks, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
All clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including corsets, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
All manufactures of cotton not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Drain-tile, and drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed or unglazed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, and Rockingham ware, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Earthenware, white, granite or iron-stone ware, and "C. C." or cream colored ware, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Electro plated ware, (see plated w: re.)	
Essences, viz: of apples, pear, pine-apples, raspberry, strawberry, vanilla, and other fruits, one dollar and ninety cents per imperial gallon, and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1.90 p. I. g. & 20 p. ct.
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Excelsior for upholsterers' use, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed, fifteen per cent.; and dressed, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct. & 25 p. ct.
Fire-brick, or tiles for lining stoves and furnaces, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Fish, fresh, salted or smoked, except fish free of duty as provided by the Treaty of Washington, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
Flax fibre, scutched, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
" hackled, two cents per pound.....	2c. do
Flax, tow of, scutched or green, one-half cent per pound. ....	½c. do
Flax seed, ten cents per bushel....	10c. p. bsh.
Fruit, dried, viz: apples, currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, and all other, not elsewhere specified, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
<i>Fruit, green, viz:</i>	
Apples, forty cents per barrel ..	40c. p. bl.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, two cents per quart.....	2c. p. qt.
Cherries and currants, one cent per quart.....	1c. do
Cranberries, plums and quinces, thirty cents per bushel.....	30c. p. bsh.
Grapes, one cent per pound....	1c. p. lb.
Peaches, forty cents per bushel.....	40c. p. bsh.
Oranges and lemons, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Fruits in air-tight cans, including cans, three cents per pound if sweetened and two cents per pound if not sweetened .....	3c. p. lb. & 2c. p. lb.
Fruits, preserved in brandy, or other spirits, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon .....	\$1.90 p. I. g.
<i>Furs, viz:</i>	
Fur skins, dressed, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Furniture, house, cabinet or office, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	35 p. ct.
Gas, coal-oil or kerosene fixtures, or parts thereof, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.

**Glass and Manufacture of, viz :**

Carboys and demijohns, or pressed bottles, flasks and phials of every description ; telegraph and lightning-rod insulators ; and fruit jars and glass balls, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Lamp and gas-light shades, lamps and lamp chimnies, globes for lanterns, lamps and gas lights, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	30 p. ct.
Ornamented, figured and enameled stained glass, and stained, tinted, painted and vitrified glass, and stained glass windows, or figured, enamelled and obscured white glass, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Common and colorless window glass, and colored glass not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
All other glass and manufactures of glass not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

**Gunpowder and other explosives, viz :**

Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half kegs, or quarter-kegs and other similar packages, five cents per pound.....	5 c. p. lb.
Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels, four cents per pound .....	4 c. p. lb.
Canister powder, in pound and half pound tins, fifteen cents per pound .....	15 c. p. lb.
Blasting and mining powder, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part, five cents per pound, and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Nitro-glycerine, ten cents per pound and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Gutta-percha, manufactures of, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hair, curled, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Honey, bees', in the comb or otherwise, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Hops, six cents per pound .....	6 c. p. lb.
India rubber, boots and shoes, and other manufactures, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

**Iron and manufactures of, viz :**

Pig, two dollars per ton .....	\$2 p. ton.
Old and scrap, two dollars per ton .....	\$2 p. ton.
In slabs, blooms, loops or billets, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
In bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds, and squares, band and hoop; sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black; boiler and other plate; Canada plates or squares; nail and spike rods, and all other iron not otherwise provided for, seventeen and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	17½ p. ct.
Rolled round wire rods, in coils under half an inch in diameter, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Iron rails or railway bars for railways or tramways, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Railway fish-plates, frogs, frog-points, chairs and finger-bars, seventeen and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	17½ p. ct.
Tin plates, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Iron and steel wire, not over number 18 wire gauge, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Casting in the rough, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Stoves and other finished castings, twenty five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

Car-wheels, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Mill-irons and mill-cranks, and wrought forgings, for mills and locomotives or parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Locomotive engines and stationary, fire, or other steam engines and boilers, and other machinery composed of iron or of which iron is the component part of chief value, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Locomotive tires of steel or Bessemer steel in the rough, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Seamless drawn boiler tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Bedsteads and other iron furniture and ornamental iron work, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Tinned, glazed or enamelled hollow-ware, of cast or wrought iron twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hardware, viz: builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers', and undertakers', including coffin trimmings of metal, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Tacks, brads and sprigs, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Horse-shoes and horse-shoe nails, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Iron wire nails, called "Pointes de Paris," thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Iron and steel screws, commonly called "wood screws," thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Scales, balances and weighing beams, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Chain cables over half an inch in diameter, whether shackled or swiveled, or not, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 p. ct.
Nails and spikes, cut, half-a-cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not, three-fourths of a cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb. & 10 c. p. ct.
Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines, two dollars each, and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$2.00 and 20 p. ct.
Jewellery and other manufactures of gold and silver, and watches, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Jute, manufactures of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lard, tried or rendered, two cents per pound.....	2c. p. lb.
Lard, untried, one and a-half cents per pound ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Lead, old and scrap, and in pigs, bars, blocks, and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Lead pipe, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lead, shot, and on all manufactures of lead not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Leather board, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Leather, on boot and shoe counters made from leather board, half-a-cent per pair. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. pr.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Morocco skins, tanned, but rough or undressed, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Sole leather and belting leather, tanned but not waxed; and all upper leather, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Leather as above, dressed and waxed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

Japanned, patent or enamelled leather, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	20 p. ct.
All other leather and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, and leather belting, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Lithographic stones, not engraved, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Machine card clothing, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Malt, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Marble, in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing fifteen cubic feet or over, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Finished marble, and all manufactures of marble not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Meats, fresh or salted, except bacons and hams, on actual weight, as received in Canada, one cent per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Bacon and hams, dried or smoked, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Other meats not specified, two cents per pound .....	2 c. p. lb.
Mustard seed, unground, fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Mustard seed ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoa-nuts, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not elsewhere specified, six cents per wine gallon.....	6 c. p. W. g.
Carbolic or heavy oil used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building, and railway ties, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cod liver, medicated, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lard, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Linseed or flaxseed, raw or boiled, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	25 p. ct.
Neatsfoot, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Olive or salad, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sesame seed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sperm, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Oil-cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Opium, crude drug, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking, and all preparations of opium, five dollars per pound.....	\$5 p. lb.
Organs, Cabinet, viz:—On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds, a specific duty of ten dollars; having over two and not over four sets of reeds, fifteen dollars; having over four and not over six sets of reeds, twenty dollars; having over six sets of reeds, thirty dollars; and in addition thereto, ten per centum <i>ad valorem</i> on the fair market value thereof.....	\$10 \$15 \$20 \$30 & 10 p. ct.
Paintings, drawings, engravings and prints, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 p. ct.
Paints and colors not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 p. ct.
Paper pulp for paper makers, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper-hangings or wall-paper, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Paper of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 p. ct.

Paper envelopes and all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Paper, union collar cloth, in sheets, not shapen, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper, mill board and straw board, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper collars, cuffs and shirt fronts, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	25 p. ct.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations, viz: Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Pianofortes, viz: All square pianofortes, whether round-cornered or not, not over seven octaves, twenty-five dollars; on all other square pianofortes, thirty dollars; on upright piano-fortes, thirty dollars; on concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes, fifty dollars; and in addition thereto ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$25 \$30 \$30 \$50 & 10 p. ct.
Pitch, coal and coal tar, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Plants, viz: Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Plaster of Paris, ground, calcined or manufactured, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Plated-ware, electro-plated and gilt of all kinds, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Plates engraved on wood, and on steel or other metal, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Plumbago, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and all manufactures of } plumbago, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..... }	10 p. ct. 20 p. ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Printing-presses of all kinds, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Proprietary medicines, commonly called patent medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form, fifty per cent.; and all other, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	50 p. ct. 25 p. ct.
Pumice stone, ground or powdered, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Putty, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Quills, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Quinine, sulphate of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Rice, one cent per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Rice, flour, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Salt (except salt imported from the United Kingdom, or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty), in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds; in bags, barrels and other packages, twelve cents per hundred pounds.....	8 c. p. 100 lbs. 12 c. p. 100 lbs.
Saltpetre, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sand paper, glass and emery paper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Seeds, viz: flower, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels, fifteen per cent; when put up in small papers or parcels, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct. 25 p. ct.

Seed, mustard, unground, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct. & 25 p. ct.
Shingles, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ships and other vessels, built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery and all appliances, an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of ten per cent.....	10 p. ct.
Silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown organzine, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Sewing silk and silk twist, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Silver, German, in sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Slate for roofing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Slate slabs, square or special shapes, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Slate mantels, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
School and writing slates, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed, one cent. per pound..	1 c. p. lb.
Soap, castile and white, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Spices, viz : ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace), unground, twenty per cent ;.....	20 p. ct.
Ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Nutmegs and mace, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Spirits and strong waters not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, for every Imperial gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz : Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, one dollar and thirty-two and one-half cents per Imperial gallon ; and on brandy one dollar and forty-five cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.32½ p 1. gal.
" Old Tom " gin, one dollar and thirty-two and one-half cents per Imperial gallon in bulk.....	\$1.45 p. I. gal. \$1.32½ p. I. gal.
Spirits sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz : Rum shrub, cordials, schiedam schnapps, tafia, bitters and unenumerated articles of like kinds, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Spirits and strong waters not elsewhere specified, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon .....	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be, nevertheless, deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than four ounces each, forty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	40 p. ct.

Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1.90 p. I. g. and 20 p. ct.
Wines of all kinds except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing twenty-six per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof, by Sykes' hydrometer, imported in wood or in bottles (six quart or twelve pint-bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon, twenty-five cents per Imperial gallon; containing over twenty-six and not over thirty-one per cent., forty cents per Imperial gallon; containing over thirty-one and not over thirty-six per cent., fifty-five cents per Imperial gallon; containing over thirty-six and not over forty per cent., seventy cents per Imperial gallon; in addition thereto, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 c. p. I. g. 40 c. p. I. g. 55 c. p. I. g. 70 c. p. I. g. 30 p. ct.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart and more than one pint, three dollars per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each and more than one-half pint, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, seventy-five cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to three dollars per dozen bottles at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle; in addition to the above specific duty on sparkling wines, there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of thirty per cent. ....	\$3 p. doz. \$1.50 p. doz. 75 c. p. doz. \$1.50 per I. g. for all over one qt. p. bt'l. & 30 p. ct.
But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than forty per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.	
Stationery of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Steel and manufactures of, viz.: steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Shovels, spades, hoes; hay, manure and potatoe forks; rakes and rake teeth; carpenters', coopers', cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools; edge tools of every description, including axes, scythes and saws of all kinds, and on steel skates, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cutlery; fire arms, viz.: Muskets, rifles, pistols and shot guns; and all manufactures of steel, and of iron and steel, not otherwise specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Stereotypes and electrotypes for commercial blanks and advertisements, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Stone, viz.: rough freestone, sandstone, and all other building stone, except marble, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet.....	\$1 p. ton.
Water limestone or cement stone, one dollar per ton... ..	\$1 p. ton.
Grindstone, in the rough, one dollar and fifty cents per ton.....	\$1.50 p. ton.
Dressed freestone and all other building stone, except marble, and all manufactures of stone and granite, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

Sugars, viz: All sugar above number fourteen, Dutch standard, in colour, one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	1 c. p. lb. & 35 p. ct.
Sugar equal to number nine and not above number fourteen, Dutch standard, three-fourths of a cent per pound and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.
Sugar below number nine, Dutch standard, half-a-cent per pound and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.

Provided, that the *ad valorem* duty shall be levied and collected on sugar and melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogshheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in section 34 of the Act 40 Victoria, chapter 10, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Syrups, cane juice, refined syrup, sugar-house syrup, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, five-eighths of a cent per pound, and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{5}{8}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.
Melado, concentrated melado, concentrated cane-juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet-root juice, and concrete, three-eighths of one cent per pound, and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{3}{8}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes or for the manufacture of sugar when imported direct from the country of growth and production, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
And for the same purposes when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Molasses when not so used when imported direct from the country of growth and production, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
And when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. p. lb. & 35 p. ct.
Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color.	
Glucose syrup, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Tallow, one cent per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Tea, viz: Black tea, two cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Green and Japan tea, three cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	3 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, and on all manufactures of tin not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Tobacco, leaf or unmanufactured for excise purposes, free of duty.....	Free.
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, twenty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 c. p. lb. & 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
Cigars and cigarettes, fifty cents per pound and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	50 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Turpentine, spirits of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Trunks, satchels, valises, and carpet-bags, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Type, for printing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Type metal, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Varnish not elsewhere specified, twenty cents per Imperial gallon and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 c. p. I. gal. & 20 p. ct.

Vegetables, viz: Potatoes, ten cents per bushel.....	10 c. pr. bsh
Tomatoes, thirty cents per bushel.....	30 c. pr. bsh.
And all other vegetables, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 pr. ct.
Vinegar, twelve cents per Imperial gallon.....	12 c. p. I. g.
Watches, watch movements and watch cases, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wire of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Wire cloth of brass and copper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wood and manufactures of wooden ware, viz:—Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .. .....	25 p. ct.
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and wheels, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	20 p. ct.
Lumber, and timber, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Whips, made of cane, or leather or both.....	25 p. ct.
Wool and woollens, viz: Wool unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca, goat and other like animals.....	Free.
Manufactures composed wholly, or in part, of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca, goat, or other like animals, viz:— Shawls, blankets, and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, cloakings, felt cloth of every description, horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn under number 30; knitted goods, viz:— Shirts, drawers and hosiery of every description; seven and a-half cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	7½ c. p. lb. and 20 p. ct.
Clothing ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer except knit goods; ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c.p. lb. and 25 p. ct.
All manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets composed wholly of wool, ten cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. ct.
Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. ct.
Wire, of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Wire cloth, of brass and copper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Manufactures of zinc not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

All goods not enumerated in this Act, or any other Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, or some unrepealed Act or provision, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the value of all bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages; manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass or any other material, and

capable of holding liquids; crates, barrels and other packages containing glass, china, crockery or earthenware, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquor are contained, and every package, being the first receptacle or covering enclosing goods for purposes of sale, shall in all cases not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty be taken and held to be a part of the fair market value of such goods for duty, and when they contain goods subject to specific duty only, such packages shall be charged with a duty of customs of twenty per cent *ad valorem*, to be computed upon their original cost or value; and all or any of the above packages described as capable of holding liquids, when containing goods exempt from duty under this Act, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; but all packages not hereinbefore specified and not specially charged with duty by any unrepealed enactment, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation only, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that on all goods imported into *Canada*, subject under this Act or any other Act to *ad valorem* duty upon which a drawback of duties has been allowed by the Government of the country where the same were purchased, the amount of such drawback shall in all cases be taken and considered to be a part of the fair market value of such goods, and duty shall be collected thereon; and in cases where the amount of such drawback shall have been deducted from the value of such goods upon the face of the invoice under which entry is to be made, the Collector of Customs or proper officer shall add the amount of such deduction, and collect and cause to be paid the lawful duty thereupon, and the fair market value of all goods, wares and merchandise imported into *Canada* shall be understood to be the ordinary wholesale price at which the same are sold for home consumption in the country where they are purchased, without deduction of any kind because of any drawback paid or to be paid thereon, or because of any special arrangement between the seller and purchaser, having reference to the exportation of such goods, or the exclusive right to territorial limits for the sale thereof, or because of any royalty payable upon patent rights, but not payable when goods are purchased for exportation, or on account of any other consideration by which a special reduction in prices might or could be obtained: Provided that nothing herein shall be understood to apply to general fluctuations of market values.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that any or all of the following articles, that is to say:—Animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds vegetables (including potatoes and other roots) plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked) may be imported into *Canada* free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from *Canada* may be imported into the *United States* free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation, when imported into *Canada*.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that if at any time any greater duty of Customs should be payable in the *United States of America* on tea or coffee imported from *Canada* than on tea or coffee imported from any other country, then the Governor in Council may impose on tea or coffee imported into *Canada* from the said *United States*, an additional duty of Customs equal to the duty payable in the *United States* on tea or coffee imported from *Canada*: Provided that tea or coffee imported into *Canada* from any country other than the said *United States*, but passing in bond through the *United States*, shall be taken and rated as a direct importation from the country wherein the tea or coffee was purchased.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that an allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay or breakage upon all perishable and brittle goods imported into *Canada*, such as green fruits and vegetables, crockery, china, glass and glassware, provided such damage is found to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the value thereof, upon an examination to be made by an appraiser or proper officer of customs, at the first landing, or within three days of such landing; but such allowance shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of twenty-five per cent. of the whole quantity of such goods contained, or included in any one invoice; and provided the duty has been paid on the full value thereof, a refund of such duty may be allowed and paid in the proportion and on fulfilment of the conditions above specified, but not otherwise, on application to the Minister of Customs.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that in determining the dutiable value of merchandize, there shall be added to the cost or the actual wholesale price or fair market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same has been imported into *Canada*, the cost of inland transportation, shipment and trans-shipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made, either in transitu or direct to *Canada*.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council shall from time to time establish such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be required to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandize imported into *Canada*, and just and proper entries of the actual or fair market value thereof, and of the weights, measures or other quantities thereof, as each case may require, and such regulations, whether general or special, so made by the Governor in Council, shall have the full force and authority of law, and it shall be the duty of the appraisers of *Canada* and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, or of the Collector of Customs, as the case may be, by all reasonable ways and means in his or their power to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and fair market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the merchandize at the time of exportation and in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported into *Canada*, and the proper weights, measures or other quantities, and the fair market value or wholesale price of every of them as the case may require.

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that no refund of duty paid shall be allowed because of any alleged inferiority or deficiency in quantity of goods imported and entered, and which have passed into the custody of the importer under permit of the Collector of Customs, nor because of the omission in the invoice of any trade discount or other matter or thing, which might have the effect of reducing the value of such goods for duty, unless the same shall have been reported to the Collector of Customs within ten days of the date of entry, and the said goods shall have been examined by the said Collector, or by an appraiser or other proper officer of Customs, and the proper rate or amount of reduction certified by him after such examination, and if such Collector or proper officer reports that the goods in question cannot be identified as those named in the invoice and entry in question, then and in such case no refund of the duty or any part thereof shall in any case be allowed, and all applications for refund of duty in such cases shall be submitted with the evidence and all particulars for decision of the Minister of Customs, who may then order payment on finding the evidence to be sufficient and satisfactory.

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the following goods shall be exempt from duty when imported into *Canada*, viz :—

Agaric,  
Agates, unmanufactured,  
Alkanet root,  
Aloes,  
Aluminum,  
Alum,

Ambergris,  
Ammonia, crude,  
Aniline dyes,  
Aniline oil, crude,  
Aniline salts,  
Animals brought into *Canada* temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in *Canada*, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond,  
Animals for the improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council,  
Annato, liquid or solid,  
Annato, seed,  
Anchors,  
Antimony,  
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,  
Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandize, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in *Canada*,  
Argol, dust,  
Argol, crude,  
Arsenic,  
Arseniate of aniline,  
Articles for the use of the Governor-General,  
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General,  
Army and Navy, for the use of,  
Army arms,  
Army clothing,  
Army musical instruments for bands,  
Army military stores and munitions of war,  
Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades,  
Bamboos, unmanufactured,  
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs may prescribe,  
Barilla,  
Bells for churches,  
Berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes,  
Bismuth,  
Bolting cloths,  
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed,  
Bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and other fertilizers,  
Borax,  
Botany, specimens of,  
Bristles,  
Brimstone in roll or flour,  
Brim moulds for gold beaters,  
Bromine,  
Broom corn,  
Buchu leaves,  
Bullion, gold and silver,  
Burgundy pitch,  
Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.

Bichromate of potash,  
 Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandize, and not to include  
   circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by the  
   Minister of Customs,  
 Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquities,  
 Casts, as models for the use of schools of design,  
 Cornelian, unmanufactured,  
 Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than forty-five inches wide and  
   not pressed nor calendered,  
 Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,  
 Cat-gut strings or gut cord for musical instruments,  
 Cat-gut or whip-gut, unmanufactured,  
 Chalk and cliff stone, unmanufactured,  
 Chamomile flowers,  
 Citrons, and rinds of, in brine for candying,  
 Clays,  
 Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes,  
 Cobalt, ore of,  
 Cochineal,  
 Cocou, bean, shell and ribs,  
 Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin,  
 Communion plate,  
 Coir and coir yarn,  
 Calcothar, or dry oxide of iron,  
 Conium cicuta, or hemlock seed and leaf,  
 Cotton waste and cotton wool,  
 Cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured,  
 Colors, viz.:—Bichromate of potash, blue, black, Chinese blue, Castile lakes,  
   scarlet and marone in pulp, Paris green, Prussian blue, satin and fine-washed  
   white, ultra marine, umber raw,  
 Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers,  
 Diamond dust or bort,  
 Dragons' blood,  
 Duck for belting and hose,  
 Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not  
   elsewhere specified,  
 Earths,  
 Eggs,  
 Emery,  
 Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of  
   paper,  
 Extract of logwood,  
 Felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels,  
 Fire clay,  
 Fibre, Mexican,  
 Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,  
 Fibrilla,  
 Fish bait,  
 Fish oil, and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States  
   (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and fish  
   preserved in oil),  
 Fish-hooks, nets and seines, and lines and twines, for the use of the fisheries, but  
   not to include sporting fishing-tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons,  
 Fur skins, of all kinds not dressed in any manner.  
 Flint, flints, and ground flint stones,  
 Folia digitalis,

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Fossils,  
 Gentian root,  
 Ginseng root,  
 Gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins,  
 Grease and grease scrap, for manufacture of soap only,  
 Gravels,  
 Guano and other animal and vegetable manures,  
 Gums, amber, arabic, Australian, British, copal, damar, mastic, sandarac, shellac and tragacanth,  
 Gunny cloth and gunny bags,  
 Gut, and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord,  
 Gutta percha, crude,  
 Gypsum (sulphate of lime),  
 Hair, angola, buffalo and bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured,  
 Hemlock bark,  
 Hemp, undressed,  
 Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled,  
 Hoofs, horns and horn tips,  
 Hioscyamus, or henbane leaf,  
 Ice,  
 India-rubber, unmanufactured,  
 Indian hemp, (crude drug),  
 Indigo,  
 Iris, orris root,  
 Isinglass or fish glue,  
 Istle or tampico fibre,  
 Ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured,  
 Ivory veneers, sawn only, not planed nor polished,  
 Iron masts for ships, or parts of,  
 Iron cables, chain, over one half of an inch, shackled or swiveled or not,  
 Jalap, root,  
 Junk, old,  
 Jute-butts,  
 Jute,  
 Kelp,  
 Kryolite,  
 Lac, dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell,  
 Lava, unmanufactured,  
 Leeches,  
 Licorice root,  
 Litharge,  
 Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared,  
 Lemons and rinds of, in brine, for candying,  
 Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not otherwise provided for,  
 Lumber, plank and boards, sawn, of boxwood, cherry, walnut, chestnut, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory and whitewood, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured,  
 Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.  
 Madder and mungeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of,  
 Manilla grass,

Medals of gold, silver or copper,  
 Meerschautn, crude or raw,  
 Mica and mica waste,  
 Mineralogy, specimens of,  
 Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or  
 articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for  
 use,  
 Moss, Iceland and other mosses, crude,  
 Moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses,  
 in their natural state, or only cleaned,  
 Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages, and harnesses of, under regulations to be  
 prescribed by the Minister of Customs,  
 Machinery for worsted or cotton mills, of kinds which are not manufactured in  
 Canada.  
 Nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre,  
 Nut galls,  
 Newspapers received by mail,  
 Nickel,  
 Oak bark,  
 Oakum,  
 Oil cake,  
 Oils, cocoanut and palm, in their natural state,  
 Oil, carbohc or heavy oil used in the manufacture of wood-block pavement, and  
 of wood for buildings and railroad ties,  
 Oranges and rinds of, in brine, for candying,  
 Ores of metals of all kinds,  
 Osiers,  
 Oxalic acid,  
 Palm leaf unmanufactured,  
 Pearl, mother of, not manufactured,  
 Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear,  
 Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by  
 and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies,  
 Phosphorus,  
 Pelts,  
 Pipe clay,  
 Pitch (pine),  
 Plaster of Paris, not ground or calcined,  
 Pumice and pumice stone,  
 Plaits, Tuscan and grass,  
 Precipitate of copper, crude,  
 Rags, of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, paper waste or clippings, and waste of any  
 kind, fit only for manufacture of paper,  
 Rattans and reeds unmanufactured,  
 Rennet, raw or prepared,  
 Resin,  
 Rhubarb root,  
 Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported  
 for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries,  
 Saffron and safflower, and extract of,  
 Saffron cake,  
 Sal ammoniac,  
 Sal soda,  
 Sand,  
 Sea-weed, not elsewhere specified,  
 Sea-grass,

Senna, in leaves,  
 Silix or crystalized quartz,  
 Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being double, twisted or advanced in  
 manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste,  
 Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled,  
 Soda ash,  
 Soda, caustic,  
 Soda, silicate of,  
 Settlers' effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books,  
 implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler  
 has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, not  
 to include machinery, or live stock, or other articles imported for use in any  
 manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article  
 entered as settlers' effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without  
 payment of duty, until after two years actual use in Canada.  
 Sulphur, in roll or flour,  
 Tails, undressed,  
 Tampico, white and black,  
 Tanners' bark,  
 Tar (pine),  
 Terra alba, aluminous,  
 Terra Japonica,  
 Teasels,  
 Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes, under conditions of Act 31 Vic.,  
 cap. 51,  
 Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured,  
 Turmeric,  
 Turpentine, raw or crude,  
 Turtles,  
 Treenails,  
 Travellers' baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of  
 Customs,  
 Vitriol, blue,  
 Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only.  
 Verdigris, or sub-acetate of copper, dry,  
 Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process,  
 Whiting or whitening,  
 Whalebone, unmanufactured,  
 Whale oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was  
 first landed,  
 Willow for basket-makers,  
 Wool,  
 Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing,

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz :—

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.  
 Coin, base or counterfeit.

12. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all excise duties, except license fees, now or heretofore imposed on spirits, there shall be imposed, levied and collected upon every gallon, of the strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength of spirits, the manufacture of which has not been wholly completed, or upon which the duty has not been paid before the passing of this resolution, an excise duty of one dollar.

13. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all excise duties except license fees, now or heretofore imposed on malt there shall be imposed, levied and collected on every pound, of malt made and weighed as removed from the kiln, and upon which the duty had not been paid before the passing of this resolution, an excise duty of one cent.

14. *Resolved*, That upon all stocks of malt liquor held by licensed brewers at the time of passing this resolution, a drawback may be paid on the malt contained in such stocks equal to the duty paid thereon in excess of one cent per pound, and the quantity of malt contained in such stocks of malt liquor shall be determined under the existing Departmental regulations for determining the quantity of malt contained in malt liquor.

15. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all excise duties, except license fees, now imposed on tobacco known as common Canadian twist, otherwise called "tabac blanc en torquette," being the unpressed leaf rolled and twisted and made wholly from raw tobacco the growth of Canada, and upon raw leaf the growth of Canada, there shall be imposed, levied and collected on every pound or less quantity than a pound, an excise duty of four cents.

16. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing Resolutions, and the alterations made in the duties of Customs and Excise and on the other articles therein mentioned, shall take effect upon and after the 15th day of March, instant.

Mr. Tilley moved, seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. Robertson (*Hamilton*), seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

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Wednesday, 19th March, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Dugas,—The Petition of *Félix Leblanc*, Mayor, and others, of *St Alexis*; and the Petition of *William Whittaker*, and others, of the Township of *Rawdon*, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. Ryan (*Montreal*),—The Petition of *G. Tate* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. Bourbeau,—The Petition of *James Huston*, and others, Merchants and others.

By Mr. Burpee (*Sunbury*),—The Petition of *J. L. Stewart* and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of *Thomas Savage* and others, Merchants, and others, of *Cape Cove*, County of *Gaspé*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *J. U. Tremblay* and others, of the County of *St. Johns*, Province of *Quebec*; praying that the Bill to amend the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa Junction Railway Act*, and the Act amending the same, may become law.

Of *John Doull* and others, Merchants and others, of *Halifax, Nova Scotia*; praying for the suspension or repeal of the present Insolvent Law, and the substitution in its place of an Act for the prevention of preferential assignments.

The Petition of *Andrew Hood*, of *Dunnville*, County of *Haldimand*, Province of *Ontario*, late a Provincial Land Surveyor; praying that action may be taken by the House as will ensure the payment of a long deferred claim against the Government, being read;

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would "involve the expenditure of Public Money, it cannot be received."

Mr. *Bowell*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same amended, viz.:—

Bill to authorize the *Welland Railway Company* to convert their six per cent. Debenture Bonds into five per cent. Debenture Stock, and for other purposes.

Bill to amend the Act 41 *Vict.*, Chap. 29, intituled: "An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*."

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company*, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway.

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for a Statement shewing amount of duty paid during the month of February, 1879, on the articles of Tea, Sugar, Wines, Cottons and Spirits respectively. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 54.)

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th February, 1879, for copies of all Tenders received in connection with the construction of the Breakwater at *Souris, P. E. Island*, together with copies of all correspondence between the contractors of that work and the Engineer in charge of the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 33a.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for a Statement giving the names of all persons now permanently or temporarily employed on the *Lachine Canal*; the date of their appointments, and the amount of their salary or pay. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 55.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February, 1879, for all Tenders received for the erection of the Breakwater at *Jordan Bay*, in the County of *Shelburne*; copies of the Report of the Engineer or Inspector upon the completion of that work; copies of certificates upon which monies were paid to contractors; Return of salary paid Inspector, or Return of the Expenditure of money for the repair of the work in the year 1877 or 1878, by day's labour or otherwise; copies of all Reports upon the recent damages to that work, and letters of instruction to the Inspector regarding the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 56.)

On motion of Sir *John A Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, Ordered, That Messieurs *White (Hastings) Orton* and *Cameron (Huron)* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Messieurs *Orton* and *Cameron (Huron)* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Messieurs *Killam* and *Rykert* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That Mr. *Boulton* be added to the Select Committee appointed to enquire and consider the questions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *White (Hastings)* be added to the Select Standing Committees on Miscellaneous Private Bills,—and on Immigration and Colonization.

On motion of Mr. *Keeler*, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the correspondence relative to the transmission during the recent Dominion Elections of a certain letter, marked private and confidential, then on file in the Post Office Department, *Ottawa*, to a voter in the East Riding of *Northumberland*.

On motion of Mr. *Bourbeau*, seconded by Mr. *Houde*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, Returns and Statements which have passed between the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the United Counties of *Drummond* and *Arthabaska*, and the Government.

On motion of Mr. *Vallée*, seconded by Mr. *Girouard (Jacques Cartier)*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the minutes of the enquiry held as to the loss of the steamer "*Lady Head*," last autumn; 2nd, a Statement of the number of vessels the Government has at its disposal for the protection of our fisheries.

Mr. *Huntington* moved, seconded by *Casgrain*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers, reports, correspondence and documents relating to the recent dismissal of *Regis Cardinal*, heretofore an employé of the Inland Revenue Department;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

*Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.*

#### Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Confederation Life Association;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the repression of betting and pool-selling;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act intituled: "An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway," passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide against Contagious Diseases affecting Animals.

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend 'An Act respecting Police of Canada;'"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 20th March, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table.—

By Mr. *Mousseau*,—The Petition of the Permanent Building Society of the District of *Iberville*.

By Mr. *Paterson* (*Brant*),—The Petition of *George Foster* and others, Merchants, and others, of *Brantford, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of *Walter S. Lee* and others, Private Shareholders of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the Parish of *St. Malachie de Ormstown*; praying that the Bill to amend the *Côteau* and Province Line Railway and Bridge Act, and the Act amending the same, may become Law.

Of *Alexander Anderson*, Mayor, and others, of the County of *Beauharnois*, Province of *Quebec*; praying that the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa* Junction Railway Act, and the Act amending the same, may become Law.

Mr. *Robinson*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the Petition of *E. T. Brooks* and others, interested in improving Railway communication between the seaboard and the interior of *Canada*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of the *Atlantic and North West* Railway Company, and find them sufficient.

On the Petition of the *London* and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited), praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation, and the Acts amending the same, and also for an extension of powers, your Committee find that no Notice was given, and beg to suggest that provision be made in the Bill, that no important amendments affecting the Shareholders shall go into operation, without their assent having been first obtained at a general meeting; they therefore recommend a suspension of the Rule in this case, subject to the foregoing condition.

The time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire to-day, your Committee recommend that the same be extended for ten days, and the time for presenting Private Bills, for a like period.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick,  
*Ordered*, That the time for receiving Petitions for, and the presenting of, Private Bills, be extended ten days respectively.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Colby have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Atlantic and North-West Railway Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Tupper, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 26th February, 1879, for the Reports of Engineers and others made since the 1st October last, respecting the route, or construction of any part of the Pacific Railway; the removal of rails from *Vancouver Island* to *Yale*; copies of any instructions issued by the Government relating to the same; Petition or letters addressed to the Government, and all correspondence relating thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 43f.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1879, for copies of all letters of instruction for the removal of Steel Rails from *Nanaimo* and *Esquimalt* to *Fraser River, B.C.*, and a Statement shewing the cost of such removal. (*Sessional Papers, No. 43e.*)

*Ordered*, That Mr. Domville have leave to bring in a Bill to make further provision in relation to Statutory holidays.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question, which was, yesterday, proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers, Reports, correspondence and documents, relating to the recent dismissal of *Regis Cardinal*, heretofore an employé of the Inland Revenue Department;

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 21st March, 1879.

And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Stephenson, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz.:—

*Return to Address*,—Orders in Council relating to the transfer, by the Dominion to the Ontario Government, of the River *Trent* and *Newcastle District Navigation and Canal Works, &c.* (in a condensed form).

*Return to Address*,—Order in Council by which the late Postmaster of *Toronto* was superannuated, with the correspondence in connection therewith,—also respecting the appointment of Mr. Patteson to the said office.

*Return to Order*,—Statement shewing the Revenue collected on the sale of Canadian Tobacco, and the cost of collecting the duty thereon, from 1873 to 1st January, 1879.

*Return to Address*.—Petition of Messrs. *Ross*, and others, of *Quebec* and *Lévis*, in relation to the registration in *Canada* of American vessels. (condensed).

*Return to Order*.—Statement of moneys due by certain residents of the County of *Rimouski* since 1st August, 1878, for the carriage, during the last General Elections, on the Intercolonial Railway, of supporters and agents of the candidate in favor of the Administration of the day, &c.

*Return to Address*.—Correspondence respecting the offer of the Government of *British Columbia*, in 1878, to grant to the Admiralty the site, plant and material on hand and work done of the proposed *Esquimaux* Graving Dock, on certain conditions, &c

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence referring to the dismissal of Captain *Purdy* from the command of the Government Steamer "*Newfield*." (without the map attached).

The Committee also recommend that the following documents *be not printed*, viz.:—

*Return to Order*.—Copy of Tenders received for the construction of the Railway extension and Wharf at *Souris*, with the correspondence.

*Return to Address*.—Orders in Council made under and by virtue of the Act 36 *Vict.*, Cap. 47 (respecting Weights and Measures), and the Act amending the same, between the 1st July, 1873, and the 27th February, 1879.

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence since May, 1877, relative to establishing a Salmon Hatchery on *Fraser River*, *British Columbia*.

*Return to Order*.—Statement shewing the number of Immigrants who have come to *Manitoba* under the auspices of Immigration Agents during the year 1878.

*Return to Order*.—Report of the Engineers respecting the improvements required to be made in the wharf at *Rimouski* to render it more convenient for the landing of the English Mails, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Statements shewing the number of days during which *Pierre Alexis Mercier*, an officer of the Customs Department, *Montreal*, absented himself during the year 1878, with or without leave of absence, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Shewing the number of tons of bar iron imported into *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878, and value for duty.

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence relating to the practice of Mackerel seining, in the waters of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*.

*General Rules*, made by the Court of Common Pleas for *Ontario*, Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 21st March, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received from the Honorable Mr. Justice *Galt*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874," a Certificate and Report in the matter of the Controverted Election,—

For the Electoral District of *Niagara*.

And the same was read and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and is as follows:—

NIAGARA CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

OSGOODE HALL, 20th March, 1879.

*To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Commons:*

SIR,—I have the honor to certify that at the conclusion of the trial respecting the Election for the Electoral Division of the Town of *Niagara*, with the Township of *Niagara* thereto attached, which took place before me, I determined that *Patrick Hughes*, Esquire, whose Election and Return were complained of, was not duly returned and elected, but that *Josiah Burr Plumb*, Esquire, was duly elected and should be returned. I beg to transmit a copy of the notes of the evidence.

I have also to report that the Respondent, *Patrick Hughes*, was guilty of a corrupt practice in this, that he promised a voter a valuable consideration, in order to induce the said voter to vote for him. In making this Report in accordance with the provision of the Act of Parliament, I beg to state, that in my opinion, although the Respondent was guilty of a violation of the law, he acted through inadvertence.

I find that *John Wood*, *Charles Bufton* and *William Thornton* were guilty of corrupt practices by receiving bribes, but that they are entitled to the protection afforded by the Statute, as they made full and true answers to my satisfaction.

I find that *Peter Caughill* was guilty of corrupt practices by receiving a bribe for his vote.

As the case on the part of the Petitioner was not proceeded with, after I had found the Respondent guilty of a corrupt practice (the Respondent by his Counsel having stated he did not intend further to oppose the Petition), I have no evidence on which to report that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the Election to which the Petition relates,—for the same reason I can form no opinion as to the necessity for further enquiry as to whether corrupt practices have extensively prevailed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS GALT  
J.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That in conformity with the 36th Section of "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874," he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, directing him to alter the Return to the Writ of Election for the said Electoral District, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1878, by expunging the name of *Patrick Hughes*, Esquire, and inserting therein, in lieu thereof, the name of *Josiah Burr Plumb*, Esq., as the Member duly elected to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, during the present Parliament; and that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st March, 1879.

This is to certify that in virtue of the Warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons, bearing date the twenty-first day of March instant, and to me directed to this effect, I have altered the Return to the Writ of Election for the Electoral District of the Town of *Niagara*, with the Township of *Niagara* thereto attached, in the Province of *Ontario*, by expunging the name of *Patrick Hughes* therefrom, and

substituting in lieu thereof the name of *Josiah Burr Plumb*, as the Member duly elected to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada* in the present Parliament.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,

Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By *Mr. Drew*.—The Petition of *Edward Shortiss* and others, private shareholders of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

By *Mr. Ryan (Montreal)*.—The Petition of the Council of the *Montreal* Board of Trade.

By *Mr. Williams*.—The Petition of *George Wilson*, Publisher of the Daily and Weekly *Guide*, of *Port Hope*.

By *Mr. Scriver*.—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Huntingdon*.

By *Mr. McCarthy*.—The Petition of Messrs. *Murray* and *Beaton*, Publishers of the *Times* of *Orillia*, *Ontario*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Félix Leblanc*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Alexis*; and of *William Whittaker* and others, of the Township of *Rawdon*, County of *Montcalm*; severally praying for the abolition or the reduction of the Excise duty on *Canadian* Tobacco, and for an increased duty on Foreign Tobacco.

Of *G. Tate* and others, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and of *James Huston* and others, Merchants, and others; severally praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

Of *J. L. Stewart* and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*; praying that a Charter may be granted for the purpose of building a Railway Bridge across the *St. Croix* River, at *St. Stephen*, *New Brunswick*.

Of *Thomas Savage* and others, Merchants, and others, of *Cape Cove*, County of *Gaspé*; praying the House to take into consideration the advisability of constructing a Breakwater at *Cape Cove*.

*Mr. Cameron (Victoria)*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Gazette* Printing Company, and have agreed to certain amendments which they submit to the consideration of your Honorable House.

Ordered, That *Mr. Tupper* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Truro* and *Pictou* Railway transfer Act, 1878.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Tupper* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Railway Act, 1868, as respects Bridges over Railways and Railway Bridges over Canals and Rivers.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Tupper* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1874.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Girouard* (*Jacques Cartier*) have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Stock-brokers, and suppress gambling in Stock.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented—Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th February, 1879, for copies of Engineers plans, specifications and Reports relating to the improvement of *Cascumpec* Harbor, together with copies of Petitions and all correspondence connected therewith. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 58.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 28th February, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council and Reports of Engineers, during the year 1878, respecting the improvement of navigation on the River *Yamaska*.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 59.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st February, 1879, for a Statement shewing the number of persons employed on the *Beauharnois* Canal, with their salaries or emoluments; the number of employes dismissed or pensioned since the 5th November, 1873; the names of those appointed since that date, and the increase of salaries. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 60.)

Mr. *Baby*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for a Return of all Hydraulic Leases on the *Cornwall* Canal, shewing whether any such Leases had expired, and if so, whether any such Leases, and in whose favor, had been renewed previous to the 17th September last, and all correspondence in connection therewith. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 61.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 17th March, 1879, for a Statement shewing, in detail, the quantity of Canadian Tobacco seized by the officers of the Inland Revenue Department, *Montreal*, during the years, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; by and on whom such seizure was made; the number of pounds seized in each case; the number of pounds on which duty was subsequently paid, and what became of the tobacco so seized. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 39a.)

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Articles of Agreement entered into between *Fraser, Manning & Co.* and Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, to do the excavation, grading, bridging, ballasting, track-laying, etc., from *Eagle* River to *Keewatin*, 67 miles, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway (B), Contract No. 42. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43h.)

Also, Articles of Agreement entered into between *Thomas Marks, John Ginty, P. Purcell*, and *H. Ryan*, and Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, to do the excavation, grading, bridging, ballasting, track-laying, etc., from *English* River to *Eagle* River, 118 miles, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway (A). (*Sessional Papers* No. 43h.)

And also, Schedules of Tenders for Contracts, Canadian Pacific Railway, viz.: Schedule A, from *English* River to *Eagle* River, 118 miles;—Schedule B, from *Eagle* River to *Keewatin*, 67 miles,—and Schedule C, from *English* River to *Keewatin*, 185 miles. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43h.)

Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 3rd March, 1879, for copies of all

Orders in Council, letters, accounts, petitions and correspondence relating to the payment of \$10,000, in accordance with an Order in Council, passed in December last, to *W. R. Clark*, for alleged services rendered to the Canadian Government in connection with the *Halifax* Fishery Commission; also, a Statement shewing the full amount paid to the said *W. R. Clark* by the Dominion Government, or any Department thereof, in the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, in connection with the same service. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 62a.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1879, for copies of the lease of the rivers of the Seigniory of *Bic*, in the County of *Rimouski*, granted to *W. D. Campbell*, Esquire, Notary, of *Quebec*; 2. Of the contract establishing his right of fishing on the shores of the *St. Lawrence*, in the said Parish of *Bic*, and of any document authorizing him to levy certain dues from persons setting Salmon Fisheries in that locality. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 63.)

*Mr. Pope* also laid before the House,—Confidential Memorandum, dated *Ottawa*, 11th December, 1878, from *W. F. Whitcher*, to the Hon. *J. C. Pope*, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on account filed by *W. R. Clark*, Esq., of *Boston, U.S.*, for services rendered the Canadian Government, in connection with the Fisheries Commission under the Treaty of *Washington*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 62.)

*Mr. Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 6th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence with the Colonial Office or with the Government of the *United States* subsequent to a Return made on the 5th April, 1876, respecting the action taken by that Government in denying to Canadians the free navigation of the *United States* or State Canals and the *Hudson River*, in accordance with the Treaty of *Washington*, together with all Orders in Council, or other papers connected therewith. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 64.)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday last, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six of the Clock P.M., *Mr. Speaker* left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'clock P.M.

*Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.*

#### Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the *International Bridge Company*, and after some time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair; and *Mr. Robinson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the *Welland Railway Company* to convert their six per cent. Debenture Bonds into five per cent. Debenture Stock, and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair; and *Mr. White (Cardwell)*

reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 29, intituled: "An Act to revive and amend the "Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain* Junction Railway Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gillmor* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Kingston and Pembroke* Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Robinson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Atlantic and North-West* Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. *Langevin*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th February, 1879, for copies of all Orders in Council, all correspondence between the Dominion Government, and that of the Province of *Quebec*, or between any of the Members of these Governments respectively, with all papers and documents respecting the adjustment or remittance of certain statute labor (*droits de corvée*) in the Parishes of *St. Fabien*, *St. Simon*, *St. Mathieu*, &c., during the last General Elections; and also, the correspondence which has passed since 1872, between the Dominion Government and the Legislatures of *Quebec* and *Ontario*, and any person whatsoever, on the subject of the said statute labor; together with copies of the various Reports of the Hon. the Minister of Justice upon the question. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 65.)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate "as amended the several enactments respecting the *North-West* Mounted Police "Force," without any amendment.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday last, proposed, That the Resolutions relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Casey*, seconded by Mr. *Bain*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 24th March, 1879.

# PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Beauharnois* and *Montmagny*, and in the County of *Bonaventure*, for the year, 1878. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Guthrie,—The Petition of *Joseph H. Hacking*, Publisher of the *Clifford Arrow*, *Clifford*, County of *Wellington*; and the Petition of Messrs. *Innes* and *Davidson*, Publishers of the *Mercury*, *Guelph* (*Ontario*).

By Mr. McCarthy,—The Petition of Messieurs *W. M. Nicholson* and Son, Publishers of the *Examiner*, *Barrie*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. Mills,—The Petition of *J. R. Gemmill*, Publisher of the *Chatham Banner*, *Chatham*, *Ontario*; and the Petition of Messrs. *John Cameron & Co.*, Publishers of the *Advertiser*, *London*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. Gunn,—The Petition of *E. G. B. Pense*, Publisher of the *British Whig*, *Kingston*; and two Petitions of Messrs. *A. Gunn* and *Co.*, and others, Merchants, and others, of *Kingston*.

By Mr. Cameron (*Victoria*),—The Petition of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*; the Petition of the *London* Committee of Directors of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*; and the Petition of the Right Honorable *W. H. Smith* and others, Bondholders of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

By Mr. Mackenzie,—The Petition of *H. Hough*, Publisher of the *World*, *Cobourg*; and the Petition of *C. B. Robinson* Publisher of the *Canada Presbyterian*, and others, Master Printers and Publishers, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. Donville,—The Petition of *Joseph A. Babineau* and others, of the Parish of *Sammarez*, County of *Gloucester*, *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. Rykert,—The Petition of *M. C. Rideout* and others, of the County of *Lisgar*, Province of *Manitoba*.

By Mr. Caron,—The Petition of Messrs. *Whitehead* and *Turner* and others, Merchants, and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Permanent Building Society of the District of *Iberville*; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm the powers granted them under their charter, and to enable them to carry on business with a paid up capital of fifty thousand dollars.

Of *George Foster* and others, Merchants, and others, of *Brantford*, *Ontario*; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

Of *Walter S. Lee* and others; and of *Edward Shortiss* and others, private shareholders of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*; severally praying for an Amendment to the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 57, intituled: "An Act respecting the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*."

Of the Council of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that the Bill to amend the *Côteau* and Province Line Railway and Bridge Act, and the Act amending the same, empowering them to construct a bridge over the River *St. Lawrence*, may not become law.

Of *George Wilson*, Publisher of the *Daily and Weekly Guide*, of *Port Hope*; and of Messrs. *Murray* and *Beaton*, Publishers of the *Times* of *Orillia*, *Ontario*; severally praying for a reduction of the proposed duty upon British and foreign type and printing material.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Huntingdon*; praying that the Bill to amend the *Côteau* and Province Line Railway and Bridge Act, and the Act amending the same, may become law.

Mr. *Masson*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 17th March, 1879, for a Statement shewing the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, forming No. 1 Company of the 21st Battalion of the Active Militia, in Military District No. 5; the names of those of the said officers, non-commissioned officers and men who performed the annual drill for 1873-74; the dates and number of days occupied in the performance of such drill; the sums paid for and by reason of such drill, and the persons who received these sums of money. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 68.)

Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 28th February, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, Reports and letters since 1872, between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, and any persons whatsoever, in relation to a School of Navigation at *Quebec*, and the closing and re-opening thereof. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 69.)

Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Drew*, and the Question being proposed, That leave be given to bring in a Bill respecting the Harbor of *North Sydney* in *Nova Scotia*; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Ordered, That Mr. *Ouimet* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter two, intituled: "An Act to render Members of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces now included or which may hereafter be included within the Dominion of *Canada*, ineligible for sitting or voting in the House of Commons of *Canada*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for a Return shewing the monthly receipts from that portion of the Intercolonial Railway between *River du Loup* and *Halifax*, for the two years ending December 31st, 1878, together with a Statement of the actual working expenses of that portion of the line for the same period. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42a.)

Mr. *Baby*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 19th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, Returns and Statements which have passed between the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the United Counties of *Drummond* and *Arthabaska*, and the Government. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 24c.)

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence or Reports which led to the superannuation of *Peter McClary*, Collector of Inland Revenue, for the City of *London* and East Riding of *Middlesex*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 70.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence in connection with the suspending of *J. J. Spettigue*, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the City of *London*, and the East Riding of *Middlesex*, the

District Inspector's Report, and all, if any, correspondence as to his re-instatement. (*Sessional Papers, No. 24b.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th March, 1879, for copies of all papers and correspondence that may have passed between His Excellency Lord *Dufferin* and the Members of the late Administration on dismissal from office of those appointed in October and November, 1874; and also, for a copy of all such papers, &c., having reference to appointments made between 17th September and 10th October, 1878. (*Sessional Papers, No. 71.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for copies of List of Patents issued in the various Parishes of the Province of *Manitoba*, for lands in the settlement belt, with the date of the same and the names of Patentees to whom issued. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44a.*)

A Bill to authorize the *Welland Railway Company* to convert their six per cent. Debenture Bonds into five per cent. Debenture Stock, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to authorize the "*Welland Railway Company* to convert their six per cent. Mortgage Bonds into five "per cent. Debenture Stock, and for other purposes."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act 41 *Victoria*, Chapter 29, intituled: "An Act to revive "and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company*, and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Act "incorporating the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Gazette Printing Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Haggart* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

*Resolved*, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Mousseau*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers, correspondence, &c., relative to the claim of Mr. *Ryland* for interest due him on the Canadian moiety of Chief Justice *Carter's* award; together with the Report of the Minister of Justice (Mr. *Blake*), in January or February, 1877, suggesting that the Local Governments of *Quebec* and *Ontario* should be called upon conjointly, to pay

the amount claimed,—if such Report is in its character a public—and not a confidential paper.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Connell*, seconded by Mr. *Pickard*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, papers and plans in connection with a Bridge placed across the River *St. John N.B.*, at *Woodstock*, County of *Carleton*, which interferes with the navigation; also, a Bridge erected across the same river at *Andover*, County of *Victoria*.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Shelburne)*, seconded by Mr. *Fleming*.

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a monthly Return of the number of coal cars checked for being over weight upon the Government Railway in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, between 1st July, 1878, and 1st March, 1879; also, a Return shewing the quantity of coal sold by the Government to their employes and others along the line of Railway in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*; the different prices paid for the same by these persons, and the original contract price.

On motion of Mr. *Casey*, seconded by Mr. *Galbraith*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Statements in reference to the collection and expenditure of the revenues of the *Port Stanley Harbor*, shewing in detail the tolls collected on all articles, and in what localities, and for what works expenditure has been incurred, made by the Great Western Railway Company, under the terms of their lease of that Harbor; and all Reports of Government Engineers in regard to the condition of that Harbor, and the manner in which the Company has fulfilled its obligations under its lease, since the date of the last Return.

On motion of Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*, seconded by Mr. *Dowdney*.

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all letters and telegrams received by the Minister of Customs, during the year 1878, from parties in *British Columbia*, in regard to the admission during that year into the said Province of Machinery for Quartz Mining, on the condition of security being given that the duties thereon would be paid within twelve months; together with copies of all instructions forwarded by the Minister of Customs in regard to the same subject to the Collector of Customs at *Victoria, British Columbia*.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Petitions presented, since 1875, by the freeholders of the Parish of *Bic*, and other persons of that locality, in relation to the improvements to be made in the Harbor commonly called "*Old Bic*," and all correspondence between the Government and any other persons on the same subject.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *McKay*, seconded by Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, Reports of Engineers and their Estimates of materials required, and cost of re-laying the Stone Breakwater around *Amet Island*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*; also, copies of all specifications and tenders for the works, and all papers and documents relating thereto.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing: 1. The

names and number of persons who tendered, in the County of *Rimouski*, for the furnishing of 1,000 cords and over, of wood for the Intercolonial Railway, during the last General Elections; 2. The amount of each tender; 3. The date of each tender; 4. The date fixed for opening the tenders; 5. The names of the contractors; 6. The prices at which the contracts were awarded; 7. Whether the contractors themselves, or through other persons, furnished wood before the opening of the tenders, and what quantity; where, to whom, and by whom; 8. All correspondence and documents relating to the subject.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Vallée*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council and documents whatsoever, respecting the non-appropriation by the late Administration of the sum of \$250,000, voted in 1874, and in previous Sessions, by the Parliament of *Canada*, for a Harbor of Refuge at *Rimouski*, in the County of *Rimouski*; and respecting the substitution for that amount of a sum of \$30,000 for repairs in the wharf at *Rimouski*, by the late Administration.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*.

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the names of all persons employed by the Dominion Government in the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, in connection with the Canadian Exhibit at *Paris*; the amounts paid to each individual so employed, together with a Statement of all expenses and payments made and claims presented, and not yet settled, on account of the before mentioned Exposition; also, Statement in detail of the personal expenses of the Commissioner and Secretaries during the time that they have been employed on such service.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Shelburne)*, seconded by Mr. *Yeo*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all memorials or correspondence addressed by the Local Governments of *Prince Edward Island* or *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* to the Dominion Government, upon the question of the appropriation of the Fishery Award, and the answers thereto.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir *Albert J. Smith*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all accounts and bills shewing in detail, with prices, the goods, including vessels, coals, oil, and all other supplies, furnished to the Department of Marine and Fisheries by the late firm of Messrs. *Mitchell & Co., Montreal*, from the first day of January, 1870, to the first day of January, 1874; also, a Statement shewing the number of vessels chartered from or through the said *Mitchell & Co.*, the dates of such charters, the amount paid and to whom, and the size of the vessels; also, a Statement shewing the whole amount of money paid by the said Department to the said *Mitchell & Co.*, during the said period.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of damages to cattle and goods on the Intercolonial Railway, paid during 1878, shewing date when claim was first made; the disposition made of it at the time, the date of payment, and why paid, and the date of claim made.

On motion of Mr. *Keeler*, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers, Reports, correspondence, and documents relating to the dismissal of *George B. Simpson*, and the appointment of *William H. Sherwood*, as Keeper of the main Lighthouse at *Presqu' Isle Harbor*, in the County of *Northumberland Ontario*; also, Statement of amount of salary and other allowances, such as use of land, firewood, etc., to the said *Sherwood*.

On motion of Mr. *Patterson (Essex)*, seconded by Mr. *Furrow*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number of cases disposed of by the Maritime Court of *Ontario* up to 1st March, 1879, with the amounts adjudged in each case, the amount of Marshal's fees in each, the amount of fees received by the Clerk in each; also, the amounts for which the vessels were appraised in each case, and the amounts they brought on sale.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Kilvert*, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Dundas)*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Governments of the United States and *Canada*, in relation to Canadian vessels bound for Lake *Michigan* reporting at Port *Huron*, instead of at *Sheboygan*, as is the practice at present under the existing regulations of the *United States Customs*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Strange*, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and documents relative to the sale or transfer of the Barracks at *Fredericton, New Brunswick*; also, all papers and documents relative to the lease of certain military properties for the purpose of constructing a graving dock at *Quebec*; also, all papers and documents relating to the transfer of certain military properties at *Toronto* for the purpose of erecting buildings for the Provincial Exhibition.

On motion of Mr. *Christie*, seconded by Mr. *Trow*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copy of all Reports or correspondence which may have taken place between the Government and their Engineer or others, relating to the dredging of the *North River* to *St. Andrews*, and shewing the reasons why that work, which was begun several years ago, has not been prosecuted to completion.

On motion of Mr. *Hesson*, seconded by Mr. *Lantier*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a detailed Statement of all sums of money refunded by the Department of Inland Revenue, and to whom paid, during the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; and copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with the same.

On motion of Mr. *Bunster*, seconded by Mr. *MacDonnell*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names, rank and regiment of all officers of the Active Militia who offered their services during the time it was thought likely war would take place between *Great Britain* and *Russia*; also, the names of those who volunteered not of the Regular Militia.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Rymal,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all memoranda and Orders in Council, relating to the dismissal of Indian Agents and Indian Superintendents; the appointment of Agents and Superintendents, and the appointment or dismissal of any other persons temporarily or permanently connected with the service of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Interior for *Manitoba* or the *North-West Territories*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Rymal,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of any correspondence from the Warden of *St. John* Penitentiary, or any person in his behalf, relating to the Inspector, Mr. *Moylan's* Report of the investigation of the case of Mr. *Ketchum*, the Warden.

On motion of Mr. *Bunster*, seconded by Mr. *MacDonnell*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence relative to an increase of salary to be paid to *Thomas E. Peck*, Customs Officer at *Nanaimo*.

On motion of Mr. *Charlton*, seconded by Mr. *Scriver*,

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of the House do lay on the Table; a Statement shewing the ages, names, present salaries and length of service of each officer and permanent clerk in his Department; also, the ages, names and salaries or daily pay, with date of employment and date when pay commenced, of the Sessional or Extra Clerks at present employed, or who may have been employed during the present Session, in the service of the House; also, a Statement by the Sergeant-at-Arms shewing the ages, names, salary or daily pay and length of service of Messengers and Pages in his Department, now employed, or who may have been employed during the present Session.

On motion of Mr. *Ogden*, seconded by Mr. *Daly*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the Government of the *United States of America*, relating to the duty imposed by the Government of the *United States* on Tin Cans containing Lobsters, Salmon, and other fresh Fish, which, under the *Washington Treaty*, should not be imposed.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency, by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, Reports and other documents relating to the deepening of the River *L'Assomption*.

On motion of Mr. *McCallum*, seconded by Mr. *Orton*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the County Council of the County of *Welland* about the claims of the Government against the said County for Marsh Lands; also, copies of all Reports and letters made by the Superintendent of the *Welland Canal* to any Member of the Government on the said claims; also, Statement shewing basis of settlement on which reduction was made in said claims.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*, seconded by Mr. *Geoffrion*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the quantities and prices of all supplies for the *Welland Canal*, from January 1st, 1871, to November 4th, 1878, shewing what portion of such supplies were furnished by contract based on public tenders, and the quantity supplied without such tenders; the names of parties supplying the same, and the term for which such contracts were entered into.

On motion of Mr. *Daly*, seconded by Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the contract with the *Allan Steamship Company*, for the fortnightly mail service between *Halifax* and *Queenstown*, and all correspondence during the past and present years relating to that service.

On motion of Mr. *Merner*, seconded by Mr. *Shaw*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, contracts, agreements, stipulations, or any other communications whatever, by which the Government have set apart reservations of the Public Lands of *Manitoba* for the benefit of the French or English Half-breeds, or Indian population who were residents previous to the time the Dominion held control of the *North-West Territory*, formerly held by the *Hudson's Bay Company*; the dates at which said reservations were made, the extent of the said reservations and the reasons why large tracts were unsettled, and are, nevertheless, locked up against settlement by the ordinary immigrants to the Province of *Manitoba*; also, copies of all Orders in Council, contracts, agreements, stipulations or any other communications by which the Public Lands in the Province of *Manitoba* and the Territories of the Dominion have been set apart, granted, sold or given away to Steamship Companies, Mennonites, Icelanders, or colonists of any other nationality. This Return to include all said information between 1st January, 1870, and the 12th March, 1879.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the instructions given to Mr. *John Davidson*, the Indian Agent at *Dundee*, during the year 1878, and correspondence between said Agent and the Department, and between said Agent and one *Alpheus Adams* and *James Jameson*, and all other persons, respecting *Green or Adams Island*, in the *St. Lawrence*, opposite *Edwardsburg*, and copies of the leases granted of Islands in the *St. Lawrence* during said year.

On motion of Mr. *Grandbois*, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and documents relating to the discharge of *Antoine Deschamps*, Lightkeeper of *St. Annes*, in the County of *Jacques Cartier*, and to the appointment in his place of *Antoine St. Denis*, Senior, and *Joseph Pilon*.

On motion of Mr. *Valin*, seconded by Mr. *Lantier*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the Petition of the Pilots, presented to the Department of Marine; praying that the Pilots' Fund may be placed under the control of the Government, as it was formerly.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, papers and Orders in Council respecting the superannuation of *C. St. George Yarwood*, Landing Waiter at *Chippewa*, County of *Welland*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of the House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Gigault*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing all sums paid from the year 1875, up to this date, to Mr. *Jean Baptiste Dusseault*, Merchant of *L'Islet*, in the County of *L'Islet*: 1. For acting as Inspector or Superintendent of Works at the building of the Lighthouse on the wharf at *Rivière Ouelle*, or *St. Denis*, in the County of *Kamouraska*; 2. For acting as Inspector or Superintendent of Works at the building of a Lighthouse on the rock called "Algernon Rock," in the River *St. Lawrence*; 3. For acting as Manager and Inspector of Works in repairing the wharf at *L'Islet*, specifying in each case the amount given to Mr. *Arthur Dusseault*, son of the said *Jean Baptiste Dusseault*; copies of all letters, Reports, accounts, pay lists and correspondence between the said *J. B. Dusseault* and the Department of Public Works, or the Engineers of that Department having charge of works to be done in the River *St. Lawrence*, and of all documents whatsoever relating to the aforesaid works; also, copies of a certain application made in 1870 by the said *Jean Baptiste Dusseault* to the Department of Public Works, asking for the position of Caretaker of the wharf at *L'Islet*.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *McKay*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all contracts entered into since 1874 for improvements or repairs to *Rondeau Harbor of Refuge*; together with copies of all correspondence with the Department of Public Works in connection therewith, and the amount of money paid for said improvements or repairs, and to whom paid.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to declare the rule of decision in the Courts of the *North-West Territories*;

Mr. *Mills* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time:—It passed in the Negative.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the Amendment which was, on Monday, the 3rd March instant, proposed to be made to the Question, That there be laid before this House, copies of all reports, evidence, protests, documents and correspondence in reference to the seizure of the steam tug *Sarah E. Bryant*, of *Buffalo, N. Y.*, by the Customs authorities at *Dunnville*, in or about the month of November, 1874, for an alleged breach of the Coasting and Revenue Laws, in going to the rescue of the crew and cargo of the wrecked American schooner *Augustus Ford*, of *Oswego, U. S.*, and Statement of the fine imposed, and by whose directions and by what authority the said seizure was made and the said fine inflicted; and which Amendment was, That the words "also, any correspondence between the *United States* and *Canada* respecting reciprocal legislation with reference to using wrecking-tugs in "the waters of the respective countries," be added at the end of the Question.

And the Question being put, That those words be there added:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, evidence, protests, documents and correspondence in reference to the seizure of the steam tug *Sarah E. Bryant*, of *Buffalo, N. Y.*, by the Customs authorities at *Dunnville*, in or

about the month of November, 1874, for an alledged breach of the Coasting and Revenue Laws, in going to the rescue of the crew and cargo of the wrecked American schooner *Augustus Ford*, of *Oswego, U. S.*, and Statement of the fine imposed, and by whose directions and by what authority the said seizure was made and the said fine inflicted; also, any correspondence between the *United States* and *Canada* respecting reciprocal legislation with reference to using wrecking-tugs in the waters of the respective countries.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday, the 6th March instant, proposed, That Sessional Paper, 42 (not printed) 1877, respecting Fisheries of *Columbia* and the Report of the Inspector of Fisheries of *Columbia* for 1878, with all correspondence in 1878, connected with the Fisheries of that Province, be laid before this House; And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Monday, the 10th March instant, proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of the Tenders received for the building of the steamboat "The Northern Light;" the names of the parties tendering, and the price agreed upon in the contract, and all the papers connected with her construction; the names of the Inspectors employed during the construction of that vessel, and the salary paid to such Inspectors; the amount expended for repairs effected on this boat since it began to run; and also, the sum paid to keep it running between *Pictou* and *Georgetown* up to the 1st January, 1879; And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 21, to establish a Court of Maritime Jurisdiction in the Province of *Ontario*;

Mr. *McCuaig* moved, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion and Bill were, severally, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Ordered, That the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday last, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time, be the First Order of the Day on Wednesday next, and have precedence immediately after Routine, and before Questions put by Members.

And then The House adjourned till Wednesday next.

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Wednesday, 26th March, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *E. Munday*, Publisher of the *Ontario Reformer*, *Oshawa*, and *Port Perry Standard*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Dundas*),—The Petition of *Miles Brown*, Publisher of the *Dundas County Herald*, *Morrisburg*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. Trow,—The Petition of A. Matheson, Publisher of the *Beacon*, Stratford; and the Petition of J. H. Schmidt, Publisher of the *Colonist*, Stratford, Ontario.

By Mr. Skinner,—The Petition of G. F. Gurnett, Publisher of the *Chronicle*, Ingersoll, Ontario.

By Mr. Kilvert,—The Petition of Messrs. Simpson, Stuart and Company, and others, Merchants, and others, of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Fitzsimmons,—The Petition of Messrs. Leavitt and Southworth, Publishers of the *Brockville Recorder*, and others, Master Printers, of Brockville, Ontario.

By Mr. Desjardins,—The Petition of P. E. Dostaler and others, of the Province of Quebec, Shareholders of the Isolated Risk and Farmers Fire Insurance Company, of Canada.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of Messrs. Bourgouin and Lamontagne, of the City of Montreal.

Ordered, That the Petition of P. E. Dostaler and others, of the Province of Quebec, Shareholders of the Isolated Risk and Farmers Fire Insurance Company of Canada, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying that the Petition of the Isolated Risk and Farmers Fire Insurance Company of Canada, for an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Company to that of the Sovereign Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Canada, and to make further Amendments to their Act of Incorporation, may not be granted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Joseph H. Hacking, Publisher of the *Clifford Arrow*, Clifford, County of Wellington; of Messrs. Innes and Davidson, Publishers of the *Mercury*, Guelph, Ontario; of Messrs. W. M. Nicholson and Son, Publishers of the *Examiner*, Barrie, Ontario; of J. R. Gemmill, Publisher of the *Chatham Banner*, Chatham, Ontario; of Messrs. John Cameron and Company, Publisher of the *Advertiser*, London, Ontario; of E. G. B. Pense, Publisher of the *British Whig*, Kingston, Ontario; of H. Hough, Publisher of the *World*, Cobourg, Ontario; and of C. B. Robinson, Publisher of the *Canada Presbyterian*, and others, Master Printers and Publishers, of Toronto; severally praying for a reduction of the proposed duty upon British and foreign type and printing material.

Of Messrs. A. Gunn and Company, and others, Merchants, and others, of Kingston, Ontario; praying that the proposed tariff may not be adopted in so far as regards the article of Tea.

Of the Northern Railway Company of Canada; of the London Committee of Directors of the Northern Railway Company of Canada, and of the Right Honorable W. H. Smith, and others, Bondholders of the Northern Railway Company of Canada; severally praying that the Bill to amend the Act 40 Victoria, Chapter 57, intituled; "An Act respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada," may not become law.

Of M. C. Rideout, and others, of the County of Lisgar, Province of Manitoba; praying that a charter may be granted for the immediate construction of a railway from the Pacific Railway crossing on the Red River, to a point near Portage La Prairie; also, for the speedy completion by Government, of the Railway Bridge at Selkirk.

Of Messrs. Whitehead and Turner, and others, Merchants, and others; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

The Petition of Messrs. A. Gunn and Company, and others, Merchants, and others, of Kingston, Ontario, presented on Monday last, praying that the proposed Tariff may not be adopted in so far as regards the additional duties on sugar, being read;

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That in accordance with Rule 85, which requires the signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the

"Petition, and the sheet of the prayer of this Petition not having any signature at all, it cannot be received."

The Petition of *Joseph A. Babineau*, and others, of the Parish of *Sammarez*, in the County of *Gloucester*, *New Brunswick*, presented on Monday last, praying that an appropriation may be made to render navigable the North *Tracadie* River, from the Sea to *Tracadie*, being read;

Mr. Speaker, ruled: "That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would involve the expenditure of Public Money, it cannot be received."

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same amended:—

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada*.

Bill to incorporate the *Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company*.

Your Committee would recommend that the time for the reception of Reports on Private Bills be extended until the end of the Session.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th February, 1879, for copies of any Reports of Engineers and others respecting the line of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway from *Esquimalt* to *Nanaimo*, a location survey of which was made in 1875, with plans and profiles and estimates of cost of said line. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43g.)

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from Committees on Private Bills be extended until the end of the Session; in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday, the 18th March instant, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six of the Clock P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock P. M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.

Private Bills under Rule 19.

A Bill to incorporate the *Gazette* Printing Company was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company and to amend the Act incorporating the said Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to reduce the Capital Stock of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday the 18th March, instant, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Thursday morning;

*Thursday, 27th March, 1879.*

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Anglin*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tilley*.

*Resolved*, That Government Business shall have precedence immediately after Routine Proceedings on Thursdays, during the remainder of the Session.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Plumb* be added to the Select Standing Committees on Public Accounts,—on Banking and Commerce,—and on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

And then The House having continued to sit till ten minutes before One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 27th March, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought, up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Drew*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Stovel* and Son, Publishers of the *Confederate*, *Mount Forest*; and the Petition of Messrs. *Robertson* and *Dewar*, Publishers of the *Tribune*, *Harriston, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Ryan* (*Montreal*),—The Petition of the Committee of Management of the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association.

By Mr. *Elliott*,—The Petition of *James Golding*, Mayor of the Town of *Brampton*.

By Mr. *Lane*,—The Petition of the *Owen Sound Tribune* Printing and Publishing Company (Limited.)

By Mr. *Girouard* (*Jacques Cartier*),—The Petition of the *Richelieu* and *Ontario* Navigation Company.

By Mr. *Wiser*,—The Petition of *John A. Mackenzie*, of the *Prescott Telegraph*, and others, Master Printers, of *Prescott, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Magenais*,—The Petition of *N. Mongenais*, M.D., and others, of *Rigaud*.

By Mr. *Hurteau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Férol Dorval*, Curé, and others, of the Parish and Village of *L'Assomption*, District of *Joliette*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of *F. Stobbs* and others, of the City of *Three Rivers*.

By Mr. *Killam*,—The Petition of *George Jacques* and others, of *Central Chebogue*, *Arcadie*, *Little River* and other localities, County of *Yarmouth*, *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of *J. H. Race*, Publisher of the *Recorder*, *Mitchell*; and the Petition of *J. J. Crabbe*, Publisher of the *Argus*, *St. Mary's, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Charlton*,—The Petition of the Municipality of *Waterford*.

By Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*),—The Petition of John S. Lamb, Publisher of the *Age*, *Strathroy*, Ontario.

By Mr. Rykert,—The Petition of the *Journal Printing Company* and others, of *St. Catharines*, Ontario.

By Mr. Skinner,—The Petition of Messrs. Jaffray and Craib, Publishers of the *Gazette*, *Norwich*; and the Petition of Messrs. Dresser and McGuire, Publishers of the *Weekly Liberal*, *Tilsonburg*, Ontario.

By Mr. Malouin,—The Petition of the Reverend J. B. J. Bolduc, of *Quebec*.

By Mr. Burpee (*Sunbury*),—The Petition of F. M. Munchie and others; the Petition of W. T. Rose and others, of the Town of *Saint Stephen*; and the Petition of the Mayor and Council of the Town of *Saint Stephen*, *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. Cartwright,—The Petition of the *Huron Signal Printing Company*, *Goderich*; the Petition of Messrs. McLean Bros, Publishers of the *Huron Expositor*, *Seaforth*; and the Petition of Messrs. McGillicuddy Bros, Publishers of the *Post*, *Brussels*, Ontario.

Ordered, That the Petition of George Jacques and others, of *Central Chebogue*, *Arcadie*, *Little River*, and other localities, County of *Yarmouth*, *Nova Scotia*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying that the Petition of Nehemiah K. Clements, of *Yarmouth*, *Nova Scotia*, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The *Yarmouth Dyking Company*," may not be granted.

Mr. Robinson, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Eighth Report of the said Committee which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of J. L. Stewart and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*, praying that a Charter may be granted for the purpose of building a Railway Bridge across the *St. Croix River* at *St. Stephen*, *N. B.*;—of the Permanent Building Society of the District of *Iberville*, praying for the passing of an Act to confirm the powers granted them under their Charter, and to enable them to carry on business with a paid-up Capital of fifty thousand dollars;—and of *Eduard Shortiss* and others, Private Shareholders of the *Northern Railway Company of Canada*, praying for an amendment to the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 57, intituled: "An Act respecting the *Northern Railway Company of Canada*."

Mr. Tupper, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th February, 1879, for a Statement shewing the amount expended on the Survey of, or other work prosecuted at the Harbor of *Collingwood* during the season of 1878; giving the expenditure in detail, the names of the persons to whom paid, and the services for which it was made. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 76.)

Mr. Bowell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for a Return of all Imports and Exports by Provinces; the values and duties collected under the several rates for the six months ending 31st December, 1878, similar to the Returns made for the monthly statements in details; also, a Return of the same kind for the months of January and February, 1879. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 77.)

And also Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for a Return of the sum paid on account of Customs and Excise duties during the month of February, 1879. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 78.)

Ordered, That Mr. Mousseau have leave to bring in a Bill to grant certain powers to "*La Société Permanente de Construction d'Iberville*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *White (Cardwell)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act, fortieth *Victoria*, Chapter fifty-seven, respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts be empowered to employ short-hand reporters, to take down evidence in such investigations as the Committee may deem necessary.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Fortin* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Geographical Society of Quebec.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 10th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and the Local Government of *New Brunswick*, relating to the claim of the City and County of *Saint John*, and the other Counties in that Province, to send prisoners under sentence for less than two years, to the *Saint John* Penitentiary, and all other correspondence on the subject; together with any representations and memorials from the Government of *New Brunswick* and the General Sessions of the City and County of *Saint John*, and any Reports made upon the subject; and all minutes in Council relating thereto. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 79.)

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Costigan*, *Cimon*, *Cameron (Huron)*, *Geoffrion*, *Mills*, *Plumb*, *Ryan (Marquette)*, *Richey* and *Wallace (Norfolk)*, be appointed to examine and report upon the state of the Superannuation Fund and the working of the Superannuation Act, and to report on every case of Superannuation and gratuity granted under the said Act since it was passed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the offices of Receiver General and Minister of Public Works.

Sir John A. *Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the office of the Receiver-General shall cease to be held by a separate Member of the Government and that the

duties heretofore performed by that officer shall be performed by the Minister of Finance.

2. *Resolved*, That the Department of Public Works shall be divided into two Branches, each presided over by a separate Minister, one of whom shall have the duties and powers now assigned to the Minister of Public Works, as respects Railways and Canals, and the other the duties and powers now assigned to the said Minister, as respects other Public Works; the Governor in Council to have power to determine what work shall be under the management and control of each of the said Ministers, and to assign the officers who shall be attached to each of the said Branches.

3. *Resolved*, That the Independence of Parliament Act (41 V., C. 5,) be so amended as to render it unnecessary that any Member of the Privy Council resigning the office he now holds and accepting one of the new offices aforesaid, be re-elected, if a Member of this House; and that an Act for the re-adjustment of the salaries and allowances of the Judges and other Public Functionaries (36 V., C. 31,) be amended by striking out the provisions for the salary of the Receiver-General, and of the Minister of Public Works, and by assigning a salary of \$7,000 per annum to each of the Ministers presiding over a Branch of the said Departments.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macmillan reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macmillan reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the office of the Receiver-General shall cease to be held by a separate Member of the Government and that the duties heretofore performed by that officer shall be performed by the Minister of Finance.

2. *Resolved*, That the Department of Public Works shall be divided into two Branches, each presided over by a separate Minister, one of whom shall have the duties and powers now assigned to the Minister of Public Works, as respects Railways and Canals, and the other the duties and powers now assigned to the said Minister, as respects other Public Works; the Governor in Council to have power to determine what work shall be under the management and control of each of the said Ministers, and to assign the officers who shall be attached to each of the said Branches.

3. *Resolved*, That the Independence of Parliament Act (41 V., C. 5,) be so amended as to render it unnecessary that any Member of the Privy Council resigning the office he now holds and accepting one of the new offices aforesaid, be re-elected, if a Member of this House; and that the Act for the re-adjustment of the salaries and allowances of the Judges and other Public Functionaries (36 V., C. 31,) be amended by striking out the provisions for the salary of the Receiver-General, and of the Minister of Public Works, and by assigning a salary of \$7,000 per annum to each of the Ministers presiding over a Branch of the said Departments.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Tupper have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the offices of Receiver General and Minister of Public Works.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Pope (Compton) moved, seconded by Mr. Masson, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of Census and Statistics.

Sir John A. Macdonald, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That the Minister of Agriculture shall cause to be prepared one or more tables setting forth the rates of allowances or remuneration for the several Census Commissioners and Enumerators employed in the taking of the Census of 1881, not, however, to exceed, in the aggregate, a total amount of three dollars for each day of proved effective service for any Enumerator, or of four dollars for each day of like service for any Census Commissioner; and the same, when approved by Order in Council, shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the Session next ensuing.

2. *Resolved*, That such allowances or remuneration shall be paid to the several persons entitled thereto in such manner as the Governor in Council shall direct, but shall not be payable until the services required of the person receiving the same have been faithfully and entirely performed.

3. *Resolved*, That such allowances and remuneration, and all expenses to be incurred in carrying into effect any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to such Census, shall be paid out of such moneys as shall be provided by Parliament for that purpose.

4. *Resolved*, That the respective salaries of officers, clerks and other employés, who may be appointed in virtue of any Act of the Parliament of Canada in relation to the collection and publication of statistics, the fees or compensations to be paid for obtaining information, and the office and other contingent expenses necessary for the purpose, shall be fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall be paid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for that purpose.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brooks reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Census and Statistics," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Pope (*Compton*), seconded by Mr. Masson,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Census and Statistics," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday, the 18th March instant, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 28th March, 1879.

And the Question being again proposed;  
And a further Debate arising thereupon;  
On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Drew*,  
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after Twelve of the Clock, on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 28th March, 1879.

# PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cockburn*, (*Muskoka*),—The Petition of *E. F. Stephenson*, Publisher of the *Free Grant Gazette*, *Bracebridge*, *Muskoka*,

By Mr. *Mousseau*,—The Petition of the Beet Sugar Company of the Province of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *Thomas Ratcliff*, Publisher of the *North York Reformer*, *Newmarket*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Vallée*,—The Petition of *Joseph Ferdinand Bellanger*, and others, of *Deschambault*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. R. L. Hamelin*, of *Quebec*; the Petition of *Benjamin de Villers*, and others, of *St. Nicholas*; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. W. Guertin*, *Cu:é*, and others, of *St. Casimir*,

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of the Trustees of the *Toronto Savings Bank*,

By Mr. *Guthrie*,—The Petition of *John McLaren*, Publisher of the *Examiner*, *Mount Forest*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Lane*,—The Petition of *Henry Robinson*, Mayor of the Town of *Owen Sound*.

By Mr. *Pickard*,—The Petition of *Andrew Lipsott*, Publisher of the *Agriculturist*, *Fredericton*, *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of the *Toronto Board of Trade*; and the Petition of the *Toronto Corn Exchange Association*.

By Mr. *Landry*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Charles Trudelle*, Superior of the College of *Ste. Anne de la Pocatière*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of the Corporation of the Village of *Southampton*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Méthot*,—The Petition of the Honorable *Joseph Gaudet*, of *Gentilly*; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. A. F. Douville*, and the Reverend *M. G. Proulx*, of the Seminary of *Nicolet*.

By Mr. *Macdonnell*,—The Petition of *Daniel Logan*, Publisher of the *Eastern Chronicle*, and *S. M. Mackenzie*, of *New Glasgow*, *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Patterson*, (*Essex*),—The Petition of *Stephen Lusted*, Publisher of the *Essex Record*, *Windsor*, *Ontario*; and the Petition of *Robert Fair*, Publisher of the *Leamington Post*, *Leamington*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Desaulniers*,—The Petition of *Uldoric Brunelle*, of *St. Etienne des Grès*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *E. Mundy*, Publisher of the *Ontario Reformer*, *Oshawa*, and *Port Perry Standard*, *Port Perry*, *Ontario*; of *Miles Brown*, Publisher of the *Dundas County Herald*, *Morrisburg*, *Ontario*; of *A. Matheson*, Publisher of the *Beacon*, *Stratford*, *Ontario*;

of *J. H. Schmidt*, Publisher of the *Colonist*, *Stratford, Ontario*; of *G. F. Gurnett*, Publisher of the *Chronicle*, *Ingersoll, Ontario*; and of Messrs. *Leavitt and Southworth*, Publishers of the *Brockville Recorder*, and others, Master Printers, of *Brockville, Ontario*; severally praying for a reduction of the proposed duty upon British and foreign type and printing material.

Of Messrs. *Simpson, Stuart and Company*, and others, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Hamilton*; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act, and that appropriate legislation be substituted by which the rights of creditors and debtors shall alike be protected.

Of Messrs. *Bourgouin and Lamontagne*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that in any Act to be passed having reference to the position of the *Quebec Government* in relation to the *Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway*, their rights and status may not be effected.

Mr. *Brooks*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House, the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Yarmouth Dyking Company*, of *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia*, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Joseph Ferdinand Bellanger* and others, of *Deschambault*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. R. L. Hamelin*, of *Quebec*; the Petition of *Benjamin de Villers* and others, of *St. Nicholas*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. U. Guertin*, Curé, and others, of *St. Casimir*; the Petition of the Honorable *Joseph Gaudet*, of *Gentilly*; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. A. F. Douville*, and the Reverend *M. G. Proulx*, of the Seminary of *Nicolet*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petitions were read and received, severally praying that the Petition of the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company*, for an Act empowering them to change their name, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation, may not be granted.

Ordered, That Mr. *Burpee (Sunbury)* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The *Calais and St. Stephen Railway Bridge Company*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday, the 18th March, instant, proposed, That the Resolutions relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six of the Clock, P. M., Mr. Speaker, left the Chair to resume the same at Half-past Seven O'clock P.M.

*Half-past Seven O'clock, P.M.*

Private Bills under Rule 19.

Mr. *Perrault* brought up and laid on the Table:—The Petition of the Reverend *Narcisse Doucet*, Curé of *Mulbaie*.

Mr. *Rinfret* brought up and laid on the Table:—The Petition of the Reverend *B. Robin*, Curé, and *Flavie Martineau*, wife of *A. Bezeau*, deceased, of *St Antoine de Tilly*.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be now read;

And the said Petitions were read and received ; severally praying that the Petition of the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company* for an Act empowering them to change their name, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation, may not be granted.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Plumb reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the "*Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and to amend the Act incorporating the said Company," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act to reduce the Capital Stock of the *Quebec Fire Assurance Company*," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That the House hath agreed to their amendments.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating 'The *London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)*,'" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating 'The *London Loan and Agency Company (Limited)*,'" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday, the 18th March, instant, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time,

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

*Saturday, 29th March, 1879.*

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time ;

And a further Debate arising thereupon ;

On motion of Mr. *Houde*, seconded by Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour before One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday 31st March, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Arthabaska* and *Saint Francis*, for the year 1879. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of *M. A. James*, Publisher of the *Canadian Statesman*, *Bowmanville, Ontario*,

By Mr. *Galbraith*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Walker and Brother*, Publishers of the *Perth Courier*, and *William Templeman*, Publisher of the *Almonte Gazette*.

By Mr. *Sproule*,—The Petition of *J. Farewell*, Publisher of the *Union Standard*, and others, Master Printers, of *Thornbury*.

By Mr. *Merner*,—The Petition of *Richard Blain*, Mayor, and *R. Jaffray*, Reeve of *Galt, Ontario*.

By Mr. *McQuade*,—The Petition of *Charles Fairbairn*, Warden of the County of *Victoria* ; and the Petition of *James Deacon*, Mayor of *Lindsay, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Orton*,—The Petition of *D. L. Scott*, Mayor of *Orangeville, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Fiset*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Charles Guay*, Curé, and the Reverend *C. A. Carbonneau*, of *Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur, Rimouski*.

By Mr. *Desaulniers*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Charles Bellemare*, Curé of *St. Boniface, Shawenegan* ; and the Petition of *L. Boucher*, of *St. Bernabé, County of St. Maurice*.

By Mr. *Grandbois*,—The Petition of the Reverend *D. Vezina*, Curé of *Trois Pistoles*.

By Mr. *Rinfret*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Simeon Belleau* and others, of *Ste. Croix, County of Lotbinière*

By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of *Calixte Ethier*, M.D., of *Ste Scholastique*.

By Mr. *Méthot*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. E. Grenier*, of *Bécancourt* ; and the Petition of the Reverend *Edouard Brunel*, of *St. Gregoire, County of Nicolet*.

By Mr. *Caron*,—The Petition of the Most Reverend *Jean Langevin*, Bishop of *St. Germain de Rimouski*, and others, of the County of *Rimouski* ; and the Petition of the Reverend *D. Martineau* and others, of *St. Charles, County of Bellechasse*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of the Most Reverend *L. F. Lafêche*, Bishop of *Three Rivers*, and others, of the City of *Three Rivers*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Messrs *Stovel and Son*, Publishers of the *Confederate*, *Mount Forest*, Ontario; of Messrs *Robertson and Dewar*, Publishers of the *Tribune*, *Harriston*, Ontario; of the *Owen Sound Tribune* Printing and Publishing Company (Limited); of *John A. Mackenzie*, of the *Prescott Telegraph* and others, Master Printers, of *Prescott*, Ontario; of *J. H. Race*, Publisher of the *Recorder*, *Mitchell*, Ontario; of *J. J. Crabbe*, Publisher of the *Argus*, *St. Mary's*, Ontario; of *John S. Lamb*, Publisher of the *Age*, *Strathroy*, Ontario; of the *Journal* Printing Company, and others, of *St. Catharines*, Ontario; of Messrs *Jaffray and Craib*, Publishers of the *Gazette*, *Norwich*, County of *Oxford*; of Messrs *Dresser and McGuire*, Publishers of the *Weekly Liberal*, *Tilsonburg*, Ontario; of the *Huron Signal* Printing Company, *Goderich*, Ontario; of Messrs *McLean Bros.*, Publishers of the *Huron Expositor*, *Seaforth*, Ontario; of Messrs *McGillicuddy Bros.*, Publishers of the *Post*, *Brussels*, Ontario; of *E. F. Stephenson*, Publisher of the *Free Grant Gazette*, *Bracebridge*, Ontario; of *Thomas Ratcliff*, Publisher of the *North York Reformer*, *Newmarket*, Ontario; of *John McLaren*, Publisher of the *Examiner*, *Mount Forest*, Ontario; of *Andrew Lipsitt*, Publisher of the *Agriculturist*, *Fredericton*, *New Brunswick*; of *Daniel Logan*, Publisher of the *Eastern Chronicle*, and *S. M. Mackenzie*, of *New Glasgow*, *Nova Scotia*; of *Stephen Lusted*, Publisher of the *Essex Record*, *Windsor*, Ontario; and of *Robert Fair*, Publisher of the *Leamington Post*, *Leamington*, Ontario; severally praying for a reduction of the proposed duty upon British and foreign type, and printing material.

Of the Committee of Management of the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association; and of the *Richelieu* and *Ontario* Navigation Company; severally praying that the Bill to amend the *Côteau* and *Province Line* Railway and Bridge Act, and the Act amending the same, empowering them to construct a bridge over the *River St. Lawrence*, may not become law.

Of *James Golding*, Mayor of the Town of *Brampton*; of the Municipality of *Waterford*; of *Henry Robinson*, Mayor of the Town of *Owen Sound*; of the *Toronto* Board of Trade; of the *Toronto* Corn Exchange Association; and of the Corporation of the Village of *Southampton*, Ontario; severally praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission for the Dominion.

Of *N. Monzenais*, M.D., and others, of *Rigaud*; of the Reverend *J. B. J. Bolduc*, of *Quebec*; of the Reverend *Charles Trudelle*, Superior of the College of *Ste. Anne de la Pocatière*; and of *Uldoric Brunelle*, of *St. Etienne des Grès*; severally praying that the Petition of the *Ottawa* Agricultural Insurance Company for an Act empowering them to change their name, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation, may not be granted.

Of *F. Stobbs* and others, Merchants, and others, of the City of *Three Rivers*; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act, and that appropriate legislation be substituted by which the rights of creditors and debtors shall alike be protected.

Of the Beet Sugar Company of the Province of *Quebec*; praying that Beet Sugar manufactured in *Canada* may be exempted from all duties of Excise for a period of ten years.

Of the Trustees of the *Toronto* Savings Bank; praying that the Bill to authorize the Trustees of the *Toronto* Savings Bank to sell and convey to the Home Savings and Loan Company (Limited), as proposed to be amended by the promoters thereof, may become law.

Of the Reverend *Férol Dorval*, Curé, and others of the Parish and Village of *L'Assomption*, District of *Joliette*, Province of *Quebec*; praying that the House will take into consideration the advisability of providing such measures as will improve the navigation of the *River L'Assomption*.

The following Petitions were also read:—

Of *F. M. Munchie*, and others, of the Town of *Saint Stephen*; of *W. T. Rose* and others, of the Town of *Saint Stephen* and County of *Charlotte*; and of the Mayor and Council of the Town of *Saint Stephen*, *New Brunswick*; severally praying that no char-

ter may be granted for the purpose of building a Railway Bridge across the *St. Croix River* at *Saint Stephen, New Brunswick*.

And attention having been called to the fact that the said Petitions had Appendices attached, contrary to the Rules of the House:—The said Appendices were, with leave of the House, withdrawn; and the Petitions were received.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 17th March, 1879, for copies of all papers, letters and correspondence relating to the dismissal or replacement of *William Robertson*, Clerk of the Works and Inspector under the contract for building the Penitentiary, *Dorchester, N. B.* (*Sessional Papers, No. 74.*)

Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented —Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all memorials or correspondence addressed by the Local Governments of *Prince Edward Island*, or *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, to the Dominion Government, upon the question of the appropriation of the Fishery Award, and the answers thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 73.*)

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for a Return of all Merchandize remaining in the Bonded Warehouses under bonds for Customs, by Provinces, the quantity and several rates of duties, on the 31st December, 1878; also, a Return of the same kind from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1879. (*Sessional Papers, No. 75*)

Mr. *Domville*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report, the same amended:—

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of "The Confederation Life Association."

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend *Charles Guay*, Curé, and the Reverend *C. A. Carboneau*, of *Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur, Rimouski*; the Petition of the Reverend *Charles Bellemare*, Curé, of *St. Boniface, Shawenegen*; the Petition of *L. Boucher*, of *St. Barnabé*, County of *St. Maurice*; the Petition of the Reverend *D. Vezina*, Curé, of *Trois Pistoies*; the Petition of the Reverend *Siméon Belleau*, and others, of *St. Croix*, County of *Lotbinière*; the Petition of *Calixte Ethier, M. D.*, of *St. Scholastique*; the Petition of the Reverend *P. E. Grenier*, of *Bécancourt*; the Petition of the Reverend *Edward Brunel*, of *St. Gregoire*, County of *Nicolet*; the Petition of the Most Reverend *L. F. Lafêche*, Bishop of *Three Rivers*, and others, of the City of *Three Rivers*; the Petition of the Most Reverend *Jean Langevin*, Bishop of *St. Germain de Rimouski*, and others of the County of *Rimouski*; and the Petition of the Reverend *D. Martineau* and others, of *St. Charles*, County of *Bellechasse*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petitions were read and received; severally praying that the Petition of the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company* for an Act empowering them to change their name, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation, may not be granted.

Mr. *McDonald* (*Pictou*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the late Administration and the Honorable *Jean Thomas Taschereau*, late Judge of the Supreme Court, respecting his superannuation, his ap-

plication for a pension, the appointment of his son, *Henri Thomas Taschereau*, late Member for the County of *Montmagny*, as one of the Judges of the Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*, and the promotion of his nephew, the Honorable *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, as well as of all Orders in Council authorizing these appointments; together with all Reports, recommendations and documents whatsoever bearing on the subject. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 80.)

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Mr. *Wallace* (*Norfolk*),

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the state of the Superannuation Fund, be authorized to employ a shorthand writer, to take down such evidence as they may find requisite.

Mr. *Stephenson*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House, the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents and recommend that they be printed, viz:—

*Articles of Agreement* between *Fraser, Manning & Co.*, and Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, to do the excavation, &c., from *Eagle River* to *Keewatin*, 67 miles, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (B.)

*Articles of Agreement* between *Thomas Marks, John Ginty, P. Purcell* and *H. Ryan*, and Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, to do the excavation, &c., from *English River* to *Eagle River*, 118 miles, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (A.)

*Schedules of Tenders* for contracts, Canadian *Pacific Railway*, viz.: Schedule A, from *English River* to *Eagle River*, 118 miles. Schedule B, from *Eagle River* to *Keewatin*, 67 miles. And Schedule C, from *English River* to *Keewatin*, 185 miles.

*Return to Address* (Senate).—Orders in Council and correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and Her Majesty's Imperial Government and the Government of the *United States*, on the importation into *Great Britain* of cattle from *America*; also. Reports of any officer appointed by the Government of *Canada* to inquire into the disease of pleuro-pneumonia, &c.

*Return to Address*.—Correspondence with the Colonial Office or with the Government of the *United States* subsequent to a Return made on the 5th April, 1876, respecting the action taken by that Government in denying to the Canadians the free navigation of the *United States* or State Canals and the *Hudson River*, in accordance with the Treaty of *Washington*. (*In Sessional Papers only*).

*Return to Address* (Senate).—Correspondence, &c., between the Local Government of *Prince Edward Island* and the Government of the Dominion, having reference to the award of the Fishery Commission, or to the disposal thereof.

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:—

*Return to Order*.—Tenders received in connection with the construction of the Breakwater at *Souris, P.E.I.*, with all correspondence, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Statement of the number of Engineers and Employees engaged in making, in August and September last, an exploration and survey of the basin of *Montmagny* and of the *River St. Lawrence*, opposite *St. Thomas, L'Islet*, and *St. Jean Port Joli*, with a view to deepening the basin of *Montmagny*; the number of days the said survey lasted, and the total cost of the said survey.

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence, &c., between the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the United Counties of *Drummond* and *Arthabaska* and the Government.

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence in connection with the suspending of *J. J. Spettigue*, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the City of *London* and the East Riding of *Middlesex*; and correspondence, if any, as to his reinstatement.

*Return to Order*.—Shewing the monthly receipts from that portion of the Inter-

colonial Railway between *Rivière du Loup* and *Halifax*, for the two years ending December 31st, 1878, with Statement of the actual working expenses.

*Return to Order*,—Copies of letters of instruction for the removal of steel rails from *Nanaimo* and *Esquimalt* to *Fraser River*, *B.C.*, with the cost.

*Return to Address* (Senate),—For copies of tenders for the removal of the steel rails from *Vancouver Island* to *Fraser River*, with the names of the parties to whom the contract was awarded, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Statement shewing in detail the quantity of Canadian tobacco seized by the Officers of the Inland Revenue Department, *Montreal*, during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Amount of duty paid in February, 1879, on the articles of tea, sugar, wines, cottons, and spirits, respectively.

*Return to Order*,—Statement giving the names of all persons now permanently or temporarily employed on the *Lachine Canal*, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Shewing all tenders received for the erection of the break-water at *Jordan Bay*, in the County of *Shelburne*, &c.

*Return to Address* (Senate),—Report made by the Deputy Adjutant-General in *British Columbia*, complaining of the Warden of the Penitentiary in that Province.

*Return to Order*,—Engineers plans, &c., for the improvement of *Cascumpec Harbor*, correspondence, &c.

*Return to Address*,—Correspondence, &c., in 1878, respecting the improvement of navigation on the *River Yamaska*.

*Return to Order*,—Statement shewing the number of persons employed on the *Beauharnois Canal* with their salaries, &c.; the number dismissed or pensioned, and the names of those appointed since 5th November, 1873.

*Return to Order*,—Of all hydraulic leases on the *Cornwall Canal*, shewing whether any of such leases had expired, &c., or been renewed since 17th September last.

*Confidential Memorandum*,—Dated *Ottawa* 11th December, 1878, from *W. F. Whitcher*, to the Honorable *J. C. Pope*, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on account filed by *W. R. Clark*, Esq., of *Boston, U. S.*, for services rendered the Canadian Government in connection with the Fisheries Commission.

*Return to Address*,—Orders in Council, &c., relating to the payment of \$10,000 to *W. R. Clark*, for alleged services rendered to the Canadian Government in connection with the *Halifax Fishery Commission*, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Copies of the lease of the rivers of the Seigniorship of *Bic*, in the County of *Rimouski*, granted to *W. D. Campbell*, Esquire, Notary, of *Quebec*, &c.

*Return to Address*,—Orders in Council and correspondence between the Dominion Government and that of the Province of *Quebec*, with respect to certain Statute labor (*droits de corvée*) in the Parishes of *St. Fabien*, *St. Simon*, *St. Mathieu*, &c., during the last General Elections, &c.

*Resolutions* of the Legislature of the State of *Maine*, in the *U. S. of America*, in relation to the navigation and bridging of the *Rivers St. John* and *St. Francis*, where said rivers are the line of boundary between the said *U. S. of America* and the Dominion of *Canada*. (Senate.)

*Annual Return* of the National Investment Company of *Canada*, Limited. (Senate.)

*Return to Order*,—Statement shewing the names of Officers, &c., forming No. 1 Company of the 21st Battalion of the Active Militia, in Military District No. 5, &c.

*Return to Address*,—Correspondence, &c., between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, &c., in relation to the School of Navigation at *Quebec*.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence, &c., which led to the superannuation of *Peter McClary*, Collector of Inland Revenue for the City of *London* and East Riding of *Middlesex*.

*Return to Address*,—Correspondence that may have passed between His Excellency Lord *Dufferin* and the Members of the late Administration, on dismissal from office of those appointed in October and November, 1873, &c.

*Return to Address (Senate).—*Contracts or Agreements between the Government, or any other parties, for the extension of the *Canada Central Railway* since 1st January, 1878; also, for the construction of the *Georgian Bay Branch Railway* since the same date, &c.

*Return to Order.*—Statement shewing the amount expended on the survey of, or other work prosecuted at the Harbor of *Collingwood* during the season of 1878, &c.

*Return to Order* of all Imports and Exports by Provinces; the values and duties collected under the several rates for the six months ending 31st December, 1878, and, also for the months of January and February, 1879.

*Return to Order* of the sum paid on account of Customs and Excise Duties during the month of February, 1879.

*Return to Order.*—List of Patents issued in the various Parishes of the Province of *Manitoba* for lands in the settlement belt, with the date of the same and name of Patentee.

*Return to Order.*—Reports respecting the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from *Esquimalt* to *Nanaimo*, a location survey of which was made in 1875, &c.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tilley*,  
*Ordered*, That Mr. *Orton* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Trustees of the *Toronto Savings Bank* to sell and convey to the Home Savings and Loan Company (Limited);

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to grant certain powers to *La Société Permanente de Construction d'Iberville*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Geographical Society of *Quebec*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act farther to amend the Act incorporating the *London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Drew*, seconded by Mr. *Doull*,

*Ordered*, That the Report of the Postmaster General for the year ending 30th June, 1876, which was presented to this House in the year 1877, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Caron*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all papers, correspondence and Orders in Council, in reference to the sale of certain buildings and outbuildings on the bank of the *Metapedia* River, on the Intercolonial Railway Line, built for the purposes of the Railway, occupied as dwellings by officers of the road, and disposed of by private sale; also, the cost of such dwellings and land

attached thereto ; the amount sold for, and the estimated cost of new dwellings to replace the same.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Keeler*, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of Orders in Council, Reports of Ministers, correspondence, instructions to Surveyor, Reports of survey, valuation of improvements, and all other papers and documents relating to the last survey and proposed sale or free grant of the lands upon *Presqu'Isle* Peninsula and *High Bluff*, in the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, in the year 1878, previous to the Dominion Elections.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Keeler*, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of instructions to Solicitors under which proceedings in Chancery were instituted, a short time before the last General Elections, by the Hon. *Rodolphe Laflamme*, as Her Majesty's Attorney-General, against *William Mason*, and several others, for trespass upon lands of the Crown upon *Presqu'Isle* Peninsula, in the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland*; also, copies of all letters between the late Member for that Riding and any of the late Ministers under which said proceedings were initiated and subsequently suspended.

On motion of Mr. *Schultz*, seconded by Mr. *Dubuc*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all contracts for the maintenance of the Telegraph Line between *Selkirk* and *Battleford*; the number of days during the past current year that through messages could be transmitted; the amount deducted from the pay of the Contractors, together with all correspondence between the said Contractors and the Government.

On motion of Mr. *Hesson*, seconded by Mr. *Ferguson*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence and Reports relating to the dismissal, by the late Government, of one *Samuel Lougheed*, Postmaster at *Molesworth*, and the appointment of one *George Brown*.

On motion of Mr. *McCallum*, seconded by Mr. *Orton*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, letters or correspondence by the Superintendent, *Welland* Canal, as to the damages to *Lock No. 21* on the *Welland* Canal, in the year 1874, by the Schooner *Maise*; also, copy of bond given by *Mathew* and *John Battle* to secure the payment of said damages; also, Statement giving the date of payment of said bond, if paid, and copies of all letters by Mr. *John Battle* to the Government, or any of the Departments, about the payment of bond given for said damages.

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Mr. *Dawson*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers, correspondence and documents relative to a proposed Railway connection between *Prince Arthur's Landing*, and the line of the *Pacific* Railway at or near the town plot of *Fort William*, and the proposed crossing of Government Lands for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Mr. *Dawson*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, instructions,

correspondence and documents relative to the dredging of the *Kaministiquia* River, and the practicability of forming a Harbor accessible to the larger classes of Lake Shipping at the point selected as the *Pacific* Railway terminus on that River.

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Mr. *Dawson*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, instructions and documents in reference to the Harbor of *Prince Arthur's Landing*, the pulling down of the Government buildings and the leasing of the Government Lands at that place.

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Mr. *Dawson*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, Returns of numbers, tonnage, and weight of general cargo of vessels that have entered and cleared from *Prince Arthur's Landing*, and the *Kaministiquia*, respectively, during the season of 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Tellier*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of a complaint lodged on the 21st August, 1875, by *Achille Talbot*, Esq., late Deputy Post Office Inspector, against certain Postmasters in the County of *Montmagny*; and also, copies of all correspondence, evidence and Orders in Council, which, following upon and as a consequence of the above-mentioned complaint or Report, led to the dismissal of Mr. *Gatien Lachaine*, alias *Joliceur*, from the position of Postmaster at *Crane Island*, in the County of *Montmagny*; with all documents whatsoever relating to the said dismissal, and to the appointment of Mr. *Vezina* in the place of Mr. *Gatien Lachaine*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Landry*, seconded by Mr. *Tellier*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies:—

1. Of a Report made on the 21st August, 1875, by *Achille Talbot*, Esquire, late Deputy Inspector of Post Offices, against *Stanislas Vallée*, Esquire, then Postmaster at *Montmagny*;
2. Of the Minutes of the enquiry held in the case of the said *Stanislas Vallée*, Esquire, on the facts mentioned in the said Report of the 21st August, 1875, which said enquiry was held *ex parte* by the said *Achille Talbot*;
3. Of the Minutes of the counter enquiry ordered by *W. Sheppard*, Esquire, Post Office Inspector, as to the method pursued by the said *Achille Talbot* in conducting the aforesaid enquiry;
4. Of all complaints subsequently, to wit in 1877, laid against the said *Stanislas Vallée*, Esquire, when Postmaster at *Montmagny*;
5. Of the Minutes of the enquiry held in consequence of the said last mentioned complaints;
6. Of all correspondence on the subject of the said enquiries; of all Orders in Council passed in consequence of such enquiries ordering the dismissal of the said *Stanislas Vallée*, or calling upon him to resign;
7. Of all Petitions filed in the Post Office Department, praying that such dismissal should not be carried out, or that Mr. *Vallée* should be reinstated in his position; and
8. Of all documents whatsoever, correspondence, telegrams, Reports, &c., relating to the said dismissal and to the appointment of Mr. *Nazaire Bernatchez*, of *Montmagny*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Gillies*, seconded by Mr. *Scriven*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, relative to the erection of a Lighthouse at the mouth of *Sauguen* River, for the protection of the fishing fleet and other craft that largely frequent the river in question.

On motion of Mr. *Méthot*, seconded by Mr. *Massue*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, documents and tenders in relation to the furnishing of coal oil or other oils for the Lighthouses on the River *St. Lawrence*, in the Province of *Quebec*, and in the Gulf, since 1873; also, copies of all contracts, bargains or agreements with the parties now furnishing the same, shewing their names, the amount of their tenders, the date and duration of their contracts and the reasons why such contracts were awarded to them.

On motion of Mr. *Girouard* (*Jacques Cartier*), seconded by Mr. *Ryan* (*Murquette*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the quantity of old Iron Rails the Government now has at its disposal; 2nd. The names of the Companies to which quantities of old Rails have been lent, and the conditions upon which such loans were made; 3rd. Where the rails at the disposal of the Government now are?

On motion of Mr. *Colby*, seconded by Mr. *Macmillan*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, Returns of all expenditure during the years 1876, 1877 and 1878 on account of the *North-West Mounted Police*; together with a detailed Statement of moneys paid to *J. G. Baker & Co. of Fort Benton, Montana Territory, U. S.*, and for what said moneys were paid.

On motion of Mr. *Colby*, seconded by Mr. *Macmillan*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names, date of appointment of all persons appointed by the Dominion Government as Commissioners, Secretaries or otherwise, in connection with the Canadian Exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition, held in the City of *Philadelphia, U. S.*, in the year 1876, together with a detailed Statement of moneys paid for salary of each; also, a Statement in detail of all money paid for expenses of living, travelling or otherwise, and time of service of each.

On motion of Mr. *Bunster*, seconded by Mr. *McDonald* (*Victoria, N.S.*),

*Ordered*, That the Return to the Order of this House, for copies of all letters of instructions relative to the removal of Steel Rails from *Nanaimo* and *Esquimalt* to *Fraser River, British Columbia*, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. *Muttart*, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald* (*King's, P.E.I.*),

*Ordered*, That Sessional Paper, No. 73, (not printed), 1875, respecting dismissals from, and appointments to the Civil Service in *Prince Edward Island*, be laid on the Table of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Muttart*, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald* (*King's, P.E.I.*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers, relating to the causes assigned for the dismissal of officials from the Civil Service in *Prince Edward Island*, in 1873 and 1874.

On motion of Mr. *McKay*, seconded by Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House copies of all correspondence, Petitions and Reports between *Henry Clarke*, Esq., of *Truro*, and the Department of Public Works, or the officers of the Intercolonial Railway, in reference to his claim for property destroyed by the officers of the Intercolonial Railway.

On motion of Mr. *McRory*, seconded by Mr. *Hooper*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all claims for damages caused by waters dammed back for the purposes of the *Rideau Canal* since 1st January, 1872; and all papers and Reports connected therewith, and shewing the manner in which such claims have been disposed of.

On motion of Mr. *Colby*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all fees paid by the Government of *Canada* to, and the names of all Counsel, Solicitors, or Attorneys that have been employed by the Dominion Government or by any Department or head of Department of said Government, and a Statement of all fees paid to such persons by the Government or received by them for services in connection with the business of the Government of *Canada*, between the 5th November, 1873, and the 10th October, 1878; and also, a Return of the amount of the fees claimed by the said Counsel, Solicitors or Attorneys during the said period.

On motion of Mr. *Colby*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence in possession of the Government from Messrs. *Booth and Company*, and others, with reference to supplying oak for the construction of lock gates on the new line of the *Welland* and *St. Lawrence Canals*; any contract entered into with said firm for said oak; all statements of modifications of said contract, if any were made; together with all official information in possession of the Government with reference to the remission of duties on oak imported into *Canada* since 1874.

On motion of Mr. *Jackson*, seconded by Mr. *Sproule*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the salary attached to the office of an Executive or Privy Councillor in the year 1841; the date when any subsequent alteration of such salary was made, the amount thereof and the authority for such alteration; also, a Statement of the indemnity paid to Members of both Houses of the Legislature, as Sessional allowance or otherwise, and the amount per mile for travelling expenses in the year 1841; the dates of any subsequent alterations in the rate of such indemnity, the amount thereof, and the authority under which the same was made; said Statements to cover the period from 1841 to 1878, inclusive.

On motion of Mr. *Doull*, seconded by Mr. *McKay*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, telegrams and memoranda in connection with the resignation of Judge *Wilkins*, his being placed on the pension list, and the appointment of Judge *Wetherbe*.

On motion of Mr. *Fortin*, seconded by Mr. *Grandbois*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all documents relating to the question of the examination before the Boards of Examiners of the Mercantile Marine of *Canada* of Masters desirous of obtaining certificates as extra Masters, and the manner of obtaining such certificates; and also, of all correspondence which may have passed on the subject between the Department of Marine of *Canada* and the Board of Trade in *England*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Hurteau*, seconded by Mr. *Gigault*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of correspondence and documents relating to the construction of the Bridge over the *L'Assomption* River, at *L'Assomption*.

On motion of Mr. *Wade*, seconded by Mr. *Cuthbert*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the gross earnings, year by year, of the *Windsor* Branch Railway, from the 1st January, 1872, to the 1st August, 1877; and a Statement in detail of the cash paid to the Dominion Government by the *Windsor & Annapolis* Railway Company since the 1st January, 1872, and on what account; and also, a Statement of the claims made by the *Windsor & Annapolis* Company under their charter for a repayment of duties, and the amount allowed and paid by Government.

On motion of Mr. *Grandbois*, seconded by Mr. *Fortin*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence and documents relating to the resignation of Mr. *Richard*, Lighthouse Keeper at the *Brandy Pots*, and to the appointment of Mr. *Richard's* son in place of his father, after the 15th September last.

On motion of Mr. *Houde*, seconded by Mr. *Tassé*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of all money paid to Mr. *Charles Langelier*, of *St. John's*, Province of *Quebec*, for the use of his bridge over the *Chamby* Canal.

On motion of Mr. *Dawson*, seconded by Mr. *Poupore*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Indians, who have become enfranchised in accordance with the forms provided by law within the past ten years, with their names, places of residence and designation of the bands and tribes to which they respectively belonged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act for the repression of Betting and Pool Selling;

And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *Cameron (Huron)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Trow*, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "this House will, this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Resolved*, That this House will, this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday the 6th March instant, proposed, That the Bill to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, by amending and consolidating the Acts now in force on that subject, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate;

And the Question being put;

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs. *Kirkpatrick, Baker, Brecken, Laurier, Sir Albert J. Smith, McCarthy, Boulton, Cameron (Victoria), Cameron (Huron), Caron, Casey, Guthrie, Mousseau, Richey, Ryan (Marquette), Rykert and Girouard (Jacques Cartier)*, with power to report from time to time; and that the 78th Rule of this House be suspended in so far as it relates to the number of Members composing the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons (37 Victoria Chap. 9);

Mr. *Casey* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mills*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. *Arkell* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Cuthbert*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being proposed on the amendment;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)*, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday 1st April 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *McCullum*,—The Petition of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange.

By Mr. *Gault*,—The Petition of *Colin McArthur* and others, wholesale and retail dealers in paper; and the Petition of *Francis E. Grafton* and others, Booksellers and Stationers, of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Yeo*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Graves and Company*, Publishers of the *Summerside Journal, Summerside, P.E.I.*

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of *M. A. Clark*, Publisher of the *Paisley Advocate, Paisley, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Curtwright*,—The Petition of *B. L. Doyle*, Mayor of *Goderich*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. N. Thivierge*, Curé of *St. Bonaventure*.

By Mr. *Valleé*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Louis Desjardins*, Curé of *Bic*; the Petition of the Reverend *P. Beaumont*, Curé, and others, of *Cap Santé*; and the Petition of *Laurent Chibot* and others, of *St. Basile, County of Portneuf*.

By Mr. *Bergeron*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Louis de Goanque*.

By Mr. *Fortin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. J. Saucier*, Curé, and *Moise Lebreux*, of *Grande Rivière, Gaspé*.

Mr. *Domville*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills; and have agreed to report the same, viz.:—

Bill to amend the Acts respecting the "Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada," and to change the name thereof to the "Sovereign Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Canada," with amendments.

Bill respecting the Consolidated Bank, without any amendment.

Mr. *Langevin*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Atlantic and North-West Railway Company*, and have agreed to report the same, amended.

Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th March, 1879, for a Statement shewing:—1. The number of judgments rendered by the Supreme Court and the Court of Exchequer of Canada; 2. The number of employés of the said Courts, their names and several salaries; 3. A detailed Statement of the amount expended for the establishment and maintenance of the said Courts from the first establishment thereof, up to the first January last. (*Sessional Papers, No. 81.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for a Statement giving the amount of damage caused by the break on the lower level of the *Welland Canal*, in September, 1878: 1st. The amount required to make good and repair the damage to the Public Works; 2nd. The amount of damages to private property, and claims made for such damages; giving the name of each claimant, amount of such claim paid, and number and amount yet unsettled. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32b.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for a Statement shewing the names of all persons from whom supplies for the old *Welland Canal* have been purchased, from the 4th of November, 1873, to the 10th of January, 1879; and also shewing the Tenders, if any, on which such supplies have been furnished. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32c.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1879, for a Return giving the names of all the permanent employés engaged in the working and management of the old *Welland Canal*, their ages and date of appointment, the salary paid each, and allowance for house rent and travelling expenses, if any; and positions in which they are employed. (*Sessional Papers No. 32d.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th March, 1879, for all papers, Reports, correspondence and documents, relating to the recent dismissal of *Regis Cardinal*, heretofore an employé of the Inland Revenue Department. (*Sessional Papers, No. 82.*)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 28th February, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, all instructions issued to Engineers and others, all telegrams received by, or sent to Government Officials, relating to the construction of a Harbor at or near *Morpeth*, in the Electoral District of *Bothwell, Ontario*, from the first day of February, 1874, to the seventeenth day of September, 1878, inclusive. (*Sessional Papers, No. 83.*)

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the *United States of America*, relating to the duty imposed by the Government of the *United States* on Tin Cans containing Lobsters, Salmon and other fresh Fish, which under the *Washington Treaty* should not be imposed. (*Sessional Papers, No. 84.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all letters and telegrams received by the Minister of Customs, during the year 1878, from parties in *British Columbia*, in regard to the admission during that year into the said Province of Machinery for Quartz Mining, on the condition of security being given that the duties thereon would be paid within twelve months; together with copies of all instructions forwarded by the Minister of Customs in regard to the same subject to the Collector of Customs at *Victoria, British Columbia*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 85.)

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Ordinances passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the *North-West Territories*, on the 2nd August, 1878, in pursuance of the 3rd sub-section of the 7th Section of 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 7. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 86.)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday the 18th March last, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time:—The House resumed the adjourned Debate.

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning:

Wednesday, 2nd April, 1879.

And the Question being again proposed,  
And a further Debate arising thereupon;  
On motion of Mr. *Snowball*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,  
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 2nd April, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Robertson* (*Hamilton*),—The Petition of *Robert Manning* and others, of *Bowmanville*; the Petition of *John Corbet* and others, of *Owen Sound*; the Petition of *Daniel Howell* and others, of *Galt*; the Petition of *Philip Green*, of *Sheffield*, and others, of *Galt*; the Petition of *David P. Bogart* and others, of *Whitby* and *Brooklin*; the Petition of *Francis Rae* and others, of *Oshawa*; the Petition of *Patrick Wall* and others, of *Oshawa* and *Port Perry*; the Petition of *G. C. Cullar* and others, of *Colborne*, and other places; the Petition of *W. D. Ketcheson* and others, of *Wallbridge* and other places; the Petition of *Thomas Wilkinson* and others, of *Brockville*; the Petition of *W. E. Thompson* and others, of *Belleville*; the Petition of *W. E. Adams* and others, of *Paris*; the Petition of *W. Jeffrey* and others, of *Stratford*; the Petition of *J. W. Hall* and others, of *Brantford*; the Petition of *S. L. Jones* and others, of *Brantford*, and other places; the Petition of *Joshua Austin* and others, of *Simcoe*; the Petition of *Samuel Jenkins* and others, of *Kingston*; the Petition of *C. Heath* and others, of *Hamilton*; the

Petition of *Edward Lakeman* and others, of *Woodstock*; the Petition of *George J. Booth* and others, of *Orillia*; the Petition of *R. J. Brown* and others, of *Ingersoll*; the Petition of *James D. Grant* and others, of *Ingersoll*; the Petition of *Adam Brown* and others, of *Hamilton*, and other places; the Petition of *John Doyle* and others, of *Caledonia*; the Petition of *William Hunking* and others, of *St. Mary's*; the Petition of *George W. Lambert* and others, of *Port Hope*, and other places; the Petition of *J. C. Turnbull* and others, of *Peterborough*; the Petition of *R. Armour* and others, of *Peterborough*, and other places; the Petition of *Alexander Duncan* and others, of *Hamilton*, and other places; the Petition of *Thomas Clark* and others, of *Dundas*; and the Petition of *Robert Waddell* and others, of *London, Ontario*, and other places, all Policy Holders in the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Rykert*,—The Petition of *Peter Henderson*, and others; the Petition of *George Woods*, and others; and the Petition of *W. H. White*, and others, of *St. Catharines*, and other places, all Policy Holders in the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Houde*,—The Petition of the Reverend *N. O. Larue*, Curé of *St. Paulin*, County of *Maskinongé*.

By Mr. *Montplaisir*,—The Petition of *A. N. Dostaler* and others, of *St. Narcisse*, County of *Champlain*; the Petition of the Reverend *M. Bouchard*, Curé, of *Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan*; the Petition of the Reverend *D. Marcoux*, Curé, of *Champlain*; the Petition of *N. Gagnon* and others, of *Champlain*; the Petition of *J. N. Lambert*, of *St. Stanislas*; and the Petition of *R. Trudel*, of *Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan*.

By Mr. *Drew*,—The Petition of *W. H. G. Knowles*, and others, of *Guelph*, Policy Holders in the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of *F. Barclay*, and others, of *Georgetown*; the Petition of *J. R. Colter*, and others, of *Barrie*; and the Petition of *W. W. Nettleton*, and others, of *Collingwood*, all Policy Holders in the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Kilvert*,—The Petition of *Judius P. Bucke* and others, of *Sarnia*, Policy Holders in the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *McLennan*,—The Petition of *A. W. Ogilvie* and others, of *Montreal*, Policy Holders in the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Dundas*),—The Petition of *Charles Plumb, jr.*, and others, of *Prescott*, and other places; the Petition of the Reverend *E. Loucks*, Rector of *Picton, Ontario*; the Petition of *W. A. Whitney* and others, of *Iroquois*, and other places; and the Petition of the Reverend *Charles Forest*, Rector of *Williamsburgh*, and others, of *Morrisburgh* and *Iroquois, Ontario*, Policy Holders in the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Hooper*,—The Petition of *Charles James*, Mayor of *Napanee*.

By Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of the Council of Members of the *Canadian Institute, Toronto*.

By Mr. *Burpee* (*Saint John*),—The Petition of *George A. Knodell*, Book and Job Printer, of *Saint John, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Elliott*,—The Petition of *Alexander Dick* and others, of *Brampton*, Policy Holders in the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

Pursuant to the Order the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *M. A. James*, Publisher of the *Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville, Ontario*; of Messrs. *Walker and Brother*, Publishers of the *Perth Courier*, and *William Templeman*, Publisher of the *Almonte Gazette*, and of *J. Farewell*, Publisher of the *Union Standard*, and others, Master Printers, of *Thornbury, Ontario*; severally praying for a reduction of the proposed duty on British and foreign type and printing material.

Of *Richard Blain*, Mayor, and *R. Jaffray*, Reeve, of *Galt, Ontario*; of *Charles Fairbain*, Warden, of the County of *Victoria, Ontario*; of *James Deacon*, Mayor of *Lindsay, Ontario*; and of *D. L. Scott*, Mayor of *Orangeville, Ontario*; severally praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission for the Dominion.

Ordered, That Mr. McCuaig have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery had, in obedience to the Order of this House of Wednesday, the 19th February last, laid on the Table—a Return shewing the number of votes polled for each Candidate in the different Electoral Districts during the late General Elections; the total number of votes on the voters lists of each District, the population in such constituency as shewn by the last census; such Return to shew the Returns of Special Elections held up to the date of making the Return. (*Sessional Papers, No. 88.*)

Ordered, That the Petition of Robert Manning and others, of Bowmanville; the Petition of John Corbet and others, of Owen Sound; the Petition of Daniel Howell and others, of Galt; the Petition of Philip Green, of Sheffield, and others, of Galt; the Petition of David P. Bogart and others, of Whitby and Brooklin; the Petition of Francis Rae and others, of Oshawa; the Petition of Patrick Wall and others, of Oshawa and Port Perry; the Petition of G. C. Cullar and others, of Colborne, and other places; the Petition of W. D. Ketcheson and others, of Wallbridge, and other places; the Petition of Thomas Wilkinson and others, of Brockville; the Petition of W. E. Thompson and others, of Belleville; the Petition of W. E. Adams and others, of Paris; the Petition of W. Jeffrey and others, of Stratford; the Petition of J. W. Hall and others, of Brantford; the Petition of S. L. Jones and others, of Brantford and other places; the Petition of Joshua Austin and others, of Simcoe; the Petition of Samuel Jenkins and others, of Kingston; the Petition of C. Heath and others, of Hamilton; the Petition of Edward Lakeman and others, of Woodstock; the Petition of George J. Booth and others, of Orillia; the Petition of R. J. Brown and others, of Ingersoll; the Petition of James D. Grant and others, of Ingersoll; the Petition of Adam Brown and others, of Hamilton, and other places; the Petition of John Doyle and others, of Caledonia; the Petition of William Hunking and others, of St. Mary's; the Petition of George W. Lambert and others, of Port Hope, and other places; the Petition of J. C. Turnbull and others, of Peterborough; the Petition of R. Armour and others, of Peterborough, and other places; the Petition of Alexander Duncan and others, of Hamilton, and other places; the Petition of Thomas Clark and others, of Dundas; the Petition of Robert Waddell and others, of London, Ontario, and other places; the Petition of Peter Henderson and others; the Petition of George Woods and others; the Petition of W. H. White and others, of St. Catharines, and other places; the Petition of W. H. G. Knowles and others, of Guelph; the Petition of F. Barclay and others, of Georgetown; the Petition of J. R. Colter and others, of Barrie; the Petition of W. W. Nettleton and others, of Collingwood; the Petition of Julius P. Bucke and others, of Sarnia; the Petition of A. W. Ogilvie and others, of Montreal; the Petition of Charles Plumb, jr. and others, of Prescott, and other places; the Petition of the Reverend E. Loucks, Rector of Picton, Ontario; the Petition of W. A. Whitney and others, of Iroquois and other places; the Petition of the Reverend Charles Forest, Rector of Williamsburgh, and others, of Morrisburgh and Iroquois; and the Petition of Alexander Dick and others, of Brampton, Policy Holders in the Canada Life Assurance Company, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petitions were read and received; severally praying that the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Life Assurance Company, may become law.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend P. N. Thivierge, Curé of St. Bonaventure, presented yesterday, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying that the Petition of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company, for an Act empowering them to change

their name, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation, may not be granted.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of the Reverend *N. O. Larue*, Curé of *St. Paulin*, County of *Maskinongé*; the Petition of *A. N. Dostaler*, and others, of *St. Narcisse*, County of *Champlain*; the Petition of the Reverend *M. Bouchard*, Curé of *Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan*; the Petition of the Reverend *D. Marcoux*, Curé of *Champlain*; the Petition of *N. Gagnon* and others, of *Champlain*; the Petition of *J. N. Lambert*, of *St. Stanislas*; and the Petition of *R. Trudel*, of *Ste Geneviève de Batiscan*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petitions were read and received; severally praying that the Petition of the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company*, for an Act empowering them to change their name and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation, may not be granted.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Keeler*, *Brown*, *Burk*, *Burnham*, *Cameron* (*Victoria*), *Cockburn* (*Northumberland*), *Hilliard*, *Thompson* (*Haldimand*) and *Williams*, be appointed to take into consideration the Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 28th February last, relating to the transfer by the Dominion to the Ontario Government of the River *Trent* and *Newcastle* District Navigation and Canal Works, and the papers brought down therewith; to report thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers relating to the disputed claims of Messrs. *Murray & Co.*, contractors on the Intercolonial Railway, embracing a Statement of such claims; the estimates of materials removed or placed and works performed, as made by the Government Engineer, and shewing the amount of contract and the payments thereon; also, copies of all papers and Orders in Council relating to or authorizing the submission of such claims to arbitration, and decision of Mr. *Samuel Keefer*, the sole Arbitrator thereon.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Ferguson*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence in respect to the dismissal or resignation of Mr. *E. O. Stark*, Station Agent at *Spring Hill* Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

On motion of Mr. *Valin*, seconded by Mr. *Lantier*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of all moneys paid over by the Official Assignees of the Province of *Quebec*, under the provisions of the Act 38 *Victoria*, Chapter, 16, Section 42, shewing whether the said Assignees furnished the Receiver-General with a Statement of all moneys belonging to estates then in their hands, not required for any purpose authorized by that Act, or by any Act thereby repealed, as the case may be, with sworn Statements and accounts of such moneys, declaring that such moneys are all that they have in their hands.

On motion of Mr. *Keeler*, seconded by Mr. *White* (*Hastings*),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all letters, instructions, tenders, plans, specifications, contracts and agreements, relating to the building and selecting site of the Lighthouse erected during the past summer in *Presqu'Isle* Bay, in the East Riding of *Northumberland*, Ontario.

On motion of Mr. *White* (*Cardwell*), seconded by Mr. *Colby*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the total

expenditure, in detail, upon the addition made to the Western Departmental Building; also, a copy of all contracts in connection with the same.

On motion of Mr. Landry, seconded by Mr. Vallée,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of the complaint made last Autumn by Mr. Clement Rouleau, of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, in the County of Kamouraska, against Mr. Clovis Caron, Fishery Overseer, asking for an enquiry into the conduct of the said Clovis Caron; also, of the Minutes of a certain enquiry said to have been commenced or held by Mr. Gauvreau, Fishery Overseer for Témiscouata, into the matter of a dispute in which Clovis Caron, Clement Rouleau and Prudent Martin were concerned.

On motion of Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence relative to the dismissal of Mr. Samuel Longheed from the office of Postmaster at Molesworth.

On motion of Mr. Trow, seconded by Mr. Robertson (Shelburne),

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a detailed Statement of all sums of money refunded by the Department of Inland Revenue, and to whom paid, during the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873; also, copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with the same.

Mr. Fiset moved, seconded by Mr. Bourassa, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the orders given to Captain Pierre Lavoie, during the whole time he had charge of the Steamer "Rimouski;" by whom such orders were given, and those which were disobeyed by him, and which caused his dismissal, as stated to the House by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, P. M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'clock P. M.

*Half-past Seven o'Clock P. M.*

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Yarmouth Dyking Company, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged; and that the Fee paid on the Bill be refunded.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Life Assurance Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ouimet reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Confederation Life Association, and after

some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Guthrie* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Acts respecting the "Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada," and to change the name thereof to the "Sovereign Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Canada," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Cameron (Huron)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the 'Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada,' and 'to change the name thereof to the 'Sovereign Fire Insurance Company of Canada.'"

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Consolidated Bank of Canada, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White (Cardwell)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Rykert* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill relating to the protest of Inland Bills of Exchange;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the Amendment which was, on Monday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons (37 *Victoria*, Chap. 9), be now read a second time; and which Amendment was, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end of the Question.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon ;

Mr. *Robertson* (*Shelburne*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Guthrie*, That the Debate be adjourned ;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning ;

Thursday, 3rd April, 1879.

And the Question being proposed, That the Debate be adjourned : The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And the Question being put on the Amendment ; the House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put ;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months,

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 3rd April, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of *Chatham*, Ontario.

By Mr. *Tasst*,—The Petition of *J. Johnson* and others, of *Ottawa*, Policy Holders in the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Killam*,—The Petition of *A. Lawson*, Publisher of the *Yarmouth Herald*, *Yarmouth*, *Nova Scotia*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Colin McArthur* and others, wholesale and retail dealers in paper ; praying that the whole duty to be levied on paper-hangings may not exceed twenty or twenty-two and one-half per cent.

Of *Francis E. Grafton* and others, Booksellers and Stationers, of *Montreal* ; praying that an *ad valorem* duty of seven and one-half per cent., and not a duty of six cents per pound, may be imposed on all books and periodicals, and that five per cent. be imposed on bibles, testaments, prayer books and hymn books.

Of Messrs. *Graves and Company*, Publishers of the *Summerside Journal*, *Summerside*, *P.E.I.* ; and of *M. A. Clark*, Publisher of the *Paisley Advocate*, *Paisley*, Ontario ; severally praying for a reduction of the proposed duty upon British and foreign type and printing material.

Of *B. L. Doyle*, Mayor of *Goderich* ; praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission for the Dominion.

Of the Reverend *Louis Desjardins*, Curé of *Bic* ; of the Reverend *P. Beaumont*, Curé, and others, of *Cap Santé* ; of *Laurent Chabot* and others, of *St. Basile*, County of *Portneuf* ; and of the Reverend *P. J. Saucier*, Curé, and *Moise Lebreux*, of *Grande Rivière*, *Gaspé* ; severally praying that the Petition of the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company*, for an Act empowering them to change their name, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation, may not be granted.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Louis de Gonzague*; praying that the Bill to amend the *Côteau* and Province Line Railway and Bridge Act, and the Act amending the same, empowering them to construct a bridge over the *River St. Lawrence*, may become law.

Of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Law.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid upon the Table,—Memorandum from the Hon. *Hector L. Langevin*, Minister of Public Works, dated *Ottawa*, 4th February, 1870, submitting that the Dams, Slides, Booms, etc., which had been constructed on a proposed line of Navigation following the *River Trent*, *Rice Lake*, *Otonabee River*, *Clear Lake*, *Buckhorn Lake*, *Chemong Lake*, *Pigeon Lake*, *Sturgeon Lake* and *Scugog River*, had become the property of the Dominion of Canada by the "British North America Act, 1867," and by the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 12, "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," the same were placed under the control and management of the Minister of Public Work. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 35a.)

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 10th March, 1879, for a copy of the Order or Orders in Council by which certain lots of land on the *Red River*, in *Manitoba*, were reserved for settlement, as it appears by a notice published by the Surveyor-General, and dated 14th November, 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 44b.)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for a Statement shewing the number of leases granted by the Government to cut timber on the Public Land of the Dominion within the settlement belt on the *Red River*, *Manitoba*; the names of the lessees, the dates of said leases and period for which they are granted; the particular lots on which said wood lots are situated, and the area covered by each lease; also, for a copy of the instructions given to the Dominion Land Agent at *Winnipeg* in reference to the leasing of said wooded lands, and of the form of said lease; and also, a copy of all or any correspondence relating to the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 44c.)

Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, amended, viz.:—

Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating The *London* and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)."

Bill to incorporate the British American Mutual Life Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Brooks*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Seventh Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday, the 18th March last, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

*Friday, 4th April, 1879.*

And the Question being again proposed;  
And a further Debate arising thereupon;

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On motion of Mr. Ouimet, seconded by Mr. Vallée,  
*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

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Friday, 4th April, 1879.

**PRAYERS.**

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Shaw,—The Petition of the Mayor, Reeve and Deputy Reeve of the Town of Walkerton.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Charles James, Mayor of Napanee; praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission for the Dominion.

Of the Council of Members of the Canadian Institute, Toronto; praying that no additional duty may be imposed upon scientific and literary works imported from Europe; also, that no additional charge be imposed on their transmission by post.

Of George A Knodell, Book and Job Printer, of St. John, New Brunswick; praying for a reduction of the proposed duty upon British and foreign type and printing material.

Mr. Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United States and Canada, in relation to Canadian vessels, bound for Lake Michigan, reporting at Port Huron instead of at Sheboygan, as is the practice at present under the existing regulations of the United States customs. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 89.)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday, 18th March last, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six of the Clock P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.

*Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.*

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating The London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Bergin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The British American Mutual Life Assurance Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to incorporate the North-American Mutual Life Insurance Company."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act relating to Banks and Banking, and the Acts amending the same," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to explain and amend the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands in *Manitoba*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Tilley*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act relating to Banks and Banking, and the Acts amending the same," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to explain and amend the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands in *Manitoba*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday the 18th March last, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

*Saturday, 5th April, 1879.*

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *White (Cardwell)*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. *Tilley*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,  
*Ordered*, That the said adjourned Debate be the First Order of the Day on Monday next, after Routine Business.

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 7th April, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Keeler*,—The Petition of *Louis A. Purdy*, Merchant, and others, of the Village of *Brighton*, County of *Northumberland*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Perrault*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Joseph Sirois*, Curé, of *Baie St. Paul*, County of *Charlevoix*.

By Mr. *Fortin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Audet*, Curé, of *Pabos*, District of *Gaspé*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Corporation of the Town of *Chatham*, *Ontario*; and of the Mayor, Reeve and Deputy Reeve, of the Town of *Walkerton*; severally praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission for the Dominion.

Of *J. Johnson* and others, of *Ottawa*, Policy-Holders in the *Canada Life Assurance Company*; praying that the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada Life Assurance Company*, may become law.

Of *A. Lawson*, Publisher of the *Yarmouth Herald*, *Yarmouth*, *Nova Scotia*; praying for a reduction of the proposed duty upon British and foreign type and printing material.

On motion of Mr. *Keeler*, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee appointed to take in consideration the Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 28th February last, relating to the transfer by the Dominion to the *Ontario* Government of the River *Trent* and *Newcastle* District Navigation Works, and the papers brought down therewith, be authorized to employ a shorthand writer to take the evidence of witnesses before the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McCuig* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 21, to establish a Court of Maritime Jurisdiction in the Province of *Ontario*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. *Masson*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for a Return shewing the names, rank and regiment of all officers of the Active Militia who offered their services during the time it was thought likely war would take place between *Great Britain* and *Russia*; also, the names of those who volunteered, not of the Regular Militia. (*Sessional Papers No. 90.*)

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That in obedience to the Order of the House, of the 24th March last, the Clerk had laid on the Table,—a Statement shewing the ages, names, present salaries and length of service of each Officer and permanent Clerk in his Department; also, the ages, names and salaries or daily pay, with date of employment and date when pay commenced, of the Sessional or Extra Clerks at present employed, or who may have been employed during the present Session, in the service of the House; also, a Statement by the Sergeant-at-Arms shewing the ages, names, salary or daily pay and length of service of Messengers and Pages in his Department, now employed, or who may have been employed during the present Session, as followeth :

PERMANENT STAFF OF THE CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

Ages.	Names.		Present Salaries.	Length of Service.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
69	Alfred Patrick.....	The Clerk of the House.....	3,400 00	52 years...	
57	Henry Hartney .....	Accountant and Deputy of the Clerk of the House.....	2,800 00	41 do	
41	John G. Bourinot.....	First Clerk Assistant.....	2,000 00	6 do	And four years in Senate.
57	J. P. Leprohon.....	Second Clerk Assistant.....	1,800 00	35 do	
	do	Speaker's Secretary .....	300 00		
55	D. W. Macdonell.....	The Sergeant-at-Arms....	2,000 00	25 years...	
36	Henry R. Smith.....	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms. ....	1,200 00	20 do	
79	Gustavus W. Wicksteed .....	Law Clerk .....	3,400 00	50 do	
43	Wm. Wilson.....	Principal English Translator and Assistant Law Clerk.....	2,000 00	21 do	
46	T. G. Coursolles .....	Principal French Translator and Assistant Law Clerk .....	2,000 00	22 do	
33	J. R. E. Chapleau.....	Translator of Votes and Journals.....	1,800 00	2 months.	And ten years in Militia Dept.
62	Herman Poetter.....	Principal Clerk of Votes.....	1,700 00	29 years...	
47	Wm. B. Ross .....	do English Journals.....	1,800 00	30 do	
48	Pierre Rivet .....	do French Journals.....	1,500 00	30 do	
29	E. Tassé.....	do Committees .....	1,200 00	3 months.	
48	F. B. Hayes.....	Assistant English Translator.....	1,600 00	21 years...	
52	J. F. Gingras.....	do French do .....	1,700 00	29 do	
38	J. A. Génau.....	do do do .....	1,400 00	14 do	
36	R. J. Wicksteed .....	do English do .....	1,200 00	7 do	
31	A. Fréchette.....	do French do .....	1,200 00	5 do	
29	A. Gélinas.....	do do do .....	1,200 00	2 months.	
31	L. Laframboise.....	do do do .....	1,000 00	2 years...	
30	E. Quéry .....	do do do .....	800 00	6 do	
47	F. MacGillivray.....	Clerk of Routine and Records .....	1,400 00	25 do	
59	Henry B. Stuart.....	Principal Engrossing Clerk.....	1,200 00	36 do	
56	James S. Sloane .....	Clerk of Stationery.....	1,200 00	19 do	
48	I. B. Taylor.....	Indexing Clerk.....	1,000 00	2 months.	
38	R. McG. Moffat .....	Clerk of Railway and Banking Committees .....	1,200 00	8 years...	
37	Charles Panet.....	Clerk to Standing Orders and Miscellaneous Private Bills Committees .....	1,200 00	20 do	
28	E. P. Hartney .....	Clerk of Public Accounts Committee and Assistant Clerk of Railway and Banking Committees.....	1,200 00	7 do	
22	Walter Todd .....	Assistant Clerk of Standing Orders Committee.....	800 00	4 do	
63	François X. Blanchet.....	Assistant Clerk of Committees.....	1,200 00	30 do	
38	Wm. C. Bowles .....	Assistant Clerk of Votes, and Private Secretary to the Clerk of the House.....	1,450 00	24 years...	
48	A. G. D. Taylor.....	Assistant Clerk of English Journals, and Clerk of Petitions.....	1,300 00	30 do	
43	Henry Lindsay.....	Clerk of Sessional Papers .....	1,100 00	23 do	
37	J. H. T. Blais.....	Assistant Clerk of French Journals.....	1,000 00	25 do	

PERMANENT STAFF OF THE CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.—*Concluded.*

Ages.	Names.		Present Salaries.	Length of Service.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
31	Robert Brewer.....	Book-keeper .....	1,200 00	6 do ...	And two years in Customs Dept.
41	Henry Low .....	Assistant Clerk of Committees... ..	800 00	4 do ...	
27	P. Poirier.....	Postmaster.....	1,200 00	7 do ...	
28	T. Falardeau .....	Assistant Postmaster. ....	800 00	17 do ...	
66	E. Pelletier .....	do .....	900 00	36 do ...	

## PERMANENT SESSIONAL CLERKS.

Ages.	Names.	Salaries.
37	R. A. Kent.....	\$400 per Session.
47	P. A. Stewart.....	400 do
64	F. Talbot .....	400 do
64	F. Bédard .....	400 do
38	James Dalton .....	400 do

## EXTRA CLERKS.

No.	Ages.	Names.	Daily pay.	Date of Employment.	Date when pay commenced.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.			
1	34	E. Perrin.....	5 00	February 13...	February 13...	French Translators.
2	37	A. Audet.....	5 00	do 13...	do 13...	
3	40	F. A. M. Foucher.....	5 00	do 13...	do 13...	
4	23	P. P. Charette .....	5 00	do 13...	do 13...	
5	23	F. X. Demers.....	5 00	do 13...	do 13...	
6	33	G. Desilets.....	5 00	do 13...	do 13...	
7	28	J. P. Tardivel .....	5 00	do 13...	do 13...	
8	36	S. J. Boivin.....	5 00	do 17...	do 13...	
9	28	J. C. Berthelot.....	4 00	February 13...	February 13...	French Writing CPks.
10	66	S. J. Chalifour.....	4 00	do 18...	do 18...	
11	27	N. Laurin.....	4 00	do 20...	do 20...	
12	23	A. O. Mousseau.....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
13	24	G. Talbot.....	4 00	do 24...	do 24...	
14	27	J. B. Taché.....	4 00	do 18...	do 18...	
15	29	C. Turcotte.....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
16	24	C. A. Cornellier.....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
17	21	A. St.-Cyr.....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.
18	26	J. E. Chagnon .....	4 00	February 14...	February 14...	
19	38	P. M. Keogh.....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
20	25	A. Lafontaine.....	4 00	do 15...	do 13...	
21	45	P. E. Leclerc .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
22	28	B. S. Léger .....	4 00	do 15...	do 15...	
23	22	B. Morine.....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
24	41	Jno. O'Farrell .....	4 00	do 19...	do 19...	
25	22	D. Béchard.....	4 00	do 22...	do 22...	

EXTRA CLERKS.—*Concluded.*

No.	Ages.	Names.	Daily Pay \$ cts.	Date of Employment.	Date when pay commenced.	Remarks.
26	34	W. F. Costigan .....	4 00	February 13...	February 13...	Post Office.
27	29	J. Stansfeld .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
28	25	Frank Macdonell .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
29	34	J. A. Polkinghorne. ....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
30	33	W. W. Stumbles .....	4 00	February 13...	February 13...	Committee Clerk.
31	32	J. C. Tisdale .....	4 00	do 17...	do 17...	do
32	21	A. Sloane .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	Stationery Office.
33	21	W. D. Ross .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	Law Clerk's Office.
34	28	B. F. Campbell .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	Clerk Assist'nts' Office.
35	33	A. C. MacDonnell .....	4 00	February 13...	February 13...	Engl. Writing Clerks
36	23	W. F. Gouin .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
37	26	G. A. Bogue .....	4 00	do 22...	do 22...	
38	22	J. P. Mitchell .....	4 00	do 21...	do 21...	
39	63	W. L. Gane .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
40	63	J. Meagher .....	4 00	do 25...	do 25...	
41	38	Dr. Griffith .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
42	26	M. T. Haldane .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
43	33	Jno. Hart .....	4 00	do 19...	do 19...	
44	38	J. H. McLeod .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
45	32	D. A. McMillan .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
46	22	C. Magrath .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
47	29	A. G. Morrison .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
48	42	J. Outram .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
49	41	D. A. Roblin .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
50	32	John Redmond .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
51	43	John Short .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
52	30	A. F. Simpson .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
53	30	A. Anderson .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
54	36	Dr. E. S. Wiggins .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
55	40	Charles W. Allen .....	4 00	do 22...	do 13...	Discharged, March 20
56	28	C. A. Burrows .....	4 00	do 22...	do 13...	
57	43	Arthur Dale .....	4 00	do 20...	do 20...	
58	46	J. J. Woodward .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
1	.....	W. F. Allan .....	4 00	February 19...	February 19..	
2	.....	H. S. Crawford .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
3	58	J. G. Davis .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
4	46	Alexander Duff .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
5	27	W. R. Goulden .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
6	45	W. H. Hiam .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
7	21	G. J. Hurdman .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
8	53	Hugh Ross .....	4 00	do 21...	do 21...	
9	42	R. M. Shaw .....	4 00	do 20...	do 20...	
10	.....	A. A. F. Wood .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
11	51	T. Marshall .....	4 00	do 20...	do 13...	
12	33	E. Taschereau .....	4 00	do 25...	do 13...	
18	25	R. Blackburn .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
14	29	E. S. Sears .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
15	28	J. W. Maguire .....	4 00	do 13...	do 13...	
16	26	A. Dugré .....	4 00	do 27...	do 13...	
17	28	John Edmonds .....	4 00	March 6...	March 6...	

ALFRED PATRICK,  
Clerk of the House.

CLERK'S OFFICE,  
HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
4th April, 1879.

## PERMANENT MESSENGERS, 1879.

No.	Names.	Age.	Entered Service.	Salary.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
1	L. Dubé .....	36	1874	1,200 00	Chief Messenger and Housekeeper.
2	Joseph Lemonde .....	51	1844	800 00	Speaker's Messenger.
3	Ed. Storr .....	60	1852	700 00	Reading Room.
4	Joseph Brown .....	68	1854	700 00	Bank Messenger.
5	Olivier Roberge .....	45	1854	650 00	Messenger.
6	Ed. Steacy .....	67	1858	650 00	do
7	M. Lafamme .....	58	1855	650 00	do
8	N. Turgeon .....	35	1859	700 00	House Messenger & Chief of Pages.
9	E. Asselin .....	25	1868	600 00	Messenger.
10	Et. Durocher .....	67	1863	500 00	do
11	Vaugh. Brice .....	38	1864	600 00	Speaker's Messenger.
12	A. Lizotte .....	52	1876	400 00	Messenger.
13	J. Towers .....	19	1878	300 00	Clerk's Messenger.

## SESSIONAL MESSENGERS, 1879.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Entered Service.	Sessional Allowance.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
1	R. Harris .....	57	1876	300 00	Doorkeeper of the House.
2	Joseph Turgeon .....	42	1855	200 00	
3	P. Labelle .....	43	1857	200 00	
4	O. Braseault .....	49	1859	200 00	
5	J. O. Boudreault .....	56	1861	200 00	
6	J. O. Jones .....	30	1862	200 00	
7	A. Lortie .....	43	1862	200 00	
8	L. Lafranchise .....	55	1863	200 00	
9	A. Simard .....	50	1864	200 00	
10	Wm. O'Keefe .....	55	1866	200 00	
11	N. Jallet .....	34	1866	200 00	
12	J. Hurley .....	32	1867	200 00	
13	B. Champagne .....	37	1867	200 00	
14	A. Corridon .....	35	1872	200 00	
15	R. B. Bell .....	42	1873	200 00	
16	R. Masson .....	39	1875	\$2 per diem.	Messengers.
17	P. Manihan .....	48	1875	do	
18	G. Turner .....	23	1876	do	
19	J. Ryan .....	36	1876	do	
20	S. Skinner .....	34	1878	do	
21	T. Christie .....	25	1878	do	
22	A. P. Wereley .....	49	1878	do	
23	P. O'Connor .....	28	1878	do	
24	J. B. Paquette .....	30	1878	do	
25	S. Racine .....	30	Feb. 13, 1879	do	
26	F. Robson .....	27	do	do	
27	H. Coffin .....	18	do	do	
28	A. Copping .....	40	do	do	
29	E. Gratton .....	55	do	do	
30	P. J. O'Keefe .....	30	do	do	
31	J. W. Holder .....	40	do	do	
32	N. C. Bushell .....	22	do	do	

SESSIONAL MESSENGERS, 1879.—*Concluded.*

Number.	Names.	Ages.	Entered Service.	Sessional Allowance.	Remarks.
33	J. Marceau.....	24	Feb. 13, 1879.....	\$2 per diem.	
34	A. McCormack.....	58	do .....	do	
35	M. Dolan.....	50	do .....	do	
36	J. H. Roy.....	22	do .....	do	
37	R. Craig.....	49	do .....	do	
38	J. Ackers.....	32	do .....	do	
39	J. Melton.....	28	do .....	do	
40	F. U. Lemieux.....	26	do .....	do	
41	A. W. Cameron.....	25	do .....	do	
42	A. Rhéaume.....	55	Feb. 17, 1879.....	do	
43	M. Genest.....	42	do .....	do	
44	G. Miller.....	19	Feb. 19, 1879.....	do	
45	C. Guirard.....	40	do 22, 1879.....	do	
46	Jos. Patry.....	33	do .....	do	
47	Jos. Lecompte.....	28	Feb. 27, 1879.....	do	
.....	Camille Olivier.....	38	Feb. 13, 1879.....	do	Discharged, 20th March, 1879.
.....	Benj. Biggs.....	28	do .....	do	
.....	T. McFarlane.....	45	do .....	do	
.....	D. Guibault.....	45	do .....	do	

## PAGES, SESSION OF 1879.

Number.	Names.	Ages.	Entered Service.	Allowance per Diem.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
1	A. Boudresult.....	18	1873	1 50	
2	J. Donovan.....	15	1876	1 50	
3	S. O'Brien.....	15	1876	1 50	
4	A. Provost.....	15	1877	1 50	
5	G. Blatch.....	12	1879	1 50	
6	R. Lewis.....	13	1879	1 50	
7	D. McMillan.....	13	1879	1 50	
8	A. Gallup.....	13	1879	1 50	
9	P. Ahern.....	12	1879	1 50	
10	J. Gravelle.....	15	1879	1 50	
11	T. Leduc.....	12	1879	1 50	
12	R. Durocher.....	11	1879	1 50	
13	A. Chabot.....	15	1879	1 50	
14	L. Fontaine.....	11	1879	1 50	
15	J. Hegan.....	11	1879	1 50	
16	H. L. Corbett.....	13	1879	1 50	
17	H. Lyons.....	12	1879	1 50	
18	O. Dorion.....	13	1879	1 50	
19	J. Ross.....	13	1879	1 50	
.....	W. Lamb.....	21	1872	1 50	Members' wash-room.
.....	J. Tough.....	24	1872	1 50	do
.....	C. Hogue.....	20	1872	1 50	Pasting room.
.....	N. Audette.....	23	1879	1 50	Bath room.

Mr. *Tupper*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same, amended, viz. :—

Bill to authorize the Government of the Province of *Quebec* to construct a bridge over the *Ottawa* River for the use of the *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Ottawa* and *Occidental* Railway, and for other purposes.

Bill to amend an Act, intituled : “An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway,” passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Tuesday, the 18th March last, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning ;

*Tuesday, 8th April, 1879.*

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time ;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Holton*, That all the words after “That,” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words “while this House is prepared to make ample provision for the requirements of the public service, and the maintenance of the public credit, it regards the scheme now under consideration as calculated to distribute unequally, and therefore unjustly, the burdens of taxation ; to divert capital from its natural and most profitable employment ; to benefit special classes at the expense of the whole community ; tends towards rendering futile the costly and persistent efforts of the country to secure a share of the immense and growing carrying trade of this continent ; and to create an antagonism between the commercial policy of the *Empire* and that of *Canada* that might lead to consequences deeply to be deplored,” inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as, followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill, intituled : “An Act respecting the International Bridge Company.”

Bill, intituled : “An Act to amend the Act forty-one *Victoria*, Chapter twenty-nine, intituled : ‘An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal* and “*Champlain* Junction Railway Company.’”

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 8th April, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Desaulniers*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Hyacinthe Trahan*, of *St. Sévère*, County of *St. Maurice*.

By Mr. *Daly*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Anderson, Billing* and Company, and others, Bankers, Merchants, and others, of *Halifax, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Caron*,—The Petition of the Literary and Historical Society of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of Mrs. *D. Carcand* and others, of *New Carlisle*.

By Mr. *Vallée*,—The Petition of *R. Larue*, M.D., and others, of *St. Augustin*, County of *Portneuf*; and the Petition of the Reverend *P. Dionne*, Curé of *St. Alban*.

By Mr. *McCarthy*,—The Petition of *W. A. Hogg*, Publisher of the *Enterprise, Collingwood*; the Petition of *D. Robson*, Publisher of the *Bulletin, Collingwood*; and the Petition of *D. L. Sanson*, Mayor, and *M. Miller*, Reeve, of the Town of *Orillia*.

Mr. *Cameron (Victoria)*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House, the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the Geographical Society of *Quebec*, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Your Committee beg leave to recommend that the fees (less the charges of printing, &c.) paid on the above mentioned Bill, be refunded, as it is not liable to the fee and charges levied on Private Bills under Rule 58.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron (Victoria)*, seconded by Mr. *Boulton*,

Ordered, That the fees paid on the Bill to incorporate the Geographical Society of *Quebec* be refunded, less the charges of printing; in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Ryan (Montreal)*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now adjourn; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Ordered, That Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend "The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting "The *Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Mr. Tupper, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th February, 1879, for copies of: (1) The instructions given to the Engineer and Superintendent of works done on *River du Loup* Pier, in the County of *Temiscouata*, in 1878; (2) A Statement of the number of men employed on the said works in the months of August and September last, respectively; (3) The quantity of timber purchased at Quebec, and from whom, and the price; the quantity purchased at *River du Loup*, and the price; (4) The manner in which the old timber was disposed of, as well as the new timber which was not used. (*Sessional Papers, No. 91.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th February, 1879, for copy of any Order in Council, passed in June, 1876, locating the line of the *Canada Pacific Railway* between *Thunder Bay* and a point at or near *Fort George*, in *British Columbia*, with all correspondence between the Dominion and *Columbia* Government, respecting the same; also, copy of an Order in Council of August or September, 1878, respecting the location of the line of the *C. P. Railway* between *Yellow Head Pass* and *Burrard Inlet*, with all correspondence between the Dominion and Provincial Governments respecting the same; and also, a copy of any special report, if any, of any Engineer recommending the location of the respective lines, and on what the Orders in Council were directly based. (*Sessional Papers, No. 43k.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th February, 1879, for copies of all papers and vouchers, in connection with the purchase of deal ends and other refuse lumber in the County of *Northumberland, N.B.*, from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1879, for the use of the *Intercolonial Railway*; showing from whom purchased, price paid, to whom paid, for what purpose used, where delivered and used, and when used. (*Sessional Papers No. 42b.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for all tenders containing schedules of quantities and prices at the letting of contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 25, *Canadian Pacific Railway*; contracts made on same; schedule of quantities actually paid for, and estimate of quantities and cost of work to be done on each of these contracts; also, all correspondence or instructions relative to any changes in the character or construction of the said works. (*Sessional Papers, No. 43l.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 6th March, 1879, for a Return of the names of all persons tendering, with the amount of their tenders, for the construction of the works in the Tidal Harbor at *Quebec*, and the Graving Dock at *Lévis*, respectively, with all correspondence relating to the same between the Harbor Commissioners of *Quebec*, or any of them, and the Government, and between any person who tendered for either of the said works and the Harbor Commissioners or the Government; together with statement of any changes made in the plans and specifications for the said works, respectively, either between the first advertisement for tenders and the final letting of contracts, respectively, or after the said contracts were let. (*Sessional Papers, No. 101.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1879, for copies of instructions furnished Land Valuers before entering on their duties in valuing land damages in the Counties of *Haldimand* and *Monck* on the upper level of the *Welland Canal*; also, copies of all Reports made by said Valuers to the Government, and copies of all claims made on the Government and unsettled up to this date, whether for flooded lands or the washing of the banks, caused by the rising of the water for canal purposes. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32e.*)

Mr. Pope (*Queen's P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of all documents relating to the question of the examination before the Boards of Examiners of the *Mercantile Marine of Canada* of Masters desirous of obtaining certificates as extra Masters, and the manner of obtaining such certificates; and also, of all correspondence which may have passed on the subject between the Department of *Marine of Canada* and the Board of Trade in *England*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 100.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd April, 1879, for copies of the complaint made last Autumn by Mr. *Clement Rouleau*, of *Ste. Anne de la Pocatière*, in the County of *Kamouraska*, against Mr. *Clovis Caron*, Fishery Overseer, asking for an enquiry into the conduct of the said *Clovis Caron*; also, of the Minutes of a certain enquiry said to have been commenced or held by Mr. *Gauveau*, Fishery Overseer for *Temiscouata*, into the matter of a dispute in which *Clovis Caron*, *Clement Rouleau* and *Prudent Martin* were concerned. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 102.)

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, papers and Orders in Council respecting the superannuation of *C. St. George Yarwood*, Landing Waiter at *Chippewa*, County of *Welland*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 104.)

On motion of Mr. *Haggart*, seconded by Mr. *McCarthy*,

Ordered, That the Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, which was presented this day, for all Tenders containing schedules of quantities and prices at the letting of Contracts Number 13, 14, 15 and 25, *Canadian Pacific Railway*, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—a Report of *Sandford Fleming*, Esq., Engineer in Chief of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, dated *Ottawa*, 1st February, 1879, accompanied by Tenders for the construction of works from *English River* to *Eagle River*, 118 miles,—from *Eagle River* to *Keewatin*, 67 miles,—from *English River* to *Keewatin*, 185 miles,—and letter from *Marcus Smith*, to *Sandford Fleming*, Esq., in relation thereto, dated the 31st January, 1879. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43m)

And also, a further Report of *Sandford Fleming*, Esq., to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, dated *Ottawa*, the 12th February, 1879, in reference to his Report, dated *Ottawa*, 1st February, 1879, on the Tenders received for constructing the sections of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, between *English River* and *Keewatin*: (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43m.)

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Caron*,

Ordered, That the Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th February, 1879, which was presented this day, for copies of all papers and vouchers in connection with the purchase of Deal ends and other refuse lumber in the County of *Northumberland*, *N. B.*, from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1879, for the use of the *Intercolonial Railway*, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Amendment which was, yesterday, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time; and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "while this House is prepared to make ample provision for the requirements of the public service, and the maintenance of the public credit, it regards the scheme now under consideration as calculated to distribute unequally, and therefore unjustly, the burdens of taxation; to divert capital from its natural and most profitable employment; to benefit special classes at the expense of the whole community; tends towards rendering futile the costly and persistent efforts of the country to secure a share of the immense and growing carrying trade of this continent; and to create an antagonism between the commercial policy of the Empire and that of Canada that might lead to consequences deeply to be deplored," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

---

Wednesday, 9th April, 1879.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Drew*, seconded by Mr. *Richey*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. *Tilley*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

*Ordered*, That the said Debate be the First Order of the Day, immediately after Routine Business, at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to make the first day of 'July a Public Holiday by the name of Dominion Day,' to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act 'to amend the Act incorporating 'The Ottawa Loan and Investment Company' and 'to change the name to 'The *Manitoba* and *North-West* Loan Company,' to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Gazette* Printing Company."

Bill intituled: An Act to authorize the *Welland* Railway Company to convert "their six per cent. Mortgage Bonds into five per cent. Debuture Stock, and for "other purposes."

Also, another Message, That the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating "'The *London* and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited).'"

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An 'Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Kingston* and *Pembroke* Railway Company,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Cockburn* (*Northumberland*), seconded by Mr. *Robinson*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to make the first "day of July a Public Holiday by the name of Dominion Day," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House this day.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act "incorporating 'The *Ottawa* Loan and Investment Company, and to change the name "to the 'The *Manitoba* and *North-West* Loan Company (Limited),' be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House this day.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Kingston* "and *Pembroke* Railway Company," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 9th April, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Rinfret*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. Bernier*, Curé, and *Cyrille Paquin*, of *St. Louis de Lotbinière*.

By Mr. *Rykert*,—The Petition of *Thomas Beattie* and others, of *St. Catharines, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Ives*,—The Petition of Lord *Aylmer* and others, of the Counties of *Drummond* and *Richmond, Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Louis A. Purdy*, Merchant, and others, of the Village of *Brighton*, County of *Northumberland, Ontario*; praying that the House will take into consideration the advisability of providing such measures as will cause the immediate construction of a Canal to connect the waters of the Bay of *Quinté* with the waters of *Lake Ontario*, through the Township of *Murray*, into *Presqu'Isle Bay*.

Of the Reverend *Joseph Sirois*, Curé of *Baie St. Paul*, County of *Charlevoix*; and of the Reverend *A. Audet*, Curé of *Pabos*, District of *Gaspé*; severally praying that the Petition of the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company*, for an Act empowering them to change their name, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation, may not be granted.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend *P. Bernier*, Curé, and *Cyrille Paquin*, of *St. Louis de Lotbinière*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying that the Petition of the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company*, for an Act empowering them to change their name, and for further amendments to their Act of incorporation, may not be granted.

Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 17th March, 1879, for a Statement shewing the names of the several permanent and temporary officers and employés of the Penitentiary of *St. Vincent de Paul*; the amount of their respective salaries; the date of their appointment or of their entering upon the discharge of their duties in the Penitentiary; by whom they were appointed, and to whom they are responsible. (*Sessional Papers, No. 103.*)

Mr. *Domville*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill respecting "*La Banque Jacques Cartier*," and have agreed to report the same, amended.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Amendment which was, on Monday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time; and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "while this House is prepared to make ample provision for the requirements of the public service, and the maintenance of the public credit, it regards the scheme now under consideration as calculated to distribute

unequally, and therefore unjustly, the burdens of taxation; to divert capital from its natural and most profitable employment; to benefit special classes at the expense of the whole community; tends towards rendering futile the costly and persistent efforts of the country to secure a share of the immense and growing carrying trade of this continent; and to create an antagonism between the commercial policy of the *Empire* and that of *Canada* that might lead to consequences deeply to be deplored," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.;

*Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.*

#### Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Government of the Province of *Quebec* to construct a Bridge over the *Ottawa* River for the use of the *Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa* and Occidental Railway, and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Casgrain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to authorize the construction of a Bridge over the *Ottawa* River for the use of the *Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa* and Occidental Railway, and for other purposes."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Geographical Society of *Quebec*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Landry* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The *Calais* and *St. Stephen* Railway Bridge Company;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating 'The *Ottawa* Loan and Investment Company,' and to change the name to 'The *Manitoba* and *North-West* Loan Company (Limited);'"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Amendment which was, on Monday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time; and which Amendment

was, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "while this House is prepared to make ample provision for the requirements of the public service, and the maintenance of the public credit, it regards the scheme now under consideration as calculated to distribute unequally, and therefore unjustly, the burdens of taxation; to divert capital from its natural and most profitable employment; to benefit special classes at the expense of the whole community; tends towards rendering futile the costly and persistent efforts of the country to secure a share of the immense and growing carrying trade of this Continent; and to create an antagonism between the commercial policy of the *Empire* and that of *Canada* that might lead to consequences deeply to be deplored," inserted instead thereof;

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 10th April, 1879.

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

#### YEAS :

##### Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Cockburn, (Muskoka), King,</i>	<i>Robertson (Shelburne),</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>Smith (Sir A. J.),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Snowball,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Huddow,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Weldon,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Yeo.—53.</i>
<i>Christie,</i>		

#### NAYS :

##### Messieurs

<i>Allison,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.),</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Sir J. A.),</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Bergin,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (Vic. N.S.)</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bovell,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>McCuaig,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Bunting,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Ryan, (Montreal),</i>
<i>Burnham,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>

Cimon,	Hay,	McRory,	Strange,
Cockburn, (North'bf'd),	Hesson,	Massue,	Tassé,
Colby,	Hilliard,	Merner,	Tellier,
Connell,	Hooper,	Méthot,	Thompson (Cariboo),
Costigan,	Houde,	Mongenais,	Tilley,
Coughlin,	Hurteau,	Montplaisir,	Tupper,
Coupal,	Ives,	Mousseau,	Valin,
Coursol,	Jackson,	Muttart,	Vallée,
Currier,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Wade,
Cuthbert,	Keeler,	Ogden,	Wallace (Norfolk),
Daly,	Kilvert,	Orton,	Wallace (York),
Dawson,	Kirkpatrick,	Ouimet,	White (Cardwell),
DeCosmos,	Kranz,	Patterson, (Essex),	White (Hastings),
Desaulniers,	Landry,	Perrault,	White (Renfrew),
Desjardins,	Lane,	Pinsonneault,	Williams,
Dewdney,	Lantier,	Platt,	Wright.—136.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put ; the House divided as in the last preceding division, reversed : Yeas 136 ; Nays 53.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Resolutions were accordingly read a second time.

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolutions ;

On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Tilley,

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now re-committed to the Committee of Ways and Means, for a further consideration.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the value of all bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages—manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass or any other material, and capable of holding liquids—crates, barrels and other packages containing glass, china, crockery or earthenware, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquor are contained, and every package, being the first receptacle or covering enclosing goods for purpose of sale, shall in all cases not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty be taken and held to be a part of the fair market value of such goods for duty, and when they contain goods subject to specific duty only, such packages shall be charged with a duty of customs of twenty per cent *ad valorem*, to be computed upon their original cost or value ; and all or any of the above packages described as capable of holding liquids, when containing goods exempt from duty under this Act, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* ; but all packages not hereinbefore specified, and not specially charged with duty by any unrepealed enactment, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation only, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that on all goods imported into Canada, subject under this Act or any other Act to *ad valorem* duty, upon which a drawback of duties has been allowed by the Government of the country where the same were manufactured, the amount of such drawback shall in all cases be taken and considered to be a part of the fair market value of such goods, and duty shall be collected thereon ; and in cases where the amount of such drawback shall have been

deducted from the value of such goods upon the face of the invoice under which entry is to be made, the Collector of Customs or proper officer shall add the amount of such deduction, and collect and cause to be paid the lawful duty thereupon, and the fair market value of all goods, wares and merchandise imported into *Canada* shall be understood to be the ordinary wholesale price at which the same are sold for home consumption in the country where they are purchased, or manufactured without deduction of any kind because of any drawback paid or to be paid thereon, or because of any special arrangement between the seller and purchaser, having reference to the exportation of such goods, or the exclusive right to territorial limits for the sale thereof, or because of any royalty payable upon patent rights, but not payable when goods are purchased for exportation, or on account of any other consideration by which a special reduction in price might or could be obtained: Provided that nothing herein shall be understood to apply to general fluctuations of market values.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that any or all of the following articles, that is to say:—Animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds vegetables (including potatoes and other roots) plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked) and lumber may be imported into *Canada* free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from *Canada* may be imported into the *United States* free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into *Canada*.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that if at any time any greater duty of Customs should be payable in the *United States of America* on tea or coffee imported from *Canada* than on tea or coffee imported from any other country, then the Governor in Council may impose on tea or coffee imported into *Canada* from the said *United States*, an additional duty of Customs equal to the duty payable in the *United States* on tea or coffee imported from *Canada*: Provided that tea or coffee imported into *Canada* from any country other than the said *United States*, but passing in bond through the *United States*, shall be taken and rated as a direct importation from the country wherein the tea or coffee was purchased.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that an allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay or breakage upon all perishable and brittle goods imported into *Canada*, such as green fruits and vegetables, crockery, china, glass and glassware, provided such damage is found to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the value thereof, upon an examination to be made by an appraiser or proper officer of customs, at their first landing, or within three days of such landing; but such allowance shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of twenty-five per cent. of the whole quantity of such goods contained, or included in any one invoice; and provided the duty has been paid on the full value thereof, a refund of such duty may be allowed and paid in the proportion and on fulfilment of the conditions above specified, but not otherwise, on application to the Minister of Customs.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that in determining the dutiable value of merchandize, except when imported from Great Britain, there shall be added to the cost or the actual wholesale price or fair market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same has been imported into *Canada*, the cost of inland transportation, shipment and trans-shipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made, either in transitu or direct to *Canada*.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council shall from time to time establish such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be required to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and

merchandise imported into *Canada*, and just and proper entries of the actual or fair market value thereof, and of the weights, measures or other quantities thereof, as each case may require, and such regulations, whether general or special, so made by the Governor in Council, shall have the full force and authority of law, and it shall be the duty of the appraisers of *Canada* and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, or of the Collector of Customs, as the case may be, by all reasonable ways and means in his or their power to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and fair market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the merchandize at the time of exportation and in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported into *Canada*, and the proper weights, measures or other quantities, and the fair market value or wholesale price of every of them as the case may require.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that no refund of duty paid shall be allowed because of any alleged inferiority or deficiency in quantity of goods imported and entered, and which have passed into the custody of the importer under permit of the Collector of Customs, nor because of the omission in the invoice of any trade discount or other matter or thing, which might have the effect of reducing the value of such goods for duty, unless the same shall have been reported to the Collector of Customs within ten days of the date of entry, and the said goods shall have been examined by the said Collector, or by an appraiser or other proper officer of Customs, and the proper rate or amount of reduction certified by him after such examination, and if such Collector or proper officer reports that the goods in question cannot be identified as those named in the invoice and entry in question, then and in such case no refund of the duty or any part thereof shall in any case be allowed, and all applications for refund of duty in such cases shall be submitted with the evidence and all particulars for decision of the Minister of Customs, who may then order payment on finding the evidence to be sufficient and satisfactory.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the whole or part of the duty of thirty per centum *ad valorem* imposed by this Act upon wines imported into *Canada* may be remitted upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the Governments of *France* and *Spain*, or either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from *Canada* in reduction or repeal of the duties now in force in said countries.

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal all Acts and parts or Schedules of Acts, and all Orders in Council imposing any duties of Customs upon goods, wares and merchandize, or providing for the exemption of goods, wares and merchandize from Customs duty, when imported into *Canada*, and to make the following provisions in lieu thereof.

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the following articles shall be subject to the several rates of duties set opposite to each respectively:—

Acid, Sulphuric, half a cent per pound .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Acetic, twelve cents per Imperial gallon.....	12 c. p. I. g.
Muriatic and Nitric, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
But Carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.	
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise herein provided for, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (six-quart or twelve-pint bottles to be held to contain one Imperial gallon) eighteen cents per Imperial gallon.....	18 c. p. I. g.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per Imperial gallon.....	10 c. p. I. g.
Animals, living, of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Artificial Flowers, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.

Babbit metal, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, bound or in sheets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy-books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, six cents per pound.....	6 c. p. lb.
British copyright works, reprints of, six cents per pound, and in addition thereto twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	6 c. p. lb.
Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 12½ p. ct.
Books, periodicals and pamphlets imported through the Post-office, for every two ounces in weight or fraction thereof, one cent.....	5 p. ct.
Blank books, bound or in sheets, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. for 2 ex.
Printed, lithographed, or copper, or steel plate bill-heads, cheques, receipts, drafts, posters, cards, commercial blank forms, labels of every description, advertising pictures or pictorial show-cards or bills, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Advertising pamphlets, one dollar per hundred .....	30 p. ct.
Maps and charts, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1 p. 100.
Printed music, bound or in sheets, six cents per pound.....	20 p. ct.
Playing-cards, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	6 c. p. lb.
Book-binders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, and binders' cloth, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Billiard tables, without pockets, four feet six inches by nine feet, a specific duty of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents each.....	15 p. ct.
On those of five feet by ten feet, a specific duty of twenty-five dollars each.....	\$22 50
On billiard tables with pockets, five feet six inches by eleven feet, a specific duty of thirty-five dollars each.....	\$25 00
And on those of six feet by twelve, a specific duty of forty dollars each.....	\$35 00
And in addition thereto ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls, with markers, cloths, and cases but no pool balls.....	\$40 00
Blacking, shoe, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 10 p. ct.
Brass, old and scrap; in bars, bolts and sheets, in wire, round or flat; seamless drawn tubing and plain fancy tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Manufactures of brass, not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
	30 p. ct.

*Breadstuffs, viz :*

Barley, fifteen cents per bushel .....	15 c. p. bsh.
Buckwheat, ten cents per bushel.....	10 "
Indian corn, seven and a-half cents per bushel.....	7½ "
Oats, ten cents per bushel.....	10 "
Rice, one cent. per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Rye, ten cents per bushel .....	10 c. p. bsh.
Wheat, fifteen cents per bushel.....	15 "
Pease, ten cents per bushel.....	10 "
Beans, fifteen cents per bushel .....	15 "
Buckwheat meal or flour, one-fourth of one cent per pound.....	¼ c. p. lb.
Cornmeal, forty cents per barrel.....	40 c. p. brl.
Oatmeal, one-half cent per pound.....	½ c. p. lb.
Rye flour, fifty cents per barrel.....	50 c. p. brl.
Wheat flour, fifty cents per barrel.....	50 "
Rice and sago flour, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.

Brick, for building, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Brooms and brushes, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Butter, four cents per pound.....	4 c. p. lb.
Buttons of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Candles, tallow, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Candles, paraffine wax, five cents per pound.....	5 c. p. lb.
All other candles, including sperm, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. ct.
Carriages, waggons, railway cars and carriages, sleighs, wheelbarrows, and other like articles, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cement, raw or in stone from the quarry, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet. (See stone).....	\$1 p. ton.
Cement, burnt and unground, seven and a half cents per one hundred pounds.....	7½ c. p. 100 lbs.
Cement, hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels, forty cents per barrel.....	40 c. p. brl.
Cement in bulk or in bags, nine cents per bushel.....	9 c. p. bus.
Cement, Portland or Roman, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cheese, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Chicory, raw or green, three cents per pound.....	3 "
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground, four cents per pound.....	4 c. p. lb.
China and porcelain ware, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Clocks, and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Coal, Anthracite and bituminous, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds.....	50 c. p. ton.
Coal tar and coal pitch, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cocoa-nuts, one dollar per hundred .....	\$1 p. 100
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 p. ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar, one cent per pound and twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. p. lb. & 25 p. ct.
Coffee, green, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of, and substitutes for, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Coal, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds.....	50 c. p. ton.
Copper, old and scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets and sheathing not planished or coated; copper wire, round or flat; and copper seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Copper rivets and burrs, and all manufactures of copper not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cordage for ships' purposes, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cordage, all other, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Corks, and other manufactures of cork-wood or cork-bark, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
<i>Cotton, manufactures of, viz.:</i>	
Grey or unbleached and bleached cottons, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton-flannels, not stained, painted or printed, one cent per square yard, and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1c. p. s. y. and 15 p. ct.
All cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bedtickings, gingham, plaids, cotton or canton-flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or colored; checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, pantaloons, stuffs, and goods of like description, two cents per square yard and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2c. p. s. y. and 15 p. ct.
All cotton wadding, batting, batts and wraps, carpet-warps knitting yarn, hosiery yarn or other cotton yarns under number forty, not bleached, dyed or colored, two cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.

*Cotton, manufactures of, viz :*

And if bleached, dyed or colored, three cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	3c. p. lb.
Cotton warp, on beams, one cent per yard and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 15 p. ct.
Cotton seamless bags, two cents per pound and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1c. p. yd.
Cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and all cotton hosiery, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 15 p. ct.
Cotton sewing-thread, on spools, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2c. p. lb.
Cotton sewing-thread, in hanks, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 15 p. ct.
Cotton duck or canvas of hemp or flax, and sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
All clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including corsets, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
All manufactures of cotton not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
Drain-tile, and drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed or unglazed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 p. ct.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, and Rockingham ware, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Earthenware, white, granite or iron-stone ware, and "C. C." or cream colored ware, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Electro plated ware, (see plated ware.)	20 p. ct.
Essences, viz : of apple, pear, pine-apple, raspberry, strawberry, and other fruits, and vanilla, one dollar and ninety cents per imperial gallon, and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Excelsior for upholsterers' use, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and dressed, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Fire-brick or tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 25 p. ct.
Fish, fresh, salted or smoked, except fish free of duty as provided by the Treaty of Washington, one cent per pound.....	20 p. ct.
Flax fibre, scutched, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
"      hackled, two cents per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
Flax, tow of, scutched or green, one-half cent per pound.....	2c. do
Flax seed, ten cents per bushel.....	½c. do
Fruit, dried, viz : apples, two cents per pound.....	10c. p. bsh.
Currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, and all other, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2 c. p. lb.
<i>Fruit, green, viz :</i>	25 p. ct.
Apples, forty cents per barrel.....	40c. p. bl.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, two cents per quart.....	2c. p. qt.
Cherries and currants, one cent per quart.....	1c. do
Cranberries, plums and quinces, thirty cents per bushel.....	30c. p. bsh.
Grapes, one cent per pound....	1c. p. lb.
Peaches, forty cents per bushel.....	40c. p. bsh.
Oranges and lemons, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Fruits in air-tight cans, including cans, three cents per pound if sweetened, and two cents per pound if not sweetened .....	3c. p. lb.
	& 2c. p. lb.

Fruits, preserved in brandy, or other spirits, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon..... \$1.90 p. l.g.

*Furs, viz :*

Furskins, dressed, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p. ct.  
Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. ct.  
Furniture, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring mattresses, show cases, caskets and coffins of any material, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p. ct.  
Gas, coal-oil or kerosene fixtures, or parts thereof, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.

*Glass and Manufacture of, viz :*

Carboys and demijohns, pressed bottles, flasks and phials of every description ; telegraph and lightning-rod insulators ; and fruit jars and glass balls, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.  
Lamp and gas-light shades, lamps and lamp chimnies, globes for lanterns, lamps and gas lights, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.... 30 p. ct.  
Ornamented, figured and enameled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted and vitrified glass, and stained glass windows, figured, enamelled and obscured white glass, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.  
Common and colorless window glass, and colored glass not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. 20 p. ct.  
All other glass and manufactures of glass not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p. ct.

*Gunpowder and other explosives, viz :*

Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs and other similar packages, five cents per pound..... 5 c. p. lb.  
Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels, four cents per pound ..... 4 c. p. lb.  
Canister powder, in pound and half pound tins, fifteen cents per pound ..... 15 c. p. lb.  
Blasting and mining powder, three cents per pound..... 3 c. p. lb.  
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part, five cents per pound, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* ..... } 5 c. p. lb.  
Nitro-glycerine, ten cents per pound and twenty per cent. } & 20 p. ct.  
*ad valorem* ..... } 10 c. p. lb.  
Gutta-percha, manufactures of, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. ct.  
Hair, curled, twenty per cent. *ad valorem* ..... 20 p. ct.  
Hats, caps and bonnets, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. ct.  
Hatters' plush of silk or cotton, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p. ct.  
Honey, bees', in the comb or otherwise, three cents per pound. .... 3 c. p. lb.  
Hops, six cents per pound ..... 6 c. p. lb.  
India rubber, viz: boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c

*Iron and manufactures of, viz :*

Pig, two dollars per ton ..... \$2 p. ton.  
Old and scrap, two dollars per ton ..... \$2 p. ton.  
In slabs, blooms, loops or billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled bars or billets, twelve and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*. 12½ p. ct.

*Iron and manufactures of, viz :*

In bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds, and squares, nail and spiko rods, and all other iron not otherwise provided for, seventeen and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	17½ p. ct.
Rolled round wire rods, in coils under half an inch in diameter, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Iron rails or railway bars for railways or tramways, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Railway fish-plates, frogs, frog-points, chairs and finger-bars, seventeen and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	17½ p. ct.
Tin plates, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Band and hoop, sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized and common or black, and boiler plate, number seventeen gauge or thinner, and Canada plates, twelve and one-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Stoves and other castings not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Gas, water and soil pipes of cast iron, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Car-wheels, and axles, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Rolled beams, channels and angle and T iron, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Iron bridges and structural iron work, malleable iron castings and iron safes, and doors for safes and vaults, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Mill-irons and mill-cranks, and wrought forgings, for mills and locomotives, or parts thereof weighing 25 pounds or more, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Locomotive engines and stationary, fire, or other steam engines and boilers, and other machinery composed wholly or in part of iron, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Locomotive tires of steel or Bessemer steel in the rough, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Drawn boiler tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Bedsteads and other iron furniture and ornamental iron work and wire work, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Skates and locks of all kinds, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Tinned, glazed or enamelled hollow-ware, of cast or wrought iron twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hardware, viz: builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers', and undertakers', including coffin trimmings of metal, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Bolts, washers and rivets, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Tacks, brads and sprigs, Hungarian and clout nails, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Horse-shoes and horse-shoe nails, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Iron wire nails, called "Pointes de Paris," thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Iron and steel screws, commonly called "wood screws," thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Scales, balances and weighing beams, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Chain cables over half an inch in diameter, whether shackled or swiveled, or not, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 p. ct.

*Iron and manufactures of, viz :*

Nails and spikes, cut, half-a-cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not, three-fourths of a cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Nuts, one cent. per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 ct. p. lb. and 10 per cent.
Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines, two dollars each, and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$2.00 and 20 p. ct.
Ink, for writing, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver, and watches, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Jute, manufactures of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lard, tried or rendered, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Lard, untried, one and a-half cents per pound.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Lead, old and scrap, and in pigs, bars, blocks, and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Lead pipe and lead shot, and all manufactures of lead not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Leather board, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Leather, boot and shoe counters made from leather board, half-a-cent per pair.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. pr.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Morocco skins, tanned, but rough or undressed, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Sole leather and belting leather, tanned but not waxed; and all upper leather and French kid, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Leather as above, dressed and waxed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	20 p. ct.
All other leather and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, including gloves and mitts, and leather belting, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Lithographic stones, not engraved, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Machine card clothing, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Malt, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Marble, in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing fifteen cubic feet or over, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Finished marble, and all manufactures of marble not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Meats, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, one cent per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
All other dried or smoked meats, or meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.

Mustard seed, unground, fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Mustard, ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoa-nuts, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not elsewhere specified, six cents per wine gallon.....	6 c. p. W. g.
Carbolic or heavy oil used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building, and for railway ties, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cod liver, medicated, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lard, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Linseed or flaxseed, raw or boiled, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Neatsfoot, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Olive or salad, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sesame seed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sperm, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Oil-cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Opium, (drug), twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking, five dollars per pound.....	\$5 p. lb.
Organs, Cabinet, viz:—On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds, a specific duty of ten dollars; having over two and not over four sets of reeds, fifteen dollars; having over four and not over six sets of reeds, twenty dollars; having over six sets of reeds, thirty dollars; and in addition thereto, ten per centum <i>ad valorem</i> on the fair market value thereof.....	\$10 \$15 \$20 \$30 & 10 p. ct.
Pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Paintings, drawings, engravings and prints, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Paints and colors, ground, in oil or any other liquid, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Paints and colors not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
White and red lead, dry, also dry white zinc and bismuth, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 p. ct.
Paper-hangings or wall-paper, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Paper calendered, twenty-two and one-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	22½ p. ct.
Paper of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Paper envelopes and all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Paper, union collar cloth, in sheets, not shapen, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper mill board not straw board, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper collars, cuffs and shirt fronts, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	25 p. ct.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	25 p. ct.

*Perfumery, including Toilet Preparations, viz.:*

Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.

*Pianofortes, viz.:*

All square pianofortes, whether round-cornered or not, not over seven octaves, twenty-five dollars; on all other square pianofortes,	\$25
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thirty dollars; on upright pianofortes, thirty dollars; on concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes, fifty dollars; and in addition thereto ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$30
Parts of pianos, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$50
Pitch, (coal) and coal tar, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 10 p. ct.
Plants, viz.: Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured, 15 cents per 100 pounds or 45 cents per barrel, of not over 300 pounds .....	20 p. ct.
Plated-ware, electro-plated and gilt of all kinds, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Plates engraved on wood, and on steel or other metal, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 c. p. 100 lbs.
Playing cards, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Plumbago, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and all manufactures of } plumbago, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> }	20 p. ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Printing-presses of all kinds, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Proprietary medicines, commonly called patent medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form, fifty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and all other, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 20 p. ct.
Prunella and cotton, and woollen netting for boots, shoes and gloves, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Pumice stone, ground or powdered, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Putty, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	50 p. ct.
Quills, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Quinine, sulphate of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Sails for boats and ships; also tents and awnings, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Salt (except salt imported from the United Kingdom, or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty), in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds; in bags, barrels and other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds .....	25 p. ct.
Saltpetre, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	8 c. p. 100 lbs.
Sand paper, glass and emery paper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12 c. p. 100 lbs.
Seeds, viz: flower, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; when put up in small papers or parcels, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Seed, mustard, unground, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Shingles, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Ships and other vessels, built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery and all appurtenances, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
	15 p. ct. & 25 p. ct.
	20 p. ct.
	10 p. ct.

Silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown organzine, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Sewing silk and silk twist, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elsewhere specified, except church vestments, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	10 p. ct.
Slate for roofing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Slate slabs, square or in special shapes, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	20 p. ct.
Slate mantels, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
School and writing slates, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed, one cent. per pound..	1 c. p. lb.
Soap, castile and white, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Spices, viz : ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace), unground, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Spices, nutmegs and mace, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Spirits and strong waters not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, for every Imperial gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz : \$1.32½ p. I. g.	
Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, one dollar and thirty-two and one-half cents per Imperial gallon; brandy one dollar and forty-five cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.45 p. I. gal.
"Old Tom" gin, one dollar and thirty-two and one-half cents per Imperial gallon in bulk.....	\$1.32½ p. I. gal.
Spirits sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz : Rum shrub, cordials, schiedam, schnapps, tafia, bitters and unenumerated articles of like kinds, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon. \$1.90 p. I. gal.	
Spirits and strong waters not elsewhere specified, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be, nevertheless, deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than four ounces each, forty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	40 p. ct.
Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1.90 p. I. g. and 30 p. ct.
Wines of all kinds except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing twenty-six per cent. or less of spirits of the	

strength of proof, by Sykes' hydrometer, imported in wood or in bottles (six quart or twelve pint-bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), twenty-five cents per Imperial gallon; and for each degree of strength in excess of twenty-six per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of three cents until the strength reaches forty per cent. of proof spirits, and in addition thereto, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.....

Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart and more than one pint, three dollars per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each and more than one-half pint, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, seventy-five cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to three dollars per dozen bottles at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. ....

25 c. p. I. g. and  
3 c. p. I. g. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. ct.  
\$3 p. doz.  
\$1.50 p. doz.  
75 c. p. doz.  
\$1.50 per I. g. for all over one qt. p. b'l. and 30 p. ct.

But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than forty per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.

Stationery of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. *ad valorem* ..... 20 p. ct.

Steel and manufactures of, viz.: On and after the first day of January, 1881, steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, and railway bars or rails and fish plates, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p. ct.

Shovels, spades, hoes; hay, manure and potatoe forks; rakes and rake teeth; carpenters', coopers', cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes and saws of all kinds, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.

Firearms, viz.: Muskets, rifles, pistols and shot guns; Cutlery and all manufactures of steel, and of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p. ct.

Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p. ct.

Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books, ten per cent. *ad valorem* ..... 10 p. ct.

Stereotypes and electrotypes for commercial blanks and advertisements, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p. ct.

Stone, viz: rough freestone, sandstone, and all other building stone, except marble, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet..... \$1 p ton.

Water limestone or cement stone, one dollar per ton (see cement) \$1 p ton.

Grindstone, in the rough, one dollar and fifty cents per ton..... \$1.50 p. ton.

Dressed freestone and all other building stone, except marble, and all manufactures of stone or granite, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p. ct.

*Sugars, Syrups and Molasses:—*

Sugar above number fourteen, Dutch standard, in colour one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. } 1 c. p. lb. & 35 p. ct.

Sugar equal to number nine and not above number fourteen, Dutch standard, three-fourths of a cent per pound and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... } ¾ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.

Sugar below number nine, Dutch standard, half-a-cent per pound and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... } ½ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.

*Sugars, Syrups and Molasses:—*

And when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. p. lb. & 35 p. ct.
Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color.	
Glucose syrup, half of one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. 35 p. ct.
Tallow, one cent per pound .....	1 c. p. lb.
Tea, viz: Black tea, two cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Green and Japan tea, three cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	3 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	10 p. ct.
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, and all manufactures of tin not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

*Tobacco:—*

Manufactured tobacco and snuff, twenty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	25 c. p. lb. & 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
Cigars and cigarettes, fifty cents per pound and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	50 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Turpentine, spirits of, twenty per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Trunks, satchels, valises, and carpet-bags, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Twines, manufactured of flax and not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Type, for printing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Type metal, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Varnish not elsewhere specified, twenty cents per Imperial gallon and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 c. p. I. gal. & 20 p. ct.
Vegetables, viz: Potatoes, ten cents per bushel .....	10 c. p. bsh.
Tomatoes, thirty cents per bushel .....	30 c. p. bsh.
And all other vegetables, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Vinegar, twelve cents per Imperial gallon .....	12 c. p. I. g.
Watches, watch movements and watch cases, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wire of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Wire cloth of brass and copper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wood and manufactures of, and wooden ware, viz:—Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lumber, and timber, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

*Wool and Woollens, viz:*

Manufactures composed wholly, or in part, of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca, goat, or other like animals, viz:—Shawls, blankets, and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, cloakings, felt cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn under number 30; knitted goods, viz:—Shirts, drawers and hosiery of every description; seven and a-half cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
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Wire of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Wire cloth of brass and copper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wood and manufactures of, and wooden ware, viz:—Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lumber, and timber, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wool and woollens, viz:	
Manufactures composed wholly, or in part, of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca, goat, or other like animals, viz:—Shawls, blankets, and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, cloakings, felt cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn under number 30; knitted goods, viz:—Shirts, drawers and hosiery of every description; seven and a-half cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	7½ c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Clothing ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description including cloth caps composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer except knit goods; ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c. p. lb. and 25 p. ct.
All manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets composed wholly of wool, ten cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. ct.
Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. ct.
Felt for boots and shoes, when imported by the manufacturers for use in their factories, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Felt for glove linings and endless felt for paper makers, when imported by the manufacturers for use in their factories, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Whips, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Wire, of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Wire cloth, of brass and copper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Manufactures of zinc not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

All goods not enumerated in this Act, or any other Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, or some unrepealed Act or provision, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.

12. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the following goods shall be exempt from duty when imported into Canada, viz:—

Animals for the improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council,  
Annato, liquid or solid,  
Annato, seed,  
Anchors,  
Antimony,  
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,  
Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandize, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in *Canada*,  
Argol, dust,  
Argol, crude,  
Arsenic,  
Arseniate of aniline,  
Articles for the use of the Governor-General,  
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General,  
Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, or for the Senate or House of Commons,  
Army and Navy and Canadian Militia, for the use of, viz.:  
Arms,  
Clothing,  
Musical instruments for bands,  
Military stores and munitions of war,  
Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades,  
Bamboos, unmanufactured,  
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs may prescribe,  
Barilla,  
Barytes, unmanufactured.  
Bells for churches,  
Berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes,  
Bolting cloths,  
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed,  
Bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers,  
Borax,  
Botany, specimens of,  
Bristles,  
Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour,  
Brim moulds for gold beaters,  
Bromine,  
Broom corn,  
Buchu leaves,  
Bullion, gold and silver,  
Burgundy pitch,  
Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.  
Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandize, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs,  
Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquities,  
Casts, as models for the use of schools of design,  
Cornelian, unmanufactured,  
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than forty-five inches wide and not pressed nor calendered,  
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,  
Cat-gut strings or gut cord for musical instruments,

Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour,  
 Brim moulds for gold beaters,  
 Bromine,  
 Broom corn,  
 Buchu leaves,  
 Bullion, gold and silver,  
 Burgundy pitch,  
 Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.  
 Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandize, and not to include  
     circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by the  
     Minister of Customs,  
 Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquities,  
 Casts, as models for the use of schools of design,  
 Cornelian, unmanufactured,  
 Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than forty-five inches wide and  
     not pressed nor calendered,  
 Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,  
 Cat-gut strings or gut cord for musical instruments,  
 Cat-gut or whip-gut, unmanufactured,  
 Chalk and cliff stone, unmanufactured,  
 Chamomile flowers,  
 Chloride of lime,  
 Citrons, and rinds of, in brine for candying,  
 Clays,  
 Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes,  
 Cobalt, ore of,  
 Cochineal,  
 Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs,  
 Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin,  
 Communion plate, and plated ware for use in churches,  
 Coir and coir-yarn,  
 Calcothar, dry oxide of iron,  
 Conium cicutæ, or hemlock seed and leaf,  
 Cotton waste and cotton wool,  
 Cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured,  
 Colors, viz.:—Bichromate of potash, blue, black, Chinese blue, Castile lakes,  
     scarlet and marone in pulp, Paris green, Prussian blue, satin and fine-washed  
     white, ultra-marine, umber raw,  
 Cream of tartar, in crystals,  
 Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers,  
 Diamond dust or bort,  
 Dragons' blood,  
 Duck for belting and hose,  
 Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not  
     elsewhere specified,  
 Eggs,  
 Emery,  
 Entomology, specimens of,  
 Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of  
     paper,  
 Extract of logwood,  
 Felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels,  
 Fire clay,  
 Fibre, Mexican,  
 Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,  
 Fibrilla,

Fish bait,  
Fish oil, and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil),  
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, and lines and twines, for the use of the fisheries, but not to include sporting fishing-tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons,  
Fur skins, of all kinds not dressed in any manner.  
Flint, flints, and ground flint stones,  
Folia digitalis,  
Fossils,  
Fuller's earth.  
Gentian root,  
Ginseng root,  
Gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins,  
Grease and grease scrap, for manufacture of soap,  
Gravels,  
Guano and other animal and vegetable manures,  
Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, British, copal, damar, mastic, sandarac, shellac and tragacanth,  
Gunny cloth and gunny bags,  
Gut, and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord,  
Gutta percha, crude,  
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime),  
Hair, angola, buffalo and bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured,  
Hatters' furs, not on the skin.  
Hemlock bark,  
Hemp, undressed,  
Hides, raw whether dry, salted or pickled,  
Hoofs, horns and horn tips,  
Hioscyamus, or henbane leaf,  
Ice,  
India-rubber, unmanufactured,  
Indian hemp, (crude drug),  
Indigo,  
Iris, orris root,  
Istle or tampico fibre,  
Ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured,  
Ivory veneers, sawn only, not planed nor polished,  
Iron masts for ships, or parts of,  
Jalap, root,  
Junk, old,  
Jute-butts,  
Jute,  
Kelp,  
Kryolite,  
Lac-dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell,  
Lava, unmanufactured,  
Leeches,  
Licorice root,  
Litharge,  
Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared,  
Lemons and rinds of, in brine, for candying,  
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for,  
Lumber and timber, plank and boards, sawn, of boxwood, cherry, walnut, chest-

nut, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, Spanish cedar, oak,  
 hickory and whitewood, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured,  
 Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the pro-  
 perty of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of  
 road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are  
 admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regu-  
 lations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.  
 Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of,  
 Manilla grass,  
 Medals of gold, silver or copper,  
 Meerschaum, crude or raw,  
 Mineralogy, specimens of,  
 Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or  
 articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use,  
 Moss, Iceland and other mosses, crude,  
 Moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses,  
 in their natural state, or only cleaned,  
 Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages, and harnesses of, under regulations to be  
 prescribed by the Minister of Customs,  
 Machinery for worsted or cotton mills, of kinds which are not manufactured in  
 Canada.  
 Nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre,  
 Nut galls,  
 Newspapers received by mail,  
 Nickel,  
 Oak bark,  
 Oakum,  
 Oil cake, cotton seed cake, palm nut cake and meal,  
 Oils, cocoanut and palm, in their natural state,  
 Oranges and rinds of, in brine, for candying,  
 Ores of metals of all kinds,  
 Osiers,  
 Oxalic acid,  
 Paintings, in oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by  
 such artists,  
 Palm leaf unmanufactured,  
 Pearl, mother of, not manufactured,  
 Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear,  
 Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, and pictorial illus-  
 trations of insects, &c., when imported by and for the use of colleges and  
 schools, scientific and literary societies,  
 Phosphorus,  
 Pelts,  
 Pipe clay,  
 Pitch (pine),  
 Pumice and pumice stone,  
 Plaits, straw, Tuscan and grass,  
 Precipitate of copper, crude,  
 Rags, of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, paper waste or clippings, and waste of any  
 kind, fit only for manufacture of paper,  
 Rattans and reeds unmanufactured,  
 Rennet, raw or prepared,  
 Resin,  
 Rhubarb root,  
 Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported  
 for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries,

has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years actual use in Canada.

Until the first day of January, 1881, steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, railway bars or rails and fish plates, shall be free of duty.

Sulphur, in roll or flour,

Tails, undressed,

Tampico, white and black,

Tanners' bark,

Tar (pine),

Terra Japonica,

Teasels,

Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes, under conditions of Act 31 Vic., Cap. 51,

Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured,

Travellers' baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs,

Turmeric,

Turpentine, raw or crude,

Turtles,

Treenails,

Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use,

Vitriol, blue,

Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only.

Verdigris, or sub-acetate of copper, dry,

Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process,

Whiting or whitening,

Whalebone, unmanufactured,

Whale oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed.

Willow for basket-makers,

Wire rigging for ships and vessels.

Wool, unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca, goat and other like animals.

Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing,

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz:—

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

13. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to add the following to the list of goods exempted from Customs duty when imported into Canada.

The following articles being the natural products, or the manufactures of the Colony of Newfoundland, viz:—

Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked,

Fish-oil and all products of fish,

Seal-oil.

Animals of all kinds.

14. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all excise duties, except license fees, now or heretofore imposed on spirits, there shall be imposed, levied and collected upon every gallon, of the strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength of spirits, the manufacture of which has not been wholly completed, or upon which the duty has not been paid before the passing of this resolution, an excise duty of one dollar.

15. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all excise duties, except license fees, now or heretofore imposed on malt, there shall be imposed, levied and collected on every pound of malt made and weighed as removed from the kiln, and upon which the duty had not been paid before the passing of this resolution, an excise duty of one cent.

16. *Resolved*, That upon all stocks of malt liquor held by licensed brewers at the time of passing this resolution, a drawback may be paid on the malt contained in such stocks, equal to the duty paid thereon in excess of one cent per pound and the quantity of malt contained in such stocks of malt liquor shall be determined under the existing Departmental regulations for determining the quantity of malt contained in malt liquor.

17. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all excise duties, except license fees, now imposed on tobacco known as "common Canadian twist," otherwise called "tabac blanc en torquette," being the unpressed leaf rolled and twisted, and made wholly from raw tobacco, the growth of Canada, and upon raw leaf the growth of Canada, there shall be imposed, levied and collected on every pound, or less quantity than a pound, an excise duty of four cents.

18. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing Resolutions, and the alterations made in the duties of Customs and Excise and on the other articles therein mentioned, shall take effect upon and after the 15th day of March, ultimo.

Mr. Tilley moved, seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by Mr. Tupper, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now adjourn:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Tilley, seconded by Mr. Tupper.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till Tuesday, the 15th April instant.

Tuesday, 10th April, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Strange,—The Petition of *Joseph Stokes*, Reeve, and *J. Wood*, Clerk, of the Township of *King*, Ontario.

By Mr. Patterson (*Essex*),—The Petition of *M. Twomey*, Mayor of *Amherstburg*, Ontario.

By Mr. Brecken,—The Petition of *Messieurs. Coombs and Worth*, Steam Printers.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Thomas Beattie* and others, of *St. Catharines*, Ontario; praying for the adoption of a National Currency for the Dominion of Canada.

Of *John Wilson*, Mayor of the Town of *Simcoe*; praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission for the Dominion.

Of *Thomas Hilliard*, Publisher of the *Chronicle*, *Waterloo*, Ontario; praying for a reduction of the proposed duty upon British and foreign type and printing material.

The Petition of Lord *Aylmer* and others, of the Counties of *Drummond* and *Richmond*, Province of *Quebec*, presented on Wednesday last; setting forth that they were Volunteers during the Rebellion of 1837–38, and praying that a pension or an allowance in money, or a grant of land, may be given them in recognition of their services, similar to that granted to the Volunteers engaged during the *North-West* troubles, being read:

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would "involve the expenditure of Public Money, it cannot be received."

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *McCarthy*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Eighth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for Sessional Paper, No. 42 (not printed), 1877; respecting Fisheries of *Columbia*, and the Report of the Inspector of Fisheries of *Columbia* for 1878, with all correspondence in 1878 connected with the Fisheries of that Province, as far as relates to the Report of the Inspector of Fisheries. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 110.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Census and Statistics;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

Mr. *Brooks* reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of Census and Statistics; several Resolutions, which were, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Minister of Agriculture shall cause to be prepared one or more tables setting forth the rates of allowances or remuneration for the several Census Commissioners and Enumerators employed in the taking of the Census of 1881, not, however, to exceed, in the aggregate, a total amount of three dollars for each day of proved effective service for any Enumerator, or of four dollars for each day of like service for any Census Commissioner; and the same, when approved by Order in Council, shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the Session next ensuing.

2. *Resolved*, That such allowances or remuneration shall be paid to the several persons entitled thereto, in such manner as the Governor in Council shall direct, but shall not be payable until the services required of the person receiving the same have been faithfully and entirely performed.

3. *Resolved*, That such allowances and remuneration, and all expenses to be incurred in carrying into effect any Act of the Parliament of *Canada* relating to such Census, shall be paid out of such moneys as shall be provided by Parliament for that purpose.

4. *Resolved*, That the respective salaries of officers, clerks and other employés, who may be appointed in virtue of any Act of the Parliament of *Canada* in relation to the collection and publication of statistics, the fees or compensations to be paid for obtaining information, and the office and other contingent expenses necessary for the purpose, shall be fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall be paid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for that purpose.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act "respecting Census and Statistics."

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copy of all Reports or correspond-

ence which may have taken place between the Government and their Engineer or others, relating to the dredging of the *North River* to *St. Andrews*, and shewing the reasons why that work, which was begun several years ago, has not been prosecuted to completion. (*Sessional Papers, No. 111.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of all Reports, letters or correspondence by the Superintendent, *Welland Canal*, as to the damages to Lock No. 21 on the *Welland Canal*, in the year 1874, by the schooner *Louise*; also, copy of bond given by *Mathew* and *John Battle* to secure the payment of said damages; also, Statement giving the date of payment of said bond, if paid, and copies of all letters by *Mr. John Battle* to the Government, or any of the Departments, about the payment of bond given for said damages. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32f.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th February, 1879, for copies of all contracts for public works, piers and repairing of buildings on *Grosse Isle*, between the 15th November, 1873, and 1st January last; a Statement shewing the names of the contractors, the amounts of the several contracts, the names of the Inspectors of Works, and the salaries paid to such Inspectors; copies of all correspondence in relation to the matters aforesaid. (*Sessional Papers, No. 112.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th February, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works and the representatives of the various Railway Lines, in connection with the Intercolonial, and with steamship companies or their representatives, with a view of obtaining such through freight rates upon grain, etc., from the West to *Halifax*, or European ports, as will constitute *Halifax* the winter shipping port of the Dominion. (*Sessional Papers, No. 113.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Census and Statistics," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Colby* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brooks* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the *Truro and Pictou Railway Transfer Act, 1877*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Public Works;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide against Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mousseau* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "The Post Office Act, 1875;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bergin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 16th April, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Shaw*,—The Petition of *J. Macpherson*, Mayor of the Town of *Kincardine*, and of the Board of Trade of the Town of *Kincardine*.

By Mr. *Hesson*,—The Petition of *Alexander Meiklejohn*, Mayor of *Harriston*; the Petition of *J. W. Scott*, Mayor of *Listowell*; and the Petition of *Alexander Grant*, Mayor, and *H. Sewell*, Clerk, of the Town of *Stratford*.

Mr. *DeCosmos* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bunster*, and the Question being put, That the Petition of *Noah Shakespeare* and others, of the Province of *British Columbia*, received and read on Wednesday, the 19th February last, be referred to a Select Committee, who shall report on the same and generally on Chinese labor and immigration, as affecting the Dominion, with power to send for persons and papers; said

Committee to consist of Messieurs *DeCosmos, Williams, Charlton, Bunster, Bannerman, Trou, Brooks, Thompson (Cariboo)* and *Connell*; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing all complaints, if any, made against *J. D. Bouchard*, Station Master of *St. Simon* Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and the reasons for which he was discharged from his office.

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.;

*Half-past Seven o'Clock, P. M.*

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting "*La Banque Jacques Cartier*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Coursol* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend an Act, intituled: "*An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway*," passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her Majesty, Queen *Victoria*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Haggart* reported. That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to ensure the better qualification of Public Servants, and the greater efficiency and economy of the Public Service;

Mr. *Casey* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time; and a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion and Bill were severally, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act passed in the 38th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "*An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs*;"

Mr. *McCarthy* moved, seconded by Mr. *White (Cardwell)*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bergin,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Sir J.A.),</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cockburn (North'b'ld)</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton)</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Wright.—54.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>		

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Kaulback,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Ross, (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Sir A. J.)</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McCuaig,</i>	<i>Snowball,</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Cliver,</i>	<i>Trow.—28.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make further provision in relation to Statutory Holidays ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to regulate Stock Brokers and suppress gambling in stocks ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of the "*Canada Temperance Act, 1878* ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to make the first day of July a Public Holiday by the "name of Dominion Day ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Building Societies carrying on business in the Province of Ontario;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 17th April, 1879.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Joseph Stokes*, Reeve, and *J. Wood*, Clerk of the Township of *King*, and of *M. Twomey*, Mayor of *Amherstburg*, Ontario; severally praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission for the Dominion.

Of Messrs. *Coombs* and *Worth*; praying for a reduction of the proposed duty upon British and foreign type, and printing material.

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for copies of instructions given to Dr. *Lacombe*, of *Chicoutimi*, as to the vaccinating of the Indians of the County of *Chicoutimi*; of all reports and correspondence on the subject, and of the accounts furnished by Dr. *Lacombe*, with a Statement shewing the items of the accounts paid; the whole from 1st January, 1874, to date. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 114.)

Mr. *Tilley*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd April, 1879, for a Statement of all moneys paid over by the Official Assignees of the Province of *Quebec*, under the provisions of the Act 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 16, Section 42, shewing whether the said Assignees furnished the Receiver-General with a Statement of all moneys belonging to estates then in their hands, not required for any purpose authorized by that Act, or by any Act thereby repealed, as the case may be, with sworn Statements and accounts of such moneys, declaring that such moneys are all that they have in their hands. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 115.)

Mr. *Masson*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1879, for a Return giving the names and residences of all the Veterans of the War of 1812-15, who received a pension during the year 1878, the amount received by each; the names of those who had previously received pensions and are now dead, with a supplementary list shewing which of the pensioners were commissioned officers in the War. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 116.)

On motion of Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), seconded by Mr. *Pope* (*Compton*),  
*Resolved*. That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting tonnage dues levied in Canadian Ports under Canadian Law.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that whenever, under any Canadian Act or Law, tonnage dues are to be levied on any ship in a Canadian port, such tonnage shall be exclusive of any space added to the ship's registered tonnage by the 23rd Section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876."

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brecken reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Brecken reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that whenever, under any Canadian Act or Law, tonnage dues are to be levied on any ship in a Canadian port, such tonnage shall be exclusive of any space added to the ship's registered tonnage by the 23rd Section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876."

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Pope (*Queen's, P.E.I.*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting tonnage dues levied in Canadian ports under Canadian Law.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. McDonald (*Pictou*) moved, seconded by Mr. Tupper, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That whereas by an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *British Columbia* in the year 1878, and known as "The better Administration of Justice Act, 1878," provision is made for the appointment of two Judges of the Supreme Court of *British Columbia*, in addition to the number of Judges now authorized to be appointed to that Court, it is expedient to make provision for the salaries of such additional Judges;

2. That the salary of each of the said two additional Judges of the Supreme Court of *British Columbia* shall be \$4,000 per annum, and shall be payable out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Sir John A. Macdonald, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

*Resolved*, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Tupper,

*Resolved*, That on every Wednesday hereafter, during the remainder of the Session, Government Measures shall have precedence after Routine Business.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada*," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Cockburn (*Northumberland*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Official Arbitrators.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Caron brought up and laid on the Table,—A Petition of the Council of the Corporation of the Quebec Board of Trade.

*Ordered*, That the said Petition be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying that the Bill to amend the Côteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Act, and the Act amending the same, empowering them to construct a Bridge over the River *St. Lawrence* at the Côteau Junction, above the City of *Montreal*, may not become Law.

Mr. Baby, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for a Return of the names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue Office (including Inspectors of Weights and Measures), Post Office, Custom House and Emigration Office, in the City of *Hamilton*, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878, the dates of such appointments, the ages of the persons appointed, their salaries, when appointed, and whether increased during the above period, and, if so, the amounts of such increase; also, the names of the persons superannuated, and the amounts of said superannuations. (*Sessional Papers, No. 117.*)

On motion of Mr. Pope (*Compton*), seconded by Mr. Pope (*Queen's, P.E.I.*),

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting fees payable into the hands of the Minister of Agriculture for registering Trade Marks or Industrial Designs.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that before any action is taken in relation to an application for registering a Trade Mark, the following fees shall be payable into the hands of the Minister of Agriculture, to wit:—

On every application to register a General Trade Mark, including Certificate.....	\$30 00
On every application to register a Specific Trade Mark, including Certificate.....	25 00
On every application for the renewal of the registration of a Specific Trade Mark, including Certificate.....	20 00
For copy of each Certificate of Registration, separate from the return of the duplicate hereinbefore mentioned.....	1 00
For the recording of an assignment, as hereinafter provided...	2 00
For office copies of documents, not above mentioned, per every hundred words or less.....	50
For each copy of any drawing or emblematic Trade Mark, the reasonable expense of preparing the same.	

All of which fees shall be paid over by the Minister of Agriculture, to the Receiver-General of *Canada*; provided always, that in case of refusal to register the Trade Mark for which application is made, the fee shall be returned to the applicant or his agent, with the exception of the sum of five dollars, to be retained in compensation of office expenses.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that before any action is taken in relation to an application for registering an Industrial Design, the following fees shall be payable into the hands of the Minister of Agriculture, to wit:—

On every application to register a Design, including Certificate.....	\$5 00
On every application for an extension of time, including Certificate for each year of such extension.....	2 00
For copy of each Certificate of Registration, separate from the return of the duplicate hereinbefore mentioned.....	1 00
For the recording of an assignment as hereinbefore provided	2 00
For office copies of documents, not above mentioned, per every hundred words or less.....	50
For each copy of every draw copy of an Industrial Design, the reasonable expense of preparing the same.	

All of which fees shall be paid over by the Minister of Agriculture, to the Receiver-General of Canada; provided always, that in case of refusal to register the Industrial Design for which application is made, the fee shall be returned to the applicant or his agent, with the exception of the sum of two dollars, to be retained in compensation of office expenses.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brooks* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Brooks* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that before any action is taken in relation to an application for registering a Trade Mark, the following fees shall be payable into the hands of the Minister of Agriculture, to wit:—

On every application to register a General Trade Mark, including Certificate.....	\$30 00
On every application to register a Specific Trade Mark, including Certificate.....	25 00
On every application for the renewal of the registration of a Specific Trade Mark, including Certificate .....	20 00
For copy of each Certificate of Registration, separate from the return of the duplicate hereinbefore mentioned....	1 00
For the recording of an assignment, as hereinafter provided	2 00
For office copies of documents, not above mentioned, per every hundred words or less.....	50
For each copy of any drawing or emblematic Trade Mark, the reasonable expense of preparing the same.	

All of which fees shall be paid over by the Minister of Agriculture, to the Receiver-General of Canada; provided always, that in case of refusal to register the Trade Mark for which application is made, the fee shall be returned to the applicant or his agent, with the exception of the sum of five dollars, to be retained in compensation of office expenses.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that before any action is taken in relation to an application for registering an Industrial Design, the following fees shall be payable into the hands of the Minister of Agriculture, to wit:—

On every application to register a Design, including Certificate.....	\$5 00
On every application for an extension of time, including Certificate for each year of such extension.....	2 00

For copy of each Certificate of Registration, separate from the return of the duplicate hereinbefore mentioned.....	1 00
For the recording of an assignment, as hereinbefore provided	2 00
For office copies of documents, not above mentioned, per every hundred words or less.....	50
For each copy of every draw copy of an Industrial Design, the reasonable expense of preparing the same.	

All of which fees shall be paid over by the Minister of Agriculture, to the Receiver-General of Canada; provided always, that in case of refusal to register the Industrial Design for which application is made, the fee shall be returned to the applicant or his agent, with the exception of the sum of two dollars, to be retained in compensation of office expenses.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pope (Compton)* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting duties imposed on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to provide against Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mousseau* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Public Works;

Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Mr. *Tilley*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend 'An Act respecting Police of Canada,'" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "An Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting "The *Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Doull* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to explain and amend the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands in Manitoba;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Boulton* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Penitentiary Act, 1875,'"

Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)* moved, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday, the 17th April, instant, proposed, That the Resolutions, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question being put;

*Ordered*, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the 1st and 2nd Resolutions were read a second time, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the value of all bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels; and all other vessels or packages—manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass or any other material, and capable of holding liquids—crates, barrels and other packages containing glass, china, crockery or earthenware, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquor are contained, and every package, being the first receptacle or covering enclosing goods for purpose of sale, shall in all cases not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty be taken and held to be a part of the fair market value of such goods for duty, and when they contain goods subject to specific duty only, such packages shall be charged with a duty of customs of twenty per cent *ad valorem*, to be computed upon their original cost or value; and all or any of the above packages described as capable of holding liquids, when containing goods exempt from duty under this Act, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; but all packages not hereinbefore specified, and not specially charged with duty by any unrepealed enactment, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation only, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that on all goods imported into *Canada*, subject under this Act or any other Act to *ad valorem* duty, upon which a drawback of duties has been allowed by the Government of the country where the same were manufactured, the amount of such drawback shall in all cases be taken and considered to be a part of the fair market value of such goods, and duty shall be collected thereon; and in cases where the amount of such drawback shall have been deducted from the value of such goods upon the face of the invoice under which entry is to be made, the Collector of Customs or proper officer shall add the amount of such deduction, and collect and cause to be paid the lawful duty thereupon, and the fair market value of all goods, wares and merchandise imported into *Canada* shall be understood to be the ordinary wholesale price at which the same are sold for home consumption in the country where they are purchased or manufactured, without deduction of any kind because of any drawback paid or to be paid thereon, or because of any special arrangement between the seller and purchaser, having reference to the exportation of such goods, or the exclusive right to territorial limits for the sale thereof, or because of any royalty payable upon patent rights, but not payable when goods are purchased for exportation, or on account of any other consideration by which a special reduction in price might or could be obtained: Provided that nothing herein shall be understood to apply to general fluctuations of market values.

And the said Resolutions were agreed to.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 18th April, 1879.

The 3rd, 4th and 5th Resolutions were read a second time, as follow :—

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that any or all of the following articles, that is to say :—Animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots) plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked) and lumber may be imported into *Canada* free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from *Canada* may be imported into the *United States* free of duty, or at a

rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into *Canada*.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that if at any time any greater duty of Customs should be payable in the *United States of America* on tea or coffee imported from *Canada* than on tea or coffee imported from any other country, then the Governor in Council may impose on tea or coffee imported into *Canada* from the said *United States*, an additional duty of Customs equal to the duty payable in the *United States* on tea or coffee imported from *Canada* : Provided that tea or coffee imported into *Canada* from any country other than the said *United States*, but passing in bond through the *United States*, shall be taken and rated as a direct importation from the country wherein the tea or coffee was purchased.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that an allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay or breakage upon all perishable and brittle goods imported into *Canada*, such as green fruits and vegetables, crockery, china, glass and glassware, provided such damage is found to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the value thereof, upon an examination to be made by an appraiser or proper officer of customs, at their first landing, or within three days of such landing; but such allowance shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of twenty-five per cent. of the whole quantity of such goods contained, or included in any one invoice; and provided the duty has been paid on the full value thereof, a refund of such duty may be allowed and paid in the proportion and on fulfilment of the conditions above specified, but not otherwise, on application to the Minister of Customs.

And the said Resolutions were agreed to.

The 6th Resolution was read a second time, as follows.—

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that in determining the dutiable value of merchandize, except when imported from Great Britain, there shall be added to the cost or the actual wholesale price or fair market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same has been imported into *Canada*, the cost of inland transportation, shipment and trans-shipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made, either in transitu or direct to *Canada*.

The said Resolution was amended by inserting the words “and *Ireland*” after the word “*Britain*.”

And the said Resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The 7th to the 10th Resolutions, inclusive, were read a second time, as follow :—

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council shall from time to time establish such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be required to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandise imported into *Canada*, and just and proper entries of the actual or fair market value thereof, and of the weights, measures or other quantities thereof, as each case may require, and such regulations, whether general or special, so made by the Governor in Council, shall have the full force and authority of law, and it shall be the duty of the appraisers of *Canada* and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, or of the Collector of Customs, as the case may be, by all reasonable ways and means in his or their power to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and fair market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the merchandize at the time of exportation and in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported into *Canada*, and the proper weights, measures or other quantities, and the fair market value or wholesale price of every of them as the case may require.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that no refund of duty paid shall be allowed because of any alleged inferiority or deficiency in quantity of goods imported and entered, and which have passed into the custody of the importer under permit of the Collector of Customs, nor because of the omission in the invoice of any trade discount or other matter or thing, which might have the effect of reducing the

value of such goods for duty, unless the same shall have been reported to the Collector of Customs within ten days of the date of entry, and the said goods shall have been examined by the said Collector, or by an appraiser or other proper officer of Customs, and the proper rate or amount of reduction certified by him after such examination, and if such Collector or proper officer reports that the goods in question cannot be identified as those named in the invoice and entry in question, then and in such case no refund of the duty or any part thereof shall in any case be allowed, and all applications for refund of duty in such cases shall be submitted with the evidence and all particulars for decision of the Minister of Customs who may then order payment on finding the evidence to be sufficient and satisfactory.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the whole or part of the duty of thirty per centum *ad valorem* imposed by this Act upon wines imported into *Canada* may be remitted upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the Governments of *France* and *Spain*, or of either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from *Canada* in reduction or repeal of the duties now in force in said countries.

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal all Acts and parts or Schedules of Acts, and all Orders in Council imposing any duties of Customs upon goods, wares and merchandize, or providing for the exemption of goods, wares and merchandize from Customs duty, when imported into *Canada*, and to make the following provisions in lieu thereof.

And the said Resolutions were agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the 11th Resolution be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon,

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tilley*,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour before Two of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 18th April, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *J. Macpherson*, Mayor of the Town of *Kincardine*, and of the Board of Trade of the Town of *Kincardine*; of *Alexander Meiklejohn*, Mayor of *Harriston, Ontario*; of *J. W. Scott*, Mayor of *Listowell, Ontario*; and of *Alexander Grant*, Mayor, and *H. Sewell*, Clerk of the Town of *Stratford, Ontario*; severally praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission for the Dominion.

—Mr. *Baby*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all papers and documents relative to the sale or transfer of the Barracks at *Fredericton, New Brunswick*; also, for all papers and documents relative to the lease of certain military properties for the purpose of constructing a graving dock at *Quebec*; also, for all papers and docu-

ments relating the transfer of certain military properties at *Toronto* for the purpose of erecting buildings for the Provincial Exhibition. (*Sessional Papers, No. 119.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That the 11th Resolution, relative to duties of Customs and Excise, be now read a second time;

And the Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the affirmative.

The following Items of the said Resolution were then read a second time:—

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the following articles shall be subject to the several rates of duties set opposite to each respectively:—

Acid, Sulphuric, half a cent per pound .....	½ c. p. lb.
Acetic, twelve cents per Imperial gallon.....	12 c. p. I. g.
Muriatic and Nitric, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
But Carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.	
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise herein provided for, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (six-quart or twelve-pint bottles to be held to contain one Imperial gallon) eighteen cents per Imperial gallon.....	18 c. p. I. g.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per Imperial gallon.....	10 c. p. I. g.
Animals, living, of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Artificial Flowers, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Babbit metal, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, bound or in sheets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy-books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, six cents per pound.....	6 c. p. lb.
British copyright works, reprints of, six cents per pound, and in addition thereto twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	6 c. p. lb.
Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	& 12½ p. ct.
Books, periodicals and pamphlets imported through the Post-office, for every two ounces in weight or fraction thereof, one cent.....	5 p. ct.
Blank books, bound or in sheets, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. for 2 oz.
Printed, lithographed, or copper, or steel plate bill-heads, cheques, receipts, drafts, posters, cards, commercial blank forms, labels of every description, advertising pictures or pictorial show-cards or bills, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Advertising pamphlets, one dollar per hundred .....	30 p. ct.
Maps and charts, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1 p. 100.
Printed music, bound or in sheets, six cents per pound.....	20 p. ct.
Playing-cards, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	6 c. p. lb.
	30 p. ct.

And the said Items were agreed to.

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

*Half-past Seven O'clock, P.M.*

Private Bills under Rule 19.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Consolidated "Bank of Canada," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act "to incorporate the *Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec* Railway Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An "Act to amend the Act known as 'The *Canada* Temperance Act, 1878,' so far as the "same may become applicable to the Province of *Manitoba*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Wright*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act "known as 'The *Canada* Temperance Act, 1878,' so far as the same may become "applicable to the Province of *Manitoba*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec* Railway Company, and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

A Bill respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House then resumed the consideration of the 11th Resolution, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise; and the following Items of the said Resolution were read a second time:

Book-binders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, and binders' cloth, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Billiard tables, without pockets, four feet six inches by nine feet, a specific duty of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents each.....	\$22 50
On those of five feet by ten feet, a specific duty of twenty-five dollars each.....	\$25 00
On billiard tables with pockets, five feet six inches by eleven feet, a specific duty of thirty-five dollars each.....	\$35 00
And on those of six feet by twelve, a specific duty of forty dollars each.....	\$40 00
And in addition thereto ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls, with markers, cloth and cases, but no pool balls.....	& 10 p. ct.
Blacking, shoe, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Brass, old and scrap; in bars, bolts and sheets, in wire, round or flat; seamless drawn tubing and plain and fancy tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Manufactures of brass, not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.

*Breadstuffs, viz:*

Barley, fifteen cents per bushel .....	15 c. p. bsh.
Buckwheat, ten cents per bushel.....	10 "
Indian corn, seven and a-half cents per bushel.....	7½ "

*Breadstuffs, viz :*

Oats, ten cents per bushel.....	10 c. p. bsh.
Rice, one cent. per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Rye, ten cents per bushel .....	10 c. p. bsh.
And the said Items were agreed to.	

The Item 'Wheat, fifteen cents per bushel,' was read a second time.

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Item,

Mr. *Houde* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Desaulniers*, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole for the purpose of adopting the following Proviso: 'Provided always that any time when the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that the supply of wheat, produced in Canada, will not be equal to the demand for its consumption, then it shall be lawful for the Governor General, by Order in Council, to reduce, or take off the duty on imported wheat for such period as may be appointed and declared in such Order in Council,'" inserted instead thereof;

Mr. *Fiset* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, That all the words after "That," in the said proposed amendment, be left out, and the words "the article under 'Breadstuffs' viz: 'Wheat, fifteen cents per bushel,' be struck off, and "transferred to the free list of imported goods," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cockburn (Muskoka),</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Robertson, (Shelburne),</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>LaRue,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Snowball,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Tellier,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldima'd),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Vallée,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>	<i>Weidon and</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Yeo.—61.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>			

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Allison,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald, (Sir J.A.)</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>McDonald (Vic.N.S.)</i>	<i>Ross, (Dundas),</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Rouleau.</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>

<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McGuaig,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Iykert,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Grundbois,</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Bunting,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hilliard,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>McKory,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Kaulback,</i>	<i>Muttart,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Futhbert,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex)</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Williams and</i>
<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Wright.—109.</i>
<i>Dubuc,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. *Charlton* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Scriver*, That all the words after "That" in the said proposed amendment, be left out, and the words "Wheat, Coal, and Pig Iron, be placed upon the free list;" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cockburn (Muskoka),</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Robertson (Shelburne),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>LaRue,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacKenzie,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Snowball,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimand),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Weldon and</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>	<i>Yeo.—53.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>			

## NAYS:

## Messieurs.

<i>Allison,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>Macdonald. (Sir J.A.)</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McDonald (Vic. N.S.),</i>	<i>Ross, (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>

<i>Bouitbee,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McCuaig,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Bunting,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hilliard,</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Tellier,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Vallée,</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Kaulback,</i>	<i>Muttart,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Williams and</i>
<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Wright.—116.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. *Robertson (Shelburne)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rogers*, That all the words after "That" in the said proposed amendment, be left out, and the words "the article under Breadstuffs, viz.: 'Cornmeal, forty cents per barrel, be struck off, and transferred to the free list of imported goods,'" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

#### YEAS:

##### Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Kaulback,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cockburn (Muskoka),</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>La Rue,</i>	<i>Robertson (Shelburne),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDonald (Vic.N.S.)</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rynal,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Scriven,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Maloun,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Snowball,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Weldon and</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>	<i>Yeo.—57.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>			

#### NAYS:

##### Messieurs

<i>Allison,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Richey.</i>
<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>

<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald, (Sir J.A.)</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (C.B.),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>McCuaig,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Bunting,</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Tellier,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Hilliard,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Muttart,</i>	<i>Vallée,</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Desautniers,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>	<i>Williams and</i>
<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's)</i>	<i>Wright.—112.</i>

So it passed in the Negative,

And the Question being again proposed on the amendment to the original Question:—The said proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn. The said Item "Wheat, fifteen cents per bushel" was then agreed to.

The following Items were read a second time:—

Pease, ten cents per bushel.....	10 c. p. bsh.
Beans, fifteen cents per bushel .....	15 "
Buckwheat meal or flour, one-fourth of one cent per pound.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb.
Cornmeal, forty cents per barrel.....	40 c. p. brl.
Oatmeal, one-half cent per pound.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Rye flour, fifty cents per barrel.....	50 c. p. brl.

And the said Items were agreed to.

The Item "Wheat flour, fifty cents per barrel" was read a second time.

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Item;

Mr. Vallée moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Tellier, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it is not expedient in the public interest, to impose a tax of 50 cents a barrel upon wheat flour imported into this country, and that that article should be placed on the list of commodities imported into Canada free of duty" inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 19th April, 1879.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. Caron, seconded by Mr. Brooks,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 21st April, 1879.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Joliette*, *Kamouraska* and *Terrebonne*, for the year 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

Mr. *McCurthy*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to authorize the Trustees of the *Toronto Savings Bank* to sell and convey to the Home Savings and Loan Company (Limited), and have agreed to report the same amended.

Your Committee beg leave further to report, that the promoters of the Bill to change the name of the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company* to that of the *Metropolitan Insurance Company*, to reduce its capital stock, and for other purposes, having signified their desire of withdrawing the said Bill, your Committee would recommend that the same be withdrawn, and that the fees paid thereon, less the cost of printing and translation, be refunded.

Ordered, That Mr. *Keeler* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal "The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act," and the Acts amending the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was received and read the first time.

Mr. *Keeler* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Holton*, That the words "on Wednesday next" be left out, and the words "this day three months," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Anglin</i> ,	<i>Christie</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>Paterson</i> , ( <i>Brant</i> ),
<i>Borden</i> ,	<i>Cockburn</i> , ( <i>Muskoka</i> ),	<i>Huntington</i> ,	<i>Pickard</i> ,
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Cockburn</i> ( <i>North'm'd</i> )	<i>Killam</i> ,	<i>Robertson</i> ( <i>Shelburne</i> ),
<i>Burk</i> ,	<i>Fleming</i> ,	<i>King</i> ,	<i>Rogers</i> ,
<i>Burpee</i> ( <i>St. John</i> ),	<i>Flynn</i> ,	<i>McDonald</i> ( <i>Vic. N.S.</i> )	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Middlesex</i> ),
<i>Burpee</i> ( <i>Sunbury</i> ),	<i>Galbraith</i> ,	<i>MacDonnell</i> ,	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ( <i>Huron</i> ),	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,	<i>Shinner</i> ,
<i>Cartwright</i> ,	<i>Gillies</i> ,	<i>McIsaac</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ( <i>Sir Albert J.</i> ),
<i>Casgrain</i> ,	<i>Gillmor</i> ,	<i>Malouin</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> ( <i>Haldim'd</i> )
<i>Chandler</i> ,	<i>Gunn</i> ,	<i>Mills</i> ,	<i>Trow</i> and
<i>Charlton</i> ,	<i>Guthrie</i> ,	<i>Oliver</i> ,	<i>Weldon</i> .—44.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allison</i> ,	<i>Dawson</i> ,	<i>Keeler</i> ,	<i>Orton</i> ,
<i>Arkell</i> ,	<i>DeCosmos</i> ,	<i>Kilvert</i> ,	<i>Ouimet</i> ,

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Deudney,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Doull,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>La Rue,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bergin,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's),</i>
<i>Bill,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Sir J.A.),</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Girouard, (Jac. Crt'r)</i>	<i>McQuaig,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Bunting,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Connel,</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hilliard,</i>	<i>Merner,</i>	<i>Vallée,</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Méhot,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Cours,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Ives,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Outhbert,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Muttart,</i>	<i>Williams and</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Kaulback,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Wright.—120.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act fortieth Victoria, Chapter 57, respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. *Baby*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for a Return of the quantity of spirits manufactured during the six months ending December 31, 1878; the quantity taken for consumption, the quantity exported and used in bond, the quantity remaining in warehouse at that date, and the revenue accrued thereon;

Also, a similar Return for the Weight, that taken for consumption, amount exported and remaining in warehouse, and revenue accruing thereon, up to December 31, 1878, on manufactured Malt, Malt Liquor and Tobacco;

Also, a similar Return for the quantity of Spirits, Malt, Malt Liquor and Tobacco, manufactured, taken for consumption, exported, used in bond, remaining in warehouse, and revenue accruing thereon, from the 1st of January to 31st March, 1879. (*Sessional Papers, No. 120.*)

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth :—

*Lorne.*

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a Joint Address to the Queen from the Senate and House of Commons, expressing sympathy with Her Most Gracious Majesty on the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alice*, Grand Duchess of *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
21st April, 1879.

Copy. }  
Canada. }  
No. 85. }

*Sir M.E. Hicks-Beach to the Marquis of Lorne.*

DOWNING STREET,  
1st April, 1879.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 55, of the 3rd March, transmitting a Joint Address to The Queen from the Senate and House of Commons of *Canada*, tendering a Message of Condolence with Her Majesty, on the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alice*, Grand Duchess of *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

I have duly caused this Address to be laid before the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, and I am commanded to request that you will convey to the Speakers of the respective Houses, the thanks of Her Majesty for this expression of sympathy in Her bereavement.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor General,  
The Right Honorable  
The Marquis of *Lorne*, K.T., G.C.M.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

Mr. *Fiset* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and any person whatsoever, respecting the dismissal of *Joseph Bcurdeau*, Superintendent of the Engine House at *Ste. Flavie*, together with a statement of the reasons for that dismissal; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,  
*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of correspondence between the Government and the Postmaster of the Parish of *St. Fabien*, Mr. *Vidal Roy*, and any other person, respecting the change in the Post Office of that Parish, together with a Statement of the reasons for which Mr. *Vidal Roy* was replaced by another person as Postmaster of that place.

On motion of Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*), seconded by Mr. *Rogers*,  
*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of *New Brunswick* and the Government of

the Dominion, relating to certain claims preferred by the former against the latter Government; also, all Orders in Council relating to the same, since the first day of April, 1878.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Bunster*, seconded by Mr. *DeCosmos*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and Reports in relation to the appointment of Mr. *Cox*, Keeper of the Lighthouse at *Cape Beale*, and of all complaints against said Lighthouse Keeper.

On motion of Mr. *Bunting*, seconded by Mr. *Patterson (Essex)*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence in possession of the Government, received from all sources since 1874, relating to Wrecking and Coasting in Canadian waters; reciprocity with the *United States* in these matters, together with the Report of Mr. *John Lewis*, to the Minister of Customs, which he was authorized to make with respect to Wrecking and Towing, etc., in Canadian waters.

On motion of Mr. *McInnes*, seconded by Mr. *McRory*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies,—1. of all papers and documents, including specifications, relating to the construction of the *British Columbia Penitentiary*, from November, 1874, to September, 1878;

2. The Minutes made by the Inspector of Penitentiaries on his visit of inspection in September last;

3. The amount paid Mr. *John Kirkland*, late Inspector of the building, for taking care of Penitentiary from December 1st, 1876, to September 27th, 1878;

4. A detailed Statement of Prices paid Mr. *James Cunningham*, of *New Westminster, B.C.*, for stoves, etc, from completion of building, in November, 1876, to 1st January, 1879;

5. The leasing of water frontage of Penitentiary grounds to Messrs. *Cunningham and Holbrook*, for fish curing purposes, for a term of ten years.

On motion of Mr. *Fortin*, seconded by Mr. *Grandbois*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Newfoundland* and the Government of *Canada*, and between the Government of *Canada* and any person whatsoever, on the subject of the Customs duties which the Government of *Newfoundland* levies on salt, barrels, &c., used in the Fisheries on board Canadian vessels resorting to the coast of *Newfoundland*, or that portion of the *Labrador* coast which is within the jurisdiction of *Newfoundland*, and in relation to the light dues levied from our fishing vessels resorting to the said coasts.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

And then The House adjourned till To morrow.

Tuesday, 22nd April, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Baker*,—The Petition of *Nye C. Martin*, Mayor of the Township of *Stanbridge*, and others.

By Mr. *Hay*,—The Petition of *Frederic Chase Caprèol*, of the City of *Toronto*, President of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*.

By Mr. *Keeler*,—The Petition of *Peter Begg* and others, of *Trenton*; and the Petition of *William R. Aylsworth* and others, of *Mill Point, Ontario*.

By Mr. *Orton*,—The Petition of *John Prain*, Warden of the County of *Wellington*, *John Godfrey*, Reeve of the Village of *Elora*, and *Robert Steele*, Reeve of the Village of *Fergus*.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 28th February, 1879, for copies of all Petitions, correspondence, reports of Engineers, Orders in Council, and other documents respecting the construction of piers to be built in the *Chenal du Moine*, in the Parish of *Ste. Anne de Sorel*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 121.*)

Mr. *Pope* (Queen's, *P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for returns of numbers, tonnage and weight of general cargo of vessels that have entered and cleared from *Prince Arthur's Landing* and the *Kaministiquia* respectively, during the season of 1878. (*Sessional Papers, No. 122.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 19th March, 1879, for copies of the Minutes of the Enquiry held as to the loss of the steamer "*Lady Head*" last autumn; 2nd. Statement of the number of vessels the Government has at its disposal for the protection of the Fisheries. (*Sessional Papers No. 123.*)

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all Reports, evidence, protests, documents and correspondence in reference to the seizure of the steam tug *Sarah E. Bryant*, of *Buffalo, N. Y.*, by the Custom authorities at *Dunnville*, in or about the month of November, 1874, for an alleged breach of the Coasting and Revenue Laws, in going to the rescue of the crew and cargo of the wrecked American schooner *Augustus Ford*, of *Oswego, U. S.*, and statement of the fine imposed, and by whose direction and by what authority the said seizure was made and the said fine inflicted; also, any correspondence between the *United States* and *Canada*, respecting reciprocal legislation with reference to using wrecking tugs in the waters of the respective countries. (*Sessional Papers, No. 124.*)

Mr. *Colby*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire and consider the questions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy, the working of the Insolvent Laws of *Canada*, as well as the expediency of continuing, amending or repealing such laws; and other references, presented to the House, the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the several Bills and Petitions, and the evidence and information which were laid before them, and also the several provisions of the present Insolvency Laws, and have embodied their views in a Bill, intitled: "An Act to repeal the Insolvent Act of 1875, and the Acts amending it, "and to make provision for the liquidation of the Estates of Insolvent Debtors," which Bill your Committee recommend to the consideration of your Honorable House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Colby have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Insolvent Act of 1875, and the Acts amending it, and to make provision for the liquidation of the Estates of Insolvent Debtors.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be placed among the Government Orders in the name of the Minister of Justice.

The House resumed the consideration of the 11th Resolution, relative to duties of Customs and Excise; and the adjourned Debate on the amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That this House doth agree with the Committee of Ways and Means, in the Item "Wheat flour, fifty cents per barrel;" and which amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it is not expedient in the public interest" to impose a tax of 50 cents a barrel upon wheat flour imported into this country, "and that that article should be placed on the list of commodities imported into "Canada, free of duty," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

Anglin,	Cockburn ( <i>Muskoka</i> ),	King,	Rinfret,
Bain	Connell,	Landry,	Robertson ( <i>Shelburne</i> ),
Bechard,	Goupal,	LaRue,	Rogers,
Bolduc,	Fiset,	Laurier,	Ross ( <i>Middlesex</i> ),
Borden,	Fleming,	MacDonnell,	Rymal,
Bourassa,	Flynn,	Mackenzie,	Scriven,
Bourbeau,	Galbraith,	McIsaac,	Skinner,
Burk,	Gillies,	Malouin,	Smith ( <i>Sir Albert J.</i> ),
Burpee ( <i>St. John</i> ),	Gillmor,	Méthot,	Snowball,
Burpee ( <i>Sunbury</i> ),	Gunn,	Mills,	Tellier,
Cameron ( <i>Huron</i> ),	Guthrie,	Oliver,	Thompson ( <i>Haldim'g</i> ),
Cartwright,	Haddow,	Olivier,	Trow,
Casgrain,	Holton,	Paterson ( <i>Brant</i> ),	Vallee,
Chandler,	Huntington,	Perrault,	Weldon, and
Charlton,	Killam,	Pickard,	Yeo.—61.
Christie,			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

Allison,	Dewdney,	Kranz,	Patterson ( <i>Essex</i> ),
Arkell,	Domville,	Lane,	Pinsonneault,
Baby,	Doull,	Lantier,	Platt,
Baker,	Drew,	Little,	Plumb,
Bannerman,	Dubuc,	Longley,	Pope ( <i>Compton</i> ),
Benoit,	Dugas,	Macdonald ( <i>King's</i> ),	Pope ( <i>Queen's</i> ),
Bergeron,	Elliott,	Macdonald ( <i>Sir J. A.</i> ),	Rickey,
Boulton,	Ferguson,	McDonald ( <i>C. Breton</i> ),	Robinson,
Bowell,	Fitzsimmons,	McDonald ( <i>Pictou</i> ),	Rochester,
Brecken,	Fortin,	McDonald ( <i>Vic. N.S.</i> ),	Ross ( <i>Dundas</i> ),
Brooks,	Fulton,	Macmillan,	Rouleau,
Brown,	Gault,	McCallum,	Routhier,
Bunster,	Gigault,	McCarthy,	Ryan ( <i>Marquette</i> ),
Bunting,	Gill,	McCuaig,	Ryan, ( <i>Montreal</i> ),

Burnham,	Girouard (J. Cartier),	McDougall,	Rykert,
Cameron (Victoria),	Girouard (Kent),	McInnes,	Shaw,
Caron,	Grandbois,	McKay,	Sproule,
Cimon,	Hackett,	McLeod,	Tassé,
Cockburn (North'm'l'd)	Haggart,	McQuade,	Thompson (Cariboo),
Colby,	Hay,	McRory,	Tilley,
Costigan,	Hesson,	Masson,	Tupper,
Coughlin,	Hilliard,	Massue,	Valin,
Coursol,	Hooper,	Merner,	Wade,
Currier,	Houde,	Mongenais,	Wallace (Norfolk),
Cuthbert,	Hurteau,	Montplaisir,	Wallace (York),
Daly,	Ives,	Mousseau,	White (Cardwell),
Daoust,	Jackson,	Muttart,	White (Hastings),
Dawson,	Jones,	O'Connor,	White (Renfrew),
DeCosmos,	Keeler,	Orton,	Williams, and
Desaulniers,	Kilvert,	Quimet,	Wright.—121.
Desjardins,			

So it passed in the Negative.

The said Item "Wheat flour, fifty cents per barrel," was then agreed to.

The following Items were read a second time :

Rice and sago flour, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Brick, for building, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Brooms and brushes, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Butter, four cents per pound.....	4 c. p. lb.
Buttons of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Candles, tallow, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Candles, parafine wax, five cents per pound.....	5 c. p. lb.
All other candles, including sperm, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. ct.
Carriages, waggons, railway cars and carriages, sleighs, wheelbarrows, and other like articles, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cement, raw or in stone from the quarry, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet. (See stone).....	\$1 p. ton.
Cement, burnt and unground, seven and a half cents per one hundred pounds.....	7½ c. p. 100 lbs
Cement, hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels, forty cents per barrel.....	40 c. p. brl.
Cement in bulk or in bags, nine cents per bushel.....	9 c. p. bus.
Cement, Portland or Roman, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cheese, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Chicory, raw or green, three cents per pound.....	3 "
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground, four cents per pound.....	4 c. p. lb.
China and porcelain ware, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Clocks, and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Coal, Anthracite and bituminous, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds... ..	50 c. p. ton.
Coal tar and coal pitch, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cocoa-nuts, one dollar per one hundred .....	\$1 p. 100
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 p. ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar, one cent per pound and twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. p. lb. & 25 p. ct.
Coffee, green, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of, and substitutes for, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Coke, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds.....	50 c. p. ton.

Copper, old and scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets and sheathing not planished or coated; copper wire, round or flat; and copper seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Copper rivets and burrs, and all manufactures of copper not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cordage for ships' purposes, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cordage, all other, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Corks, and other manufactures of cork-wood or cork-bark, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

*Cotton, manufactures of, viz. :*

Grey or unbleached and bleached cottons, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton-flannels, not stained, painted or printed, one cent per square yard, and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1c. p. s. y. and 15 p. ct.
All cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bedtickings, gingham, plaids, cotton or canton-flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or colored; checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, pantaloons stuffs, and goods of like description, two cents per square yard and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2c. p. s. y. and 15 p. ct.
All cotton wadding, batting, batts and warps, carpet-warps knitting yarn, hosiery yarn and other cotton yarns under number forty, not bleached, dyed or colored, two cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
And if bleached, dyed or colored, three cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	3c. p. lb. & 15 p. ct.
Cotton warp, on beams, one cent per yard and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1c. p. yd. & 15 p. ct.
Cotton seamless bags, two cents per pound and fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2c. p. lb. & 15 p. ct.
Cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and all cotton hosiery, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cotton sewing-thread, on spools, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cotton sewing-thread, in hanks, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
Cotton duck or canvas of hemp or flax, and sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 p. ct.
All clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including corsets, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
All manufactures of cotton not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Drain-tile, and drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed or unglazed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, and Rockingham ware, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Earthenware, white, granite or iron-stone ware, and "C. C." or cream colored ware, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Electro plated ware, (see plated ware.)	
Essences, viz. : of apple, pear, pine-apple, raspberry, strawberry, and other fruits, and vanilla, one dollar and ninety cents per imperial gallon, and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1.90 p. I. g. & 20 p. ct.
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Excelsior for upholsterers' use, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and dressed, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct. & 25 p. ct.

Fire-brick or tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Fish, fresh, salted or smoked, except fish free of duty as provided by the Treaty of Washington, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
Flax fibre, scutched, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
“ harked, two cents per pound.....	2c. do
Flax, tow of, scutched or green, one-half cent per pound. ....	½c. do
Flax seed, ten cents per bushel....	10c. p. bsh.
Fruit, dried, viz : apples, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, and all other, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

*Fruit, green, viz. :*

Apples, forty cents per barrel .....	40c. p. bl.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, two cents per quart.....	2c. p. qt.
Cherries and currants, one cent per quart.....	1c. do
Cranberries, plums and quinces, thirty cents per bushel.....	30c. p. bsh.
Grapes, one cent per pound....	1c. p. lb.
Peaches, forty cents per bushel.....	40c. p. bsh.
Oranges and lemons, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Fruits in air-tight cans, including cans, three cents per pound if sweetened, and two cents per pound if not sweetened .....	3c. p. lb.
Fruits, preserved in brandy, or other spirits, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon .....	& 2c. p. lb.
	\$1.90 p. l.g.

*Furs, viz. :*

Furskins, dressed, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Furniture, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring mattresses, show cases, caskets and coffins of any material, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Gas, coal-oil or kerosene fixtures, or parts thereof, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.

*Glass and Manufacture of, viz. :*

Carboys and demijohns, pressed bottles, flasks and phials of every description ; telegraph and lightning-rod insulators ; and fruit jars and glass balls, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Lamp and gas-light shades, lamps and lamp chimnies, globes for lanterns, lamps and gas lights, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	30 p. ct.
Ornamented, figured and enameled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted and vitrified glass, and stained glass windows, figured, enamelled and obscured white glass, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Common and colorless window glass, and colored glass not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	20 p. ct.
All other glass and manufactures of glass not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

*Gunpowder and other explosives, viz. :*

Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs and other similar packages, five cents per pound.....	5 c. p. lb.
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*Gunpowder and other explosives, viz.:*

Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels, four cents per pound .....	4 c. p. lb.
Canister powder, in pound and half pound tins, fifteen cents per pound .....	15 c. p. lb.
Blasting and mining powder, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part, five cents per pound, and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Nitro-glycerine, ten cents per pound and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Gutta-percha, manufactures of, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hair, curled, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Hats, caps and bonnets, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hatters' plush of silk or cotton, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Honey, bees', in the comb or otherwise, three cents per pound .....	3 c. p. lb.
Hops, six cents per pound .....	6 c. p. lb.
India rubber, viz: boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
And the said Items were agreed to.	

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 23rd April, 1879.

The Item under the heading "Iron and manufactures of, viz.:" "Pig, two dollars per ton," was read a second time.

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee of Ways and Means in the said Item;

Mr. Bourassa moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Olivier, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "all Duty of Customs on Pig Iron be abolished, and that the Duty on Bar Iron be reduced from "17½ to 10 per cent.; and that the Duty on the following articles, viz.:—tinned, glazed, "or enamelled hollow-ware of cast or wrought iron; hardware, viz.:—builders', carriage makers' and saddlers' iron work; bolts, washers, rivots, tacks, brads, sprigs, "Hungarian and clout nails, horse-shoes and horse-shoe nails, iron wire nails, called "Pointes de Paris, iron and steel screws, commonly called wood screws; scales, "balances and weighing beams; nails and spikes, wrought or pressed, whether galvanized or not; cut nails and spikes; shovels, spades, and hay, manure and potatoe "forks; rakes and rake teeth; carpenters', coopers', and joiners' tools, and all other "mechanics' tools; edge tools of all kinds, including axes, scythes, files and saws of "every description, and steel skates, be reduced to twenty per cent.;" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

The said Item "Pig, two dollars per ton," was then agreed to.

The following Items were read a second time:

*Iron and manufactures of, viz.:*

Old and scrap, two dollars per ton .....	\$2 p. ton.
In slabs, blooms, loops or billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled bars or billets, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
In bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds, and squares, nail and spiko rods, and all other iron not otherwise provided for, seventeen and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	17½ p. ct.
18½	R

*Iron and manufactures of, viz :*

Rolled round wire rods, in coils under half an inch in diameter, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Iron rails or railway bars for railways or tramways, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Railway fish-plates, frogs, frog-points, chairs and finger-bars, seventeen and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	17½ p. ct.
Tin plates, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Band and hoop, sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized and common or black, and boiler plate, number seventeen gauge or thinner, and Canada plates, twelve and one-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Stoves and other castings not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Gas, water and soil pipes of cast iron, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Car-wheels, and axles, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
And the said Items were agreed to.	

Mr. Cartwright moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now adjourn; And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Tilley, seconded by Mr. Tupper,  
*Ordered*, That the consideration of the remaining Items of the 11th Resolution, be postponed.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Two of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 23rd April, 1879.

## PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Cartwright,—The Petition of James S. Haydon and others.

By Mr. Keeler,—The Petition of James S. Foulds, Reeve, and others, of Hastings.

By Mr. Brecken,—The Petition of Messrs. Bremner Brothers, of Charlottetown,  
*P.E.I.*

Mr. Bunting, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House, the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

The Committee carefully considered the following documents and recommend that they be printed, viz.:

*Return to Order*—Reports of Engineers and others made since 1st October last, respecting the route or construction of any part of the *Pacific Railway*, the removal of rails from *Vancouver Island* to *Yale*, and instructions issued relative to the same, &c.

*Return to Address*.—Copy of Order in Council passed in June, 1873, locating the line of the *Canada Pacific Railway* between *Thunder Bay* and a point at or near *Fort George*, in *British Columbia*, &c.; also, respecting the location of the line of the *Canada Pacific Railway* between *Yellow Head Pass* and *Burrard Inlet*, with all correspondence between the Dominion and Provincial Governments respecting the same.

*Communication from Sandford Fleming, Esq.*, Engineer-in-Chief of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, dated *Ottawa*, 1st February, 1879, accompanied by tenders for the construction of Works from *English River* to *Eagle River*, 118 miles, &c.

*Further communication from Sandford Fleming, Esq.*, to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, dated *Ottawa*, 12th February, 1879, in reference to his Report, dated *Ottawa*, 1st February, 1879, on the tenders received for constructing the Sections of the *Canadian Pacific Railway* between *English River* and *Keewatin*.

*Return to Address*.—Correspondence between the Governments of the *United States and Canada*, in relation to Canadian vessels bound for *Lake Michigan*, reporting at *Port Huron*, instead of at *Sheboygan*, as is the present practice.

*Return to Address*.—Return of the names of persons tendering, with the amount of their tenders, for the construction of the Works in the 'Tidal Harbor at *Quebec* and the Graving Dock at *Lévis*, respectively, with all correspondence, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence between the Department of Public Works and the representatives of the various railway lines in connection with the Intercolonial, and with steamship companies, with a view of obtaining such through freight rates upon grain, &c., as will constitute *Halifax* the winter shipping port of the Dominion.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz. :—

*Return to Order*.—Instructions furnished Land Valuators in valuing land damages in the Counties of *Haldimand* and *Monck*, on the upper level of the *Welland Canal*, and of all Reports made by the said Valuators, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence, &c., by the Superintendent *Welland Canal*, as to the damages to Lock No. 21, on the *Welland Canal*, in the year 1874, by the schooner "*Louise*," &c.

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence, &c., in relation to the *Hillsburg* Post Office.

*Return to Address* (Senate).—Correspondence relating to the removal of the railway office from *Victoria* to *New Westminster*; also, cost of fitting up the old Government House at *New Westminster* as a railway office, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Statement of all moneys paid, and for what paid on the following Public Works up to the 1st March, 1879, viz. :—

The *Pembina* Branch Extension; The part from *Fort William* to *Sunshine Creek*; The part from *Sunshine Creek* to *English River*; The part from *Rat Portage* to *Cross Lake*, and the expenditure at *Thunder Bay* and on the *Fort Francis Canal*.

*Return to Order*.—Instructions given to the Engineer and Superintendent of works done on *Rivière du Loup*, in the County of *Temiscouata*, in 1878; the number of men employed and the quantity of timber purchased, &c.

*Return to Address*.—Documents relating to the question of examination before the Boards of Examiners of the Mercantile Marine of *Canada*, of Masters desirous of obtaining certificates as Extra Masters, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Complaint made last Autumn by Mr. *Clement Rouleau*, of *Ste. Anne de la Pocatière*, in the County of *Kamouraska*, against Mr. *Clovis Caron*, Fishery Overseer, asking for an enquiry into the conduct of the said *Clovis Caron*, &c.

*Return to Address*.—Correspondence, &c., respecting the superannuation of *C. St. George Yarwood*, Landing Waiter at *Chippewa*, County of *Welland*.

*Return to Address*.—Petitions presented since 1875, by the Freeholders of the Parish of *Bic*, in relation to the improvements to be made in the Harbor of "*Old Bic*," &c.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence, &c., relating to the deepening of the *River L'Assomption*.

*Return to Order*,—Statement of all moneys paid to Mr. Charles Langelier, of St. John's, P.Q., for the use of his bridge on the *Chambly Canal*.

*Return to Order*,—Shewing the quantities and values of the different articles of merchandize imported into *British Columbia* from other Provinces of the Dominion in 1878; also, the exports, &c., between June 30th, 1878, and December 31st, 1878.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence which may have taken place between the Government and their Engineer, or others, relating to the dredging of the *North River* to St. Andrews, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Instructions given to Dr. Lacombe, of *Chicoutimi*, as to the vaccinating of the Indians of the County of *Chicoutimi*.

*Return to Order*,—Statement of all moneys paid over by the Official Assignees of the Province of *Quebec*, under the provisions of the Act 38 Vic., Chap. 16, Sec. 42, shewing whether the said Assignees furnished the Receiver-General with a statement of all moneys belonging to estates then in their hands, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Giving the names and residences of all the veterans of the war of 1812 and 1815, who received a pension during the year 1878; the amount received by each, &c.

*Return to Order*—Return of the names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue Office (including Inspectors of Weights and Measures), Post Office, Custom House, and Emigration Office, in the City of *Hamilton*, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Copies of papers and documents relative to the sale or transfer of the Barracks at *Fredericton, New Brunswick*; also, of the lease of certain military properties for constructing a graving dock at *Quebec*; also, relating to the transfer of certain military properties at *Toronto*.

*Return to Address (Senate)*,—Report of all cases returned to the Government by the Honorable Chief Justice Wood, Commissioner under the Act 38 Vic., Cap. 53, as amended by the Act 41 Vic., Cap. 14.

On motion of Mr. DeCosmos, seconded by Mr. Orton,

Ordered, That the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of *Noah Shakespeare* and others, of the Province of *British Columbia*, have leave to employ a phonographic reporter.

On motion of Mr. Rochester, seconded by Mr. Haggart.

Ordered, That the Bill to change the name of "The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company" to that of "The Metropolitan Insurance Company," to reduce its capital stock and for other purposes, be withdrawn, and the fees paid thereon, be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. Rykert have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act further securing the Independence of Parliament.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Tupper, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for a Statement shewing the number of car loads of the different kinds of freight forwarded from *River du Loup* into the Maritime Provinces, between January 1st and December 31st, 1878; together with a similar Statement of the quantity and kind passing through *River du Loup*, from the Maritime Provinces, between January 1st, 1877, and December 31st, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 125.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of correspondence and documents relating to the construction of the bridge over *L'Assomption* River, at *L'Assomption*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 126.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for a Statement shewing the names of the parties who tendered for the last contract for Sleepers on the Intercolonial Railway; whether such tenders were for the whole contract or only for a portion; the price or prices named by each party tendering; the names of those who were awarded a contract or contracts, and the price for fulfilment thereof. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42c.)

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 6th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the *Dominion* and the Government of *Ontario*, in reference to the arrears due to the Indians or due to the *Dominion* on account of Indian Land claims on *Lakes Huron* and *Superior*, under the Treaties by which they relinquished their territorial rights; together with copies of the said Treaties and all Reports and documents bearing thereon. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 127.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of instructions given to Mr. *John Davidson*, the Indian Agent at *Dundee*, during the year 1878, and correspondence between said Agent and the Department, and between said Agent and one *Alpheus Adams* and *James Jamieson*, and all other persons, respecting *Green* or *Adam's Island*, in the *St. Lawrence*, opposite *Edwardsburg*, and copies of the leases granted of Islands in the *St. Lawrence* during said year. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 128.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for copies of all instructions given to Dr. *F. X. Laterrière* of *Chicoutimi*, as to vaccinating the Indians of the County of *Saguenay*; all reports and correspondence on the subject, and of accounts furnished by Dr. *Laterrière*, with a Statement shewing the items of the accounts paid; the whole from 1st January, 1874, to date. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 129.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for a Return of all Indians who have become enfranchised, in accordance with the forms provided by law within the past ten years, with their names, places of residence and designation of the bands and tribes to which they respectively belonged. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 130.)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 10th March, 1879, for a copy of the Memorandum of the circumstances that led to the conclusion of the convention between *Great Britain* and *Russia* of February, 1825; also, a copy of the convention, if any, between *Great Britain* and the *United States*, of February, 1825, mentioned in *Sessional Papers*, 1878, 125, pages 27 and 30; also, a copy of the most reliable maps and charts of the Territory of *Alaska*, that existed in 1825, and that have been made since, including Russian, British and American maps and charts; and also, any Reports that may have been made to the Government, respecting the *Alaskan* boundary, that have not yet been published. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 131.)

The House, according to Order, resumed the consideration of the 11th Resolution, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise; and the following Items of the said Resolution were read a second time:—

*Iron and manufactures of, viz:*

Rolled beams, channels and angle and T iron, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Iron bridges and structural iron work, malleable iron castings and iron safes, and doors for safes and vaults, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

*Iron and manufactures of, viz :*

Mill-irons and mill-cranks, and wrought forgings, for mills and locomotives, or parts thereof weighing 25 pounds or more, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Locomotive engines and stationary, fire, or other steam engines and boilers, and other machinery composed wholly or in part of iron, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Locomotive tires of steel or Bessemer steel in the rough, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Drawn boiler tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Bedsteads and other iron furniture and ornamental iron work and wire work, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Skates and locks of all kinds, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30. p ct.
Tinned, glazed or enamelled hollow-ware, of cast or wrought iron twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hardware, viz: builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers', and undertakers', including coffin trimmings of metal, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Bolts, washers and rivets, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Tacks, brads and sprigs, Hungarian and clout nails, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Horse-shoes and horse-shoe nails, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Iron wire nails, called "Pointes de Paris," thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Iron and steel screws, commonly called "wood screws," thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Scales, balances and weighing beams, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Chain cables over half an inch in diameter, whether shackled or swiveled, or not, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 p. ct.
Nails and spikes, cut, half-a-cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not, three-fourths of a cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Nuts, one cent. per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 ct. p. lb. and 10 per cent.
Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines, two dollars each, and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$2.00 and 20 p. ct.
Ink, for writing, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver, and watches, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Jute, manufactures of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lard, tried or rendered, two cents per pound.....	2c. p. lb.
Lard, untried, one and a-half cents per pound.....	1½ c. p. lb.
Lead, old and scrap, and in pigs, bars, blocks, and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Lead pipe and lead shot, and all manufactures of lead not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Leather board, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Leather, boot and shoe counters made from leather board, half-a-cent per pair. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. pr.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.

Morocco skins, tanned, but rough or undressed, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Sole leather and belting leather, tanned, but not waxed; and all upper leather and French kid, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Leather as above, dressed and waxed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	20 p. ct.
All other leather and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, including gloves and mitts, and leather belting, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 p. ct.
Lithographic stones, not engraved, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Malt, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Machine card clothing, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Marble, in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing fifteen cubic feet or over, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Finished marble, and all manufactures of marble not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Meats, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, one cent per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked, two cents per pound .....	2 c. p. lb.
All other dried or smoked meats, or meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Mustard seed, unground, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Mustard, ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoa-nuts, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not elsewhere specified, six cents per wine gallon.....	6c. p. W. g.
Carbolic or heavy oil used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building, and for railway ties, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cod liver, medicated, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lard, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Linseed or flaxseed, raw or boiled, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 p. ct.
Neatsfoot, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Olive or salad, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sesame seed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sperm, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Oil-cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Opium, (drug), twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking, five dollars per pound.....	\$5 p. lb.
Organs, Cabinet, viz:—On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds, a specific duty of ten dollars; having over two and not over four sets of reeds, fifteen dollars; having over four and not over six sets of reeds, twenty dollars; having over six sets of reeds, thirty dollars; and in addition thereto, ten per centum <i>ad valorem</i> on the fair market value thereof.....	\$10 \$15 \$20 \$30 & 10 p. ct.

Pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Paintings, drawings, engravings and prints, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Paints and colors, ground, in oil or any other liquid, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Paints and colors not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
White and red lead, dry, also dry white zinc and bismuth, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 p. ct.
Paper-hangings or wall-paper, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Paper calendered, twenty-two and one-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	22½ p. ct.
Paper of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Paper envelopes and all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Paper, union collar cloth, in sheets, not shapen, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper mill board not straw board, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper collars, cuffs and shirt fronts, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	25 p. ct.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	25 p. ct.

*Perfumery, including Toilet Preparations, viz. :*

Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.

*Pianofortes, viz. :*

All square pianofortes, whether round-cornered or not, not over seven octaves, twenty-five dollars; on all other square pianofortes, thirty dollars; on upright pianofortes, thirty dollars; on concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes, fifty dollars; and in addition thereto ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$25 \$30 \$50 & 10 p. ct.
Parts of pianos, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Pitch, (coal) and coal tar, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Plants, viz.: Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured, 15 cents per 100 pounds or 45 cents per barrel, of not over 300 pounds.....	15 c. p. 100 lbs.
Plated-ware, electro-plated and gilt of all kinds, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Plates engraved on wood, and on steel or other metal, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Playing cards, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Plumbago, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and all manufactures of } plumbago, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> }	10 p. ct. & 20 p. ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	15 p. ct.
Printing-presses of all kinds, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Proprietary medicines, commonly called patent medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form, fifty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and all other, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	50 p. ct. 25 p. ct.

Prunella and cotton, and woollen netting for boots, shoes and gloves, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Pumice stone, ground or powdered, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Putty, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Quills, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Quinine, sulphate of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sails for boats and ships; also tents and awnings, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Salt (except salt imported from the United Kingdom, or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty), in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds; in bags, barrels and other packages, twelve 8 c. p. 100 lbs. cents per one hundred pounds.....	12 c. p. 100 lbs.
Saltpetre, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sand paper, glass and emery paper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Seeds, viz: flower, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; when put up in small papers or parcels, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct. 25 p. ct.
Seed, mustard, unground, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; ground, twenty- five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct. & 25 p. ct.
Shingles, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ships and other vessels, built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery and all appurtenances, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown organzine, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Sewing silk and silk twist, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the com- ponent part of chief value, not elsewhere specified, except church vestments, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Silver, rolled, and German silvor, in sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	10 p. ct.
Slate for roofing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Slate slabs, square or in special shapes, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	20 p. ct.
Slate mantels, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
School and writing slates, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed, one cent. per pound..	1 c. p. lb.
Soap, castile and white, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Spices, viz: ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace), unground, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Spices, nutmegs and mace, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Spirits and strong waters not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, for every Imperial gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in propor- tion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz: \$1.32½ p. I. g. Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, one dollar and thirty-two and one-half cents per Imperial gallon; brandy one dollar and forty-five cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.45 p. I. gal.

*Spirits, &c., viz :*

" Old Tom " gin, one dollar and thirty-two and one-half cents per Imperial gallon in bulk.....	\$1.32½ p. I. gal.
Spirits sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz : Rum shrub, cordials, schiedam schnapps, tafia, bitters and unenumerated articles of like kinds, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Spirits and strong waters not elsewhere specified, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon .....	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be, nevertheless, deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.90 p. I. gal.
Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than four ounces each, forty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	40 p. ct.
Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$1.90 p. I. g. and 30 p. ct.
Wines of all kinds except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing twenty-six per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof, by Sykes' hydrometer, imported in wood or in bottles (six quart or twelve pint-bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), twenty-five cents per Imperial gallon ; and for each degree of strength in excess of twenty-six per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of three cents until the strength reaches forty per cent. of proof spirits, and in addition thereto, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 c. p. I. g. and 3 c. p. I. g. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. ct.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart and more than one pint, three dollars per dozen bottles ; containing not more than a pint each and more than one-half pint, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen bottles ; containing one-half pint each or less, seventy-five cents per dozen bottles ; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to three dollars per dozen bottles at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle ; in addition to the above specific duty, there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of thirty per cent. ....	\$3 p. doz. \$1.50 p. doz. 75 c. p. doz. \$1.50 per I. g. for all over one qt. p. bt'l. and 30 p. ct.

But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than forty per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.

Stationery of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Steel and manufactures of, viz. : On and after the first day of January, 1881, steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, and railway bars or rails and fish plates, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.

*Steel and manufactures of, viz :*

Shovels, spades, hoes ; hay, manure and potatoe forks ; rakes and rake teeth ; carpenters', coopers', cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools ; including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes and saws of all kinds, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Firearms, viz : Muskets, rifles, pistols and shot guns ; Cutlery and all manufactures of steel, and of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Stereotypes and electrotypes for commercial blanks and advertisements, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Stone, viz : rough freestone, sandstone, and all other building stone, except marble, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet.....	\$1 p ton.
Water limestone or cement stone, one dollar per ton (see cement)	\$1 p ton.
Grindstone, in the rough, one dollar and fifty cents per ton.....	\$1.50 p. ton.
Dressed freestone and all other building stone, except marble, and all manufactures of stone or granite, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

*Sugars, Syrups and Molasses :—*

Sugar above number fourteen, Dutch standard, in colour one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. p. lb. & 35 p. ct.
Sugar equal to number nine and not above number fourteen, Dutch standard, three-fourths of a cent per pound and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.
Sugar below number nine, Dutch standard, half-a-cent per pound and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.

Provided that the *ad valorem* duty shall be levied and collected on sugar and melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogsheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in section 34 of the Act 40 Victoria, Chapter 10, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Syrups, cane juice, refined syrup, sugar-house syrup, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, five-eighths of a cent per pound, and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{5}{8}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.
Melado, concentrated melado, concentrated cane-juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet-root juice, and concrete, three-eighths of one cent per pound, and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{3}{8}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes or for the manufacture of sugar when imported direct from the country of growth and production, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
And for the same purposes when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Molasses when not so used when imported direct from the country of growth and production, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
And when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

*Sugars, Syrups and Molasses :—*

Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. p. lb. & 35 p. ct.
Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color.	
Glucose syrup, half of one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	½ c. p. lb. 35 p. ct.

And the said Items were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Tilley*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

*Ordered*, That the consideration of the remaining Items of the 11th Resolution be postponed.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning ;

*Thursday, 24th April, 1879.*

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Trustees of the *Toronto Savings Bank* to sell and convey to the Home Savings and Loan Company (Limited), and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White (Cardwell)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be : " An Act to authorize and confirm an Indenture of Sale by the Trustees of the *Toronto Savings Bank* to the Home Savings and Loan Company, (Limited)."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : An Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Canada Life Assurance Company," without any amendment.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : "An Act to amend 'The Post Office Act, 1875,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

*Ordered*, That the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act to amend 'The Post Office Act, 1875,'" be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House this day.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Two of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 24th April, 1879.

**PRAYERS.**

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Coursol*,—The Petition of *Joseph Martineau*, Senior, and others, Licensed Engineers of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Haggart*,—The Petition of *John Stewart*, Surgeon.

By Mr. *Orton*,—The Petition of *James Argo*, Merchant, and others, of the County of *Wellington*, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:

Of *Nys C. Martin*, Mayor of the Township of *Stanbridge* and others; praying that the Bill to amend the *Côteau* and Province Line Railway and Bridge Act, and the Act amending the same, empowering them to construct a bridge over the River *St. Lawrence*, may become law.

Of *Frederic Chase Capréol*, of the City of *Toronto*, President of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*; praying that a Committee may be appointed to take into consideration certain drawings, plans, &c., in relation to the construction of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal*.

Of *Peter Begg* and others, of *Trenton Ontario*; praying the House to recommend the revocation of the Order in Council by which the Public Works on the River *Trent* were transferred to the Government of *Ontario*.

Of *William R. Aylsworth* and others, of *Mill Point, Ontario*; praying that the dams (especially *Chisholm's dam*) on the River *Trent*, may not be removed, but that they may be maintained as heretofore.

Of *John Prain*, Warden of the County of *Wellington*, *John Godfrey*, Reeve of the Village of *Elora*, *Robert Steele*, Reeve of the Village of *Fergus*; praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission for the Dominion.

On motion of Mr. *Baby*, seconded by Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)*,

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Weights and Measures.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to consolidate, amend and simplify the Acts respecting Weights and Measures.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White (Cardwell)* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *White (Cardwell)* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to consolidate, amend and simplify the Acts respecting Weights and Measures.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Baby* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Weights and Measures.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Domville*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill (from the Senate), intituled: "An Act to amend the Acta incorporating "The *Ottawa Loan and Investment Company*," and to change the name to the "*Manitoba and North-West Loan Company (Limited)*,"" and have agreed to report the same amended.

On motion of Mr. *Pope*, (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), seconded by Mr. *Pope* (*Compton*),

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions empowering the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal* to re-adjust the tariff of tolls and dues to be levied in the said Harbor.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to empower the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal* from time to time to re-adjust the tariff of tolls and dues to be levied in the said Harbor, under the Act 36 *Vict.*, Cap 61, and the Acts amending it; providing that no such re-adjusted tariff shall increase the tolls and dues now in force, or shall be in force, until approved by the Governor in Council.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to empower the said Commissioners to make arrangements with the owners of tug steamers employed in towing vessels in the *St. Lawrence River* and Estuary, by means of which a regular tariff of rates of towage may be established, and undue exaction prevented; and in consideration thereof to make special by-laws respecting such tug steamers, and their accomodation, and the dues payable by them in the said Harbor; and also, to acquire and use steam tugs for moving sea-going vessels in the said river and Estuary, and in the said Harbor, and to establish a tariff of charges for the use of such tugs by such vessels, and to make by-laws regulating their use and employment within the local jurisdiction of the Commissioners; provided that no tariff or by-law made under this resolution shall be in force until approved by the Governor in Council.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Haggart* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Haggart* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to empower the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*, from time to time to re-adjust the tariff of tolls and dues to be levied in the said Harbor, under the Act 36 *Vict.*, Cap. 61, and the Acts amending it; provided that no such re-adjusted tariff shall increase the tolls and dues now in force, or shall be in force, until approved by the Governor in Council.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to empower the said Commissioners to make arrangements with the owners of tug steamers employed in towing vessels in the *St. Lawrence River* and Estuary, by means of which a regular tariff of rates of towage may be established, and undue exaction prevented; and in consideration thereof to make special by-laws respecting such tug steamers, and their accommodation, and the dues payable by them in the said Harbor; and also, to acquire and use steam tugs for moving sea-going vessels in the said River and Estuary, and in the said Harbor, and to establish a tariff of charges for the use of such tugs by such vessels, and to

make by-laws regulating their use and employment within the local jurisdiction of the Commissioners; provided that no tariff or by-law made under this resolution shall be in force until approved by the Governor in Council.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Pope (*Queen's P.E.I.*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Pope (*Queen's P.E.I.*), seconded by Mr. Masson,

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Harbor of the Port of *North Sydney*, in *Nova Scotia*.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to authorize the appointment of three Commissioners to have the superintendence of the Harbor of the Port of *North Sydney*, in *Nova Scotia*, and of the Harbor Master to be appointed by them; that a duty be levied of one cent per ton register of each ship over forty tons register entering the said Harbor; that out of the moneys collected as such duty, the Commissioners shall provide for the improvement and maintenance of the Harbor, and the erection of proper wharves therein, the salary of the Harbor Master (which shall not exceed four hundred dollars per annum) and the payment of such assistants and servants, including Police Constables (not exceeding five), as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; the Commissioners having power to make regulations for the said purposes, and to impose penalties to a limited amount for infraction thereof; the whole under the superintendence and subject to the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Haggart reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Haggart reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to authorize the appointment of three Commissioners to have the superintendence of the Harbor of the Port of *North Sydney*, in *Nova Scotia*, and of the Harbor Master to be appointed by them; that a duty be levied of one cent per ton register of each ship over forty tons register entering the said Harbor; that out of the moneys collected as such duty, the Commissioners shall provide for the improvement and maintenance of the Harbor, and the erection of proper wharves therein, the salary of the Harbor Master, (which shall not exceed four hundred dollars per annum), and the payment of such assistants and servants, including Police Constables (not exceeding five), as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; the Commissioners having power to make regulations for the said purposes, and to impose penalties to a limited amount for infraction thereof; the whole under the superintendence and subject to the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Pope (*Queen's P.E.I.*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Harbor of *North Sydney*, in *Nova Scotia*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), seconded by Mr. *Masson*,  
*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Harbor of *Pictou*, in *Nova Scotia*.  
The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 63, respecting the Harbor of *Pictou*, in *Nova Scotia*, by empowering the Commissioners of the said Harbor, with the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to appoint and pay out of the proceeds of the Harbor Dues, not exceeding three Police Constables, for the maintenance of good order and the due observance of the criminal laws of the Dominion in the said Harbor and the neighborhood thereof.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Haggart* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Haggart* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:--

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 63, respecting the Harbor of *Pictou*, in *Nova Scotia*, by empowering the Commissioners of the said Harbor, with the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to appoint and pay out of the proceeds of the Harbor Dues, not exceeding three Police Constables, for the maintenance of good order and the due observance of the criminal laws of the Dominion in the said Harbor and the neighborhood thereof.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Harbor of *Pictou*, in *Nova Scotia*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), seconded by Mr. *Masson*,

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Pilotage certificates and licenses.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend "The Pilotage Act, 1873," by limiting the examination of Masters and Mates for pilotage certificates under Section 65, to those of ships registered in *Canada*; and by giving the Pilotage Authority of the Pilotage District of *Montreal*, in addition to the power given by Section 18 of the said Act, power to provide by by-laws confirmed in the manner prescribed by the said section, for second-class pilotage licenses to competent indentured apprentices to perform a limited and subordinate class of pilotage duties, and to fix the pilotage dues for the performance thereof; the employment of the holders of such licenses not to be compulsory.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Haggart* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Haggart* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend "The Pilotage Act, 1873," by limiting the examination of Masters and Mates for pilotage certificates under Section 65, to those of ships registered in *Canada*; and by giving the Pilotage Authority of the Pilotage District of *Montreal*, in addition to the power given by Section 18 of the said Act, power to provide by by-laws confirmed in the manner prescribed by the said section, for second-class pilotage licenses to competent indentured apprentices to perform a limited and subordinate class of pilotage duties, and to fix the pilotage dues for the performance thereof; the employment of the holders of such licenses not to be compulsory.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Pilotage Act, 1873."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting "The Seamen's Act, 1873."

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend "The Seamen's Act, 1873," by extending the provisions of the thirty-second section thereof to ships of any tonnage, as well as to ships of over one hundred and fifty tons register, and providing that no ship of any tonnage whatever shall be cleared or go to sea until all the requirements of the said Act have been complied with.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Haggart* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Haggart* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend "The Seamen's Act, 1873," by extending the provisions of the thirty-second section thereof to ships of any tonnage, as well as to ships of over one hundred and fifty tons register, and providing that no ship of any tonnage whatever shall be cleared or go to sea until all the requirements of the said Act have been complied with.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Seamen's Act, 1873."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the *Truro and Pictou Railway Transfer Act, 1877*;"

Mr. Tupper moved, seconded by Mr. Tilley, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brecken moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Brooks, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House with an instruction that they have power to amend the same by inserting in line 10, of page 2, after the word 'therein,' the following words:—'save and except an issue of first Mortgage bonds by the said Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company, to the extent of eighty thousand dollars, forty thousand of which shall be issued to Charles C. Gregory, and forty thousand to the Government of Nova Scotia, in accordance with a deed of settlement, dated 31st of August, 1878, between the said Company, the Canada Improvement Company, and the said Charles C. Gregory—the said bonds to attach and to be a first lien and charge upon the said two Railways and Ferry and upon the Company, and the rights, property and privileges set forth in Section 32 of the said Company's Charter,' and by inserting in line 15 of the said page 2, after the word 'assigns,' the words—'except as aforesaid,' and by further inserting in said line 15, after the word "incumbrances," the words: 'except as aforesaid,'—and also, by inserting in line 22, on said page 2, after the word 'Company,' the words: 'except as aforesaid.'—also, by inserting in line 34, of page 3, after the word 'Company,' the words: 'except as hereinbefore provided.'—also by inserting in line 34, on page 3, after the word 'liens,' the words: 'except as aforesaid,' inserted instead thereof,

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time,

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate; and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resumed the consideration of the 11th Resolution, relative to duties of Customs and Excise; and the remaining Items of the said Resolution were read a second time, as follow:

Tallow, one cent per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Tea, viz: Black tea, two cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Green and Japan tea, three cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	3 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10 p. ct.
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, and all manufactures of tin not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

*Tobacco:—*

Manufactured tobacco and snuff, twenty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 c. p. lb. & 12½ p. ct.
Cigars and cigarettes, fifty cents per pound and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	50 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Turpentine, spirits of, twenty per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Trunks, satchels, valises, and carpet-bags, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Twines, manufactured of flax and not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Type, for printing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

Type metal, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Varnish not elsewhere specified, twenty cents per Imperial gallon and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 c. p. I. gal. & 20 p. ct.
Vegetables, viz: Potatoes, ten cents per bushel.....	10 c. p. bush.
Tomatoes, thirty cents per bushel.....	30 c. p. bush.
And all other vegetables, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Vinegar, twelve cents per Imperial gallon.....	12 c. p. I. g.
Watches, watch movements and watch cases, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wire of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Wire cloth of brass and copper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wood and manufactures of, and wooden ware, viz:—Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lumber, and timber, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
<b>Wool and Woollens, viz :</b>	
Manufactures composed wholly, or in part, of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca, goat, or other like animals, viz:—Shawls, blankets, and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, cloakings, felt cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn under number 30; knitted goods, viz:—Shirts, drawers and hosiery of every description; seven and a-half cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	7½ c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Clothing ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description including cloth caps composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods; ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c. p. lb. and 25 p. ct.
All manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets composed wholly of wool, ten cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. ct.
Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. ct.
Felt for boots and shoes, when imported by the manufacturers for use in their factories, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Felt for glove linings and endless felt for paper makers, when imported by the manufacturers for use in their factories, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Whips, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Wire, of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Wire cloth, of brass and copper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.

Zinc, manufactures of zinc not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. ct.

All goods not enumerated in this Act, or any other Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, or some unrepealed Act or provision, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, when imported into *Canada*, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.

And the said Items were agreed to.

The 12th Resolution, relative to Duties of Customs and Excise, was read a second time, as followeth:—

12. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the following goods shall be exempt from duty when imported into *Canada*, viz:—

Agaric,

Agates, unmanufactured,

Alkanet root,

Aloes,

Aluminum,

Alum,

Ambergris,

Ammonia, crude,

Aniline dyes,

Aniline oil, crude,

Aniline salts,

Animals brought into *Canada* temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in *Canada*, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond,

Animals for the improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council,

Annato, liquid or solid,

Annato, seed,

Anchors,

Antimony,

Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,

Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandize, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in *Canada*,

Argol, dust,

Argol, crude,

Arsenic,

Arseniate of aniline,

Articles for the use of the Governor-General,

Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General,

Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, or for the Senate or House of Commons,

Army and Navy and Canadian Militia, for the use of, viz.:

Arms,

Clothing,

Musical instruments for bands,

Military stores and munitions of war,

Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades,

Bamboos, unmanufactured,

Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and

- returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs may prescribe,
- Barilla,
  - Barytes, unmanufactured.
  - Bells for churches,
  - Berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes,
  - Bolting cloths,
  - Bones, crude and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed,
  - Bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers,
  - Borax,
  - Botany, specimens of,
  - Bristles,
  - Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour,
  - Brim moulds for gold beaters,
  - Bromine,
  - Broom corn,
  - Buchu leaves,
  - Bullion, gold and silver,
  - Burgundy pitch,
  - Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.
  - Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandize, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs,
  - Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquities,
  - Casts, as models for the use of schools of design,
  - Cornelian, unmanufactured,
  - Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than forty-five inches wide and not pressed nor calendered,
  - Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,
  - Cat-gut strings or gut cord for musical instruments,
  - Cat-gut or whip-gut, unmanufactured,
  - Chalk and cliff stone, unmanufactured,
  - Chamomile flowers,
  - Chloride of lime,
  - Citrons, and rinds of, in brine for candying,
  - Clays,
  - Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes,
  - Cobalt, ore of,
  - Cochineal,
  - Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs,
  - Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin,
  - Communion plate, and plated ware for use in churches,
  - Coir and coir-yarn,
  - Calcothar, dry oxide of iron,
  - Conium cicuta, or hemlock seed and leaf,
  - Cotton waste and cotton wool,
  - Cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured,
  - Colors, viz.:—Bichromate of potash, blue, black, Chinese blue, Castile lakes, scarlet and marone in pulp, Paris green, Prussian blue, satin and fine-washed white, ultra-marine, umber raw,
  - Cream of tartar, in crystals,
  - Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers,
  - Diamond dust or bort,
  - Dragons' blood,
  - Duck for belting and hose,

Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not  
 elsewhere specified,  
 Eggs,  
 Emery,  
 Entomology, specimens of,  
 Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of  
 paper,  
 Extract of logwood,  
 Felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels,  
 Fire clay,  
 Fibre, Mexican,  
 Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,  
 Fibrilla,  
 Fish bait,  
 Fish oil, and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States  
 (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and fish  
 preserved in oil),  
 Fish-hooks, nets and seines, and lines and twines, for the use of the fisheries, but  
 not to include sporting fishing-tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons,  
 Fur skins, of all kinds not dressed in any manner.  
 Flint, flints, and ground flint stones,  
 Folia digitalis,  
 Fossils,  
 Fuller's earth.  
 Gentian root,  
 Ginseng root,  
 Gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins,  
 Grease and grease scrap, for manufacture of soap,  
 Gravels,  
 Guano and other animal and vegetable manures,  
 Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, British, copal, damar, mastic, sandarac, shellac  
 and tragacanth,  
 Gunny cloth and gunny bags,  
 Gut, and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord,  
 Gutta serena, crude,  
 Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime),  
 Hair, angola, buffalo and bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or  
 uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured,  
 Hatters' furs, not on the skin.  
 Hemlock bark,  
 Hemp, undressed,  
 Hides, raw whether dry, salted or pickled,  
 Hoofs, horns and horn tips,  
 Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf,  
 Ice,  
 India-rubber, unmanufactured,  
 Indian hemp, (crude drug),  
 Indigo,  
 Iris, orris root,  
 Istle or tampico fibre,  
 Ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured,  
 Ivory veneers, sawn only, not planed nor polished,  
 Iron masts for ships, or parts of,  
 Jalap, root,  
 Junk, old,  
 Jute-butts,

Jute,  
Kelp,  
Kryolite,  
Lac-dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell,  
Lava, unmanufactured,  
Leeches,  
Licorice root,  
Litharge,  
Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared,  
Lemons and rinds of, in brine, for candying,  
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for,  
Lumber and timber, plank and boards, sawn, of boxwood, cherry, walnut, chestnut, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory and whitewood, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured,  
Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.  
Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of,  
Manilla grass,  
Medals of gold, silver or copper,  
Meerschaum, crude or raw,  
Mineralogy, specimens of,  
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use,  
Moss, Iceland and other mosses, crude,  
Moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state, or only cleared,  
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages, and harnesses of, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs,  
Machinery for worsted or cotton mills, of kinds which are not manufactured in Canada.  
Nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre,  
Nut galls,  
Newspapers received by mail,  
Nickel.  
Oak bark,  
Oakum,  
Oil cake, cotton seed cake, palm nut cake and meal,  
Oils, cocoanut and palm, in their natural state,  
Oranges and rinds of, in brine, for candying,  
Ores of metals of all kinds,  
Osiers,  
Oxalic acid,  
Paintings, in oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists,  
Palm leaf, unmanufactured,  
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured,  
Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear,  
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, and pictorial illustrations of insects, &c., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies,  
Phosphorus,  
Pelts,  
Pipe clay,

Pitch (pine),  
 Plaster of Paris, not ground or calcined,  
 Pumice and pumice stone,  
 Plaits, straw, Tuscan and grass,  
 Precipitate of copper, crude,  
 Rags, of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, paper waste or clippings, and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper,  
 Rattans and reeds unmanufactured,  
 Rennet, raw or prepared,  
 Resin,  
 Rhubarb root,  
 Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries,  
 Saffron and safflower, and extract of,  
 Saffron cake,  
 Sal ammoniac,  
 Sal soda,  
 Sand,  
 Sea-weed, not elsewhere specified,  
 Sea-grass,  
 Senna, in leaves,  
 Silex or crystalized quartz,  
 Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being double, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste,  
 Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled,  
 Soda ash,  
 Soda, caustic,  
 Soda, silicate of,  
 Settlers' effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years actual use in Canada.  
 Until the first day of January, 1881, steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, railway bars or rails and fish plates, shall be free of duty.  
 Sulphur, in roll or flour,  
 Tails, undressed,  
 Tampico, white and black,  
 Tanners' bark,  
 Tar (pine),  
 Terra Japonica,  
 Teasels,  
 Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes, under conditions of Act 31 Vic., Cap. 51,  
 Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured,  
 Travellers' baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs,  
 Turmeric,  
 Turpentine, raw or crude,  
 Turtles,  
 Treenails,  
 Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use,  
 Vitriol, blue,  
 Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only.

Verdigris, or sub-acetate of copper, dry,  
Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process,  
Whiting or whitening,  
Whalebone, unmanufactured,  
Whale oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed,  
Willow for basket-makers,  
Wire rigging for ships and vessels.  
Wool, unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca, goat and other like animals.  
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz:—

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

The 13th Resolution was read a second time, as followeth:—

13. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to add the following to the list of goods exempted from Customs duty when imported into Canada.

The following articles being the natural products, or the manufactures of the Colony of Newfoundland, viz:—

Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked,

Fish-oil and all products of fish,

Seal-oil.

Animals of all kinds.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

The 14th Resolution was read a second time, as followeth:—

14. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all Excise duties, except license fees, now or heretofore imposed on spirits, there shall be imposed, levied and collected upon every gallon, of the strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength of spirits, the manufacture of which has not been wholly completed, or upon which the duty has not been paid before the passing of this Resolution, an Excise duty of one dollar.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

The 15th Resolution was read a second time, as followeth:—

15. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all Excise duties, except license fees, now or heretofore imposed on malt, there shall be imposed, levied and collected on every pound of malt made and weighed as removed from the kiln, and upon which the duty had not been paid before the passing of this Resolution, an Excise duty of one cent.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

The 16th Resolution was read a second time, as followeth:—

16. *Resolved*, That upon all stocks of malt liquor held by licensed brewers at the time of passing this Resolution, a drawback may be paid on the malt contained in such stocks, equal to the duty paid thereon in excess of one cent per pound, and the quantity of malt contained in such stocks of malt liquor shall be determined under the existing Departmental Regulations for determining the quantity of malt contained in malt liquor.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

The 17th Resolution was read a second time, as followeth :—

17. *Resolved*, That in lieu of all Excise duties, except license fees, now imposed on tobacco known as "common Canadian twist," otherwise called "tabac blanc en torquette," being the unpressed leaf rolled and twisted, and made wholly from raw tobacco, the growth of *Canada*, and upon raw leaf the growth of *Canada*, there shall be imposed, levied and collected on every pound, or less quantity than a pound, an Excise duty of four cents.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

The 18th and last of the said Resolutions was read a second time, as followeth :—

18. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing Resolutions, and the alterations made in the duties of Customs and Excise and on the other articles therein mentioned, shall take effect upon and after the 15th day of March ultimo.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Tilley* have leave to bring in a Bill to alter the Duties of Customs and Excise.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 25th April, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Kilvert*,—Two Petitions of the Honorable *William McMaster*, Senator.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *James S. Haydon* and others; praying that a Paper Machine now being manufactured for the Messrs. *Thompson*, of the County of *Lennox* and *Aldington*, and about to be imported by them for use in their Paper Mill, may be admitted free of duty, or that the duty thereon may be refunded.

Of *James S. Foulds*, *Reeve*, and others, of *Hastings, Ontario*; praying that *Healy's Dam*, on the River *Trent*, may not be removed, but that it may be maintained as heretofore.

Of Messrs *Bremner Brothers*, of *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*; praying for a reduction of the proposed duty upon British and foreign type and printing material.

*Ordered*, That *Sir John A. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Indian Act, 1876."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Béchar*d have leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the salaries and allowances of certain public functionaries and officers, and the indemnity to Members of the Senate and House of Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Bergeron* have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate charges on Railway Palace and Sleeping cars.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of the Honorable *William McMaster*, Senator, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition for the passing of an Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Detroit River Tunnel Company*, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills, and notwithstanding the non-publication of the ordinary notices.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of the Honorable *William McMaster*, Senator, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition for the passing of an Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills, and notwithstanding the non-publication of the ordinary notices.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, Reports of Engineers and their Estimates of materials required and cost of relaying the Stone Breakwater around *Amet Island*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*; also, copies of all specifications and tenders for the works, and all papers and documents relating thereto. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 132.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 31st March, 1879, for a Return of all papers, correspondence and Orders in Council, in reference to the sale of certain buildings and outbuildings on the bank of the *Metapedia River*, on the Intercolonial Railway Line, built for the purposes of the Railway, occupied as dwellings by officers of the road, and disposed of by private sale; also, the cost of such dwellings and land attached thereto; the amount sold for, and the estimated cost of new dwellings to replace the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42d.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of correspondence, papers and plans in connection with a Bridge placed across the River *St. John, N.B.*, at *Woodstock*, County of *Carleton*, which interferes with navigation; also, a Bridge erected across same River at *Andover*, County of *Victoria*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 133.)

Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House, the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee carefully considered the following documents and recommend that they be printed, viz.:—

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence, &c., in reference to the seizure of the steam tug *Sarah E. Bryant*, of *Buffalo, N.Y.*, by the Customs authorities at *Dunnville*, on or about the ninth of November, 1874, for an alleged breach of the Coasting and Revenue Laws in going to the rescue of the American schooner *Augustus Ford*, of *Oswego, &c.*, (in a condensed form).

*Return to Order*,—Shewing the number of car-loads of the different kinds of freight forwarded from *Rivière du Loup* into the Maritime Provinces, between January 1st, and December 31st, 1878; also, passing through *Rivière du Loup* from the Maritime Provinces between same dates.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz. :—

*Return to Order*,—Shewing the names of the parties who tendered for the last contract for sleepers on the Intercolonial Railway; whether such tenders were for the whole contract or only for a portion, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Copies of all contracts for Public Works, piers, and repairs of buildings on *Grosse Isle*, between the 15th November, 1875, and 1st January last, with the names of the Contractors, &c.,

*Return to Order*,—Of the quantity of Spirits and Tobacco manufactured, taken for consumption, exported, &c., from 1st January to 31st March, 1879,

*Return to Address*,—Correspondence, &c., respecting the construction of piers to be built in the *Chenal du Moine*, in the Parish of *Ste. Anne de Sorel*.

*Return to Order*,—Numbers, tonnage and weight of general cargo of vessels that have entered and cleared from *Prince Arthur's Landing* and the *Kaministiquia*, respectively, during the season of 1878.

*Return to Order*,—Minutes of the inquiry held as to the loss of the steamer "Lady Head" last Autumn, and statement of number of vessels Government has for the protection of our fisheries.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence relating to the construction of the bridge over the *L'Assomption* River, at *L'Assomption*.

*Return to Address*,—Correspondence, &c., in reference to the arrears due to the Indians, or due to the Dominion on account of Indian land claims on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*.

*Return to Order*,—Instructions given to Mr. John Davidson, the Indian Agent at *Dundee*, in 1878, and correspondence, &c., respecting *Green* or *Adam's Island*, in the *St. Lawrence*, opposite *Edwardsburg*, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Instructions given to Dr. F. X. *Laterrière*, of *Chicoutimi*, as to vaccinating the Indians of the County of *Saguenay*, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Return of all Indians who have become enfranchised, according to law, within the past ten years, &c.

*Return to Address*,—Memorandum of the circumstances that led to the conclusion of the convention between *Great Britain* and *Russia*, of February, 1825; also, copy of the convention, if any, between *Great Britain* and the *United States*, of February, 1825, &c.

*Return to Address* (Senate),—Correspondence, &c., having reference to the building of an ice pier (*brise glace*) on River *St. Lawrence*, along the *Chenal du Moine*, in the Parish of *Ste. Anne de Sorel*, forming part of Parish of *St. Pierre de Sorel*.

Mr. Wallace (*Norfolk*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House, the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Committee beg leave to submit as their Eleventh Report,—The Report of their Sub-Committee, dated 18th April, 1879, to whom was referred the several Tenders for the Printing services of Parliament, to which is annexed a list of the Tenderers, with the prices at which they tendered; also, the calculations *in extenso* in the several tenders, and the comparative cost of each.

By that Report, the tender of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh for the Printing, and that of Mr. A. Mortimer for the binding, being the lowest, were recommended to be accepted; and the tender of Mr. James Barber, being the lowest for the quality of paper required, was also recommended for acceptance.

Thursday, the 24th April, at 11 a. m., was the time limited for depositing the necessary security. Messrs. Barber and Mortimer made the necessary deposit; Mr. Mackintosh did not do so, but handed in a letter withdrawing his tender. Letters were also received from Messrs. J. Hope, E. J. Charlton, J. C. Boyce and P. Boyle, withdrawing their several tenders, copies of which will be found annexed to this Report.

The Committee therefore recommend the acceptance of the next lowest tender, that of Messrs. *MacLean, Roger & Co.*, for the Printing, they having furnished the necessary security.

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REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
18th April, 1879.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, to whom was referred the several tenders for the Printing of Parliament beg leave to submit as their Report the following Resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That as the tender for the Printing of Parliament of Mr. *C. H. Mackintosh* is the lowest, it is recommended that the contract be awarded him on his depositing the necessary security of \$5,000.

*Resolved*, That as the tender for the Binding required by Parliament of Mr. *Alex. Mortimer* is the lowest, it is recommended that the contract be awarded him on his depositing the necessary security of \$1,000.

*Resolved*, That as the tender for the Printing Paper required by Parliament of Mr. *James Barber* is the lowest, for the quality of paper required, *viz.*: For the Royal \$2.52½ per ream, and for the Foolscap 97½c. per ream, it is recommended that the contract be awarded him on his depositing the necessary security of \$2,000; and it is further recommended that should any paper of a better quality be necessary for finer work than usual, the sample submitted at \$2.92½ be furnished as required.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. SIMPSON.

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LETTERS WITHDRAWING TENDERS.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, 22nd April, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR,—It being incumbent upon me to give a definite reply with reference to the Tender sent in by me for Parliamentary Printing, from 1880 to 1884, I would ask you, before the contract is finally reported to the House, or rather the result of the Printing Committee's deliberations, to allow me to withdraw my Tender.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. H. MACKINTOSH.

*Henry Hartney, Esq.*

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OTTAWA, 19th April, 1879.

SIR,—I hereby withdraw my Tender for printing.

I am yours, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES HOPE.

*Henry Hartney, Esq.,*

*Clerk of Joint Committee on Printing of Parliament.*

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OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1879.

SIR,—Having discovered a mistake in my figures of an important item in my Tender, I desire respectfully to withdraw my proposal for Parliamentary Printing, and to request you will return me my cheque.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON.

*Henry Hartney, Esq.,  
Joint Clerk of the Printing of Parliament,  
Ottawa.*

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OTTAWA, 19th April, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—Having tendered for the Parliamentary Printing, on the 10th April, inst., we beg to withdraw our Tender and all claims to having it awarded our firm—finding that arrangements cannot be made by us to meet the requirements of the contract we would have to sign.

(Signed) J. C. BOYCE & Co.

*Henry Hartney, Esq.*

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OTTAWA, 21st April, 1879.

SIR,—The contract for the Parliamentary Printing having been awarded to Mr. Mackintosh, I beg to withdraw my Tender, and will feel obliged by your kindly forwarding my cheque to Toronto.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) PATRICK BOYLE.

*H. Hartney, Esq.,  
Clerk Parliamentary Printing Committee,  
Ottawa.*

WITNESS:  
*James Cotton.*

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# TENDERS

FOR THE

PRINTING, BINDING AND PAPER SUPPLY

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION.

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TENDERS for the Printing of the Parliament of the Dominion. Contracts to the right of Parliament to

No.	Names of Tenderers.	PRINTING.					
		Composition per 1,000 ems, actual measurement.	Presswork per token of 250 impressions of 8 pages Royal and 4 pages Foolscap.	For extra copy of Bills for Third Reading, single pages, per page, including paper as per sample.	Alterations per hour.	Alterations of Headings per sheet of 8 pages.	For changing Minutes of the Senate or House of Commons into Journal form, per 1,000 ems.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1	P. Boyle.....	22½	16	2	15	50	2
2	Spectator Printing Co.....	28	20	1	15	20	5
3	Montreal Paper Co.....						
4	McLean, Roger & Co.....	25	18	2	10	40	2
5	C. H. Mackintosh.....	20	12½	1	8	30	10
6	James Hope.....	19	15	2	15	40	2
7	John Lovell.....	23	17	½	12	12	12
8	A. Bunting.....						
9	A. S. Woodburn.....	27	20	2	20	40	2
10	E. J. Charlton.....	22½	15	1	10	35	6
11	Barber Bros.....						
12	A. Mortimer.....						
13	J. C. Boyce.....	22	16½	1	13	30	¾

commence on 1st January, 1880, and to terminate 31st December, 1884, with extend the same for ten years.

			PAPER.		BINDING.			
Folding in any shape or size, per sheet.	Folding, in any shape or size, and Stitching (including inserting tables or maps), per sheet, i.e., each table or map reckoned as a sheet.	Covering Pamphlets in blue cover, including composition, presswork and paper, so much per copy.	Royal No. 1, fine quality, per ream of 26 lbs. Sample sheets to accompany Tender.	Foolscap No. 2, ordinary quality, per ream of 11 lbs. Sample sheets to accompany Tender.	Journals, Appendices, Votes, Minutes or Sessional Papers, half skiver, cloth sides, gold lettered title pieces, per vol. of 600 pages, more or less as the case may be. Also, for half-calf. No charge to be made or allowed for binding in single leaves or broken sheets, or for cutting out blank leaves, or for inserting maps or tables, or for any extras.			
					Half-sheep	Half-calf.	RULING.	
cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	Feint lines, per quire.	Red lines, per quire.
$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$						
$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$			25	1 25	1	2
			{ A 2 20 B 2 33 C 2 85 }	{ A 0 91 B 0 98 C 1 20 }				
$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$						
$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$						
$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	R 2 50	A 1 00	24	0 43	1	2
$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	2						
			{ R 2 34 A 1 95 G }	{ 0 83 A 0 77 B }				
$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			22	0 55	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$						
			{ A 2 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ B 2 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ C 2 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ }	{ 1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ }				
					20	0 40	1	2
$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$						

## Calculations on the Tenders for Printing.

(5.) C. H. MACKINTOSH.	\$ cts.	\$ c's.
Composition, 110,495 M. ems, at 20 cents.....	22,089 00	
Presswork, 16,315 tokens, at 12½ cents.....	2,039 38	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 518 pages, at 1 cent.....	5 18	
Alterations, 4,155 hours, at 8 cents.....	332 40	
Alterations, headings, 1,700 sheets, at 30 cents.....	510 00	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,278 M. ems, at 10 cents.....	127 80	
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 3,382,500, at ⅙ cent.....	1,691 25	
Folding, per sheet, 260,781, at ⅙ cent.....	104 32	
Covering pamphlets, 89,550 copies, at ⅓ cent.....	223 88	
		27,133 21
(6.) JAMES HOPE.		
Composition, 110,495 M. ems, at 19 cents.....	20,994 05	
Presswork, 16,315 tokens, at 15 cents.....	2,447 25	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 518 pages, at 2 cents.....	10 36	
Alterations, 4,155 hours, at 15 cents.....	623 25	
Alterations, headings, 1,700 sheets, at 40 cents.....	680 00	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,278 M. ems, at 2 cents.....	25 56	
Folding, per sheet, 260,781, at ⅙ cent.....	173 86	
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 3,382,500, at ⅙ cent.....	3,382 50	
Covering pamphlets, 89,550 copies, at ⅓ cent.....	223 88	
		28,560 71
(10.) E. J. CHARLTON.		
Composition, 110,495 M. ems, at 22½ cents.....	24,861 37½	
Presswork, 16,315 tokens, at 15 cents.....	2,447 25	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 518 pages, at 1 cent.....	5 18	
Alterations, 4,155 hours, at 10 cents.....	415 50	
Alterations, headings, 1,700 sheets, at 35 cents.....	595 00	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,278 M. ems, at 6 cents.....	76 68	
Folding, per sheet, 260,781, at ⅙ cent.....	130 39	
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 3,382,500, at ⅙ cent.....	1,691 25	
Covering pamphlets, 89,550 copies, at ⅓ cent.....	447 75	
		30,670 37½
(13.) J. C. BOYCE.		
Composition, 110,495 M. ems, at 22 cents.....	24,308 90	
Presswork, 16,315 tokens, at 16½ cents.....	2,691 98	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 518 pages, at 1 cent.....	5 18	
Alterations, 4,155 hours, at 3 cents.....	540 15	
Alterations, headings, 1,700 sheets, at 30 cents.....	510 00	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,278 M. ems, at ⅓ cent.....	9 59	
Folding, per sheet, 260,781, at ⅙ cent.....	86 92	
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 3,382,500, at ⅓ cent.....	4,228 13	
Covering pamphlets, 89,550 copies, at ⅓ cent.....	179 10	
		32,550 95
(1.) P. FOYLE.		
Composition, 110,495 M. ems, at 22½ cents.....	24,861 37½	
Presswork, 16,315 tokens, at 16 cents.....	2,610 40	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 518 pages, at 2 cents.....	10 36	
Alterations, 4,155 hours, at 15 cents.....	623 25	
Alterations, headings, 1,700 sheets, at 50 cents.....	850 00	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,278 M. ems, at 2 cents.....	25 56	
Folding, per sheet, 260,781, at ⅙ cent.....	217 32	
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 3,382,500, at ⅙ cent.....	3,382 50	
Covering pamphlets, 89,550 copies, at ⅓ cent.....	447 75	
		33,028 51½

## Calculations on the Tenders for Printing.—Continued.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
(4). MACLEAN, ROGER, & Co.					
Composition, 110,495 M ems, at 25 cents.....		27,623	75		
Presswork, 16,315 tokens, at 18 cents.....		2,936	70		
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 518 pages, at 2 cents..		10	36		
Alterations, 4,155 hours, at 10 cents.....		415	50		
Alterations, headings, 1,700 sheets, at 40 cents.....		680	00		
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,278 M ems, at 2 cents.....		25	56		
Folding, per sheet, 260,781, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		104	82		
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 3,382,500, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		1,879	17		
Covering pamphlets, 89,550 copies, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		447	75		
				34,123	11
(7). JOHN LOVELL.					
Composition, 110,495 M ems, at 23 cents.....		25,413	85		
Presswork, 16,315 tokens, at 17 cents.....		2,773	55		
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 518 pages, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		44			
Alterations, 4,155 hours, at 12 cents.....		498	60		
Alterations, headings, 1,700 sheets, at 12 cents.....		204	00		
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,278 M ems, at 12 cents.....		153	86		
Folding, per sheet, 260,781, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		217	32		
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 3,382,500, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		5,637	50		
Covering pamphlets, 89,550 copies, at 2 cents.....		1,791	60		
				36,689	62
(9). A. S. WOODBURN.					
Composition, 110,495 M ems, at 27 cents.....		29,833	65		
Presswork, 16,315 tokens, at 20 cents.....		3,263	00		
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 518 pages, at 2 cents.....		10	36		
Alterations, 4,155 hours, at 20 cents.....		831	00		
Alterations, headings, 1,700 sheets, at 40 cents.....		680	00		
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,278 M ems, at 2 cents.....		25	56		
Folding, per sheet, 260,781, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		104	32		
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 3,382,500, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		2,255	00		
Covering pamphlets, 89,550 copies, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		447	75		
				37,450	64
(2). SPECTATOR PRINTING COMPANY.					
Composition, 110,495 M ems, at 28 cents.....		30,938	60		
Presswork, 16,315 tokens, at 20 cents.....		3,263	00		
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 518 pages, at 1 cent.....		5	18		
Alterations, 4,155 hours, at 15 cents.....		623	25		
Alterations, headings, 1,700 sheets, at 20 cents.....		340	00		
Changing Minutes, Senate, 1,278 M ems, at 5 cents.....		63	90		
Folding, per sheet, 260,781, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		104	32		
Folding and stitching, per sheet, 3,382,500, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		2,255	00		
Covering pamphlets, 89,550 copies, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....		223	88		
				37,817	13

## Calculations on the Tenders for Binding.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
(12). A. MORTIMER.					
12,207 vols. half sheep, at 20 cts.....		2,441	40		
225 vols. half calf, at 40 cts.....		90	00		
				2,531	40
(9). A. S. WOODBURN.					
12,207 vols. half sheep, at 22 cts.....		2,685	54		
225 vols. half calf, at 55 cts.....		123	75		
				2,809	29

Calculations on the Tenders for Binding.—*Continued.*

		\$ cts.	\$ cts
(6). JAMES HOPE.			
12,207 vols. half sheep, at 24 cts.....		2,929 68	
225 vols. half calf, at 43 cts.....		96 75	
			3,026 43
(2). SPECTATOR PRINTING COMPANY.			
12,207 vols. half sheep, at 25 cts.....		3,051 75	
225 vols half calf, at \$1.25.....		281 25	
			3,333 00

## Calculations on the Tenders for Printing Paper.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(3 A). WM. ANGUS—(MONTREAL PAPER COMPANY.)			
5,000 Reams Royal, at \$2.20.....		11,000 00	
750 do Foolscap, at 91 cts.....		682 50	
			11,682 50
(3 B). MONTREAL PAPER COMPANY.			
5,000 Reams Royal, at \$2.33.....		11,650 00	
750 do Foolscap, at 98 cts.....		735 00	
			12,385 00
(3 C). MONTREAL PAPER COMPANY.			
5,000 Reams Royal, at \$2.85.....		14,250 00	
750 do Foolscap, at \$1.20.....		900 00	
			15,150 00
(6). JAMES HOPE.			
5,000 Reams Royal, at \$2.50.....		12,500 00	
750 do Foolscap, at \$1.00.....		750 00	
			13,250 00
(8 A). A. BUNTIN.			
5,000 Reams Royal, at \$2.34.....		11,700 00	
750 do Foolscap, at 83 cts.....		622 50	
			12,322 50
(8 G). A. BUNTIN.			
5,000 Reams Royal, at \$1.95.....		9,750 00	
750 do Foolscap, at 77 cts.....		577 50	
			10,327 50

## Calculations on the Tenders for Printing Paper.—Continued.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(11 A). BARBER BROS.			
5,000 Reams Royal, at \$2.92½ .....		14,625 00	
750 do Foolscap, at \$1.02½ .....		768 50	
			15,393 50
(11 B). BARBER BROS.			
5,000 Reams Royal, at \$2.52½ .....		12,625 00	
750 do Foolscap, at 97½ cts .....		731 25	
			13,356 25
(11 C). BARBER BROS.			
5,000 Reams Royal, at \$2.17½ .....		10,875 00	
750 do Foolscap, at 87½ cts .....		656 25	
			11,531 25

Mr. Pope, (*Queen's P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 17th March, 1879, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, contracts, agreements, bills of sale, and correspondence in any way connected with the chartering and purchase of the schooner "*Ella G. McLean*." (*Sessional Papers, No. 134.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all papers and documents relating to the discharge of *Antoine Deschamps*, Light Keeper of *St. Anne's*, in the County of *Jacques Cartier*, and to the appointment in his place of *Antoine St. Denis*, Sen., and *Joseph Pilon*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 135.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all papers, Reports, correspondence, and documents relating to the dismissal of *George B. Simpson*, and the appointment of *William H. Sherwood*, as Keeper of the main Lighthouse at *Presqu'Isle Harbor*, in the County of *Northumberland, Ontario*; also, Statement of amount of Salary and other allowances, such as use of land, firewood, etc., to the said *Sherwood*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 136.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of the Petition of the Pilots presented to the Department of Marine; praying that the Pilots' Fund may be placed under the control of the Government, as it was formerly. (*Sessional Papers, No. 137.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence relative to the erection of a Lighthouse at the mouth of *Saugeen River* for the protection of the fishing fleet and other craft that largely frequent the River in question. (*Sessional Papers, No. 138.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence and documents relating to the resignation of Mr. *Richard*, Lighthouse Keeper at the *Brandy Pots*, and to the appointment of Mr. *Richard's* son in place of his father, after the 15th September last. (*Sessional Papers, No. 139.*)

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,  
Ordered, That for the rest of the Session, on every day after Six o'Clock P.M.,

Public Bills and Orders, not Government Measures, shall have precedence over Notices of Motions, Government Measures still retaining their precedence on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the Bill, from the Senate, intituled : "An Act respecting Census and Statistics," as amended in the Committee of the whole House;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged; and the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brooks* reported, That the Committee had made further amendments to the Bill.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend "An Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Desjardins* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend 'An Act for 'the more speedy trial in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, and the Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace.'"

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled : "An Act to explain and amend the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands in *Manitoba*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Boulbee* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled : "An Act to amend 'The Penitentiary Act, 1875,'" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Haggart* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend 'The Post-office Act, 1875,'" and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the salaries of two additional Judges of the Supreme Court of *British Columbia*.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That whereas by an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *British Columbia* in the year 1878, and known as "The better Administration of Justice Act, 1878," provision is made for the appointment of two Judges of the Supreme Court of *British Columbia*, in addition to the number of Judges now authorized to be appointed to that Court, it is expedient to make provision for the salaries of such additional Judges;

2. *Resolved*, That the salary of each of the said two additional Judges of the Supreme Court of *British Columbia*, shall be \$4,000 per annum, and shall be payable out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That whereas by an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *British Columbia* in the year 1878, and known as "The better Administration of Justice Act, 1878," provision is made for the appointment of two Judges of the Supreme Court of *British Columbia*, in addition to the number of Judges now authorized to be appointed to that Court, it is expedient to make provision for the salaries of such additional Judges;

2. *Resolved*, That the salary of each of the said two additional Judges of the Supreme Court of *British Columbia* shall be \$4,000 per annum, and shall be payable out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the salaries of two additional Judges of the Supreme Court of *British Columbia*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting tonnage dues levied in Canadian Ports under Canadian Law ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend the Act relating to Banks and Banking, and the Acts amending the same ; "

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Office of the Queen's Privy Council for *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Justice, Penitentiaries Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Militia Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand two hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Office of the Auditor General, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Finance, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Office of the Treasury Board, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand one hundred and five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred

dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of the Postmaster-General, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office for Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount required for new appointments by an extension of the staff or any other change, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, including *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses of Stipendiary Magistrates in *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Precis Writer* of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clerk in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Senior Messenger of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Second Messenger of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and disbursements, including printing, binding and distributing Reports, Judges' travelling expenses; also, salaries of officers, (Sheriff, Usher, &c.), in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of *Canada*, and \$150 for books for Judges, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray sundry disbursements connected with the Maritime Court of

Ontario, seals for Court, Judges' travelling expenses, Court books, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salary of Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salary of Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dominion Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Kingston* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-one thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Vincent* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.;

*Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.*

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating 'The *Ottawa* Loan and Investment Company,' and to change the name to 'The *Manitoba* and North-West Loan Company (Limited).'" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McKay* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Committee of Supply was resumed.

*(In the Committee.)*

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and fifty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. John* Penitentiary, (balance to be applied to *Dorchester* Penitentiary when that Penitentiary is opened), for the year ending the 30th June, 1880.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand eight hundred and six dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Halifax* Penitentiary, (balance to be applied to *Dorchester* Penitentiary when that Penitentiary is opened), for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Manitoba* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *British Columbia* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure in connection with the Senate Hansard, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of the House of Commons, per Clerk's Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Publishing Debates, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies of the House of Commons, per Sergeant-at-Arms' Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Grant to Parliamentary Library, including \$3,000 for Law Books, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of officers (additional) and contingencies of Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of printing, binding and distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of printing, printing paper and bookbinding, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the care of Public Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with preparation of Criminal Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure in connection with the Census, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-two thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, viz: Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés, \$22,950; salaries of Travelling Agents, \$5,200; Medical Inspection, Port of Quebec, \$1,300; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, \$9,566; Quarantine, *St. John, N.B.*, \$2,400; Quarantine, *Pictou, N.S.*, \$800; Quarantine, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$3,200; Quarantine, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$1,000. To meet expenses of further precautionary measures for the public health, viz: Public Health, \$5,000; Cattle Quarantine, \$10,000; Con-

tingencies of Canadian and other regular Agencies, \$24,000; Travelling expenses of Travelling Agents, \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards assisting Immigration and Immigration expenses, including estimated expenses of transport of Mennonites, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following Pensions, viz: *John Bright*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$80; *Mrs. Antrobus*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and eighty three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following new Militia Pensions, viz: *Mrs. Caroline McEachern* and four children, \$238; *Janet Anderson*, \$110; *Margaret Mackenzie*, \$80; *Mary Anne Richey* and one child, \$288; *Mary Morrison*, \$80; *Louise Prud'homme*, \$110; *Virginie Charron* and four children, \$150; *Paul M. Robins*, \$146; *Charles T. Bell*, \$73; *Alex. Oliphant*, \$109.50; *Charles Lugsden*, \$91.25; *Thomas Charters*, \$91.25; *Charles T. Robertson*, \$110; *Percy G. Routh*, \$400; *Richard S. King*, \$400; *George A. Mackenzie*, \$73; *Edward Hilder*, \$146; *Fergus Scholfield*, \$73; *John Bradley*, \$109.50; *James Bryan*, \$109.50; *Ensign W. Fahey*, \$200; *Mary Connors*, \$110; *Mary Hodgins* and three children, \$191; *John Martin*, \$110; *A. W. Stevenson*, \$110; *Mrs. J. Thorburn*, \$150; *Mrs. P. T. Worthington* and three children, \$378; *Mrs. J. H. Elliott* and children, \$130; *Ellen Kirkpatrick* and three children, \$266; *Mrs. George Prentice* and children, \$352; *Mary Hannah Tempest* and child, \$298, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Colby reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. Colby also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Geographical Society of Quebec," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Geographical Society of Quebec," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 28th April, 1879.

**PRAYERS.**

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Keeler,—The Petition of *Daniel Morgan* and others, mill-owners, and others, of *Chisholm's Rapids*.

By Mr. Kilvert,—The Petition of the *Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*; and the Petition of the *Detroit River Tunnel Company*.

By Mr. Rochester,—The Petition of Messrs. *Ramsay, Drake and Dods*, and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Joseph Martineau*, senior, and others, Licensed Engineers, of *Montreal*; praying that all Engineers employed in running engines of any description whatever, may be examined and licensed in like manner as steamboat Engineers.

Of *John Stewart*, Surgeon; praying for the passing of a Public Act to authorize and require *Robert G. Dalton* to pay back to him the one thousand dollars, being the amount deposited by him, the said *John Stewart*, on the 6th February, 1875, under the Controverted Election Act. 1874.

Of *James Argo*, Merchant, and others, of the County of *Wellington, Ontario*; praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the County Council of the County of *Welland*, about the claims of the Government against the said County for Marsh Lands; also, copies of all Reports and letters made by the Superintendent of the *Welland Canal* to any Member of the Government on the said claims; also, Statement shewing basis of settlement on which reduction was made in said claims. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 32 g.)

Ordered, That Mr. *Tupper* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate "The Railway Act, 1868," and the Acts amending it.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Robinson*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Petitions, viz.: Of the Honorable *William McMaster*, Senator; praying for leave to present a Petition for the passing of an Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Detroit River Tunnel Company*;—and also of the same, praying for leave to present a Petition for the passing of an Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*; and satisfactory reasons having been assigned for the delay, they recommend that the said Petitions be received, notwithstanding the expiration of the time.

Ordered, That the Petition of the *Detroit River Tunnel Company*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and the Acts amending the same, and also, for an extension of the time for the construction and completion of their works.

Ordered, That the Petition of the *Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and the Acts amending the same.

Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)* moved, seconded by Mr. *McCallum*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That as money is a creation of Governments, no individual or corporation within the Dominion of *Canada* shall be authorized by law to make any note, bill, or promise to pay, or token of any kind whatsoever, to circulate or pass current as money or its equivalent within the said Dominion.

2. *Resolved*, That the Government of the Dominion, in authorizing banks to issue notes to pass current as money, has abnegated one of its functions and delegated a power that in the interests of the people it should at once resume.

3. *Resolved*, That for the convenience and requirements of trade and commerce, and for constructing the Pacific Railway and the other Public Works of the country, the Government should at once provide an ample and sufficient supply of money; but in no one year should the amount expended on the railway and works aforesaid exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars, nor should any portion of that sum be paid out until its expenditure had been authorized by a vote of the Parliament of this Dominion.

4. *Resolved*, That the money so created and issued by the Government shall be copper and silver coins and paper tokens of the following denominations, that is to say: copper coins of the nominal value of one cent to be legal tender up to ten cents; silver coins of the nominal value of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, respectively, to be legal tender for a dollar or the fractional parts of a dollar, and paper tokens of the nominal value of one, two, five and ten dollars, respectively—the one dollar tokens to be legal tender up to fifty dollars, the twos up to one hundred dollars, and the other denominations for any sum greater than their face value; and that the said copper and silver coins and paper tokens shall, within the Dominion, be legal tender as hereinbefore provided for, and shall at their face value be a full and satisfactory payment of all debts or other obligations of any kind whatsoever hereafter to be incurred either to or by the Government of the Dominion, or to or by any Province, corporation or individual within the Dominion.

5. *Resolved*, That all debts or other obligations heretofore incurred shall be payable in gold, or in Dominion money at a rate that shall make it equivalent to gold, and that hereafter every contract or agreement to pay gold within the Dominion shall be illegal, and shall not be enforceable by law.

6. *Resolved*, That the money so created and issued shall, at the option of any of its holders, be convertible either into scrip, payable with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in the lands of the Dominion, or into Dominion Bonds, payable in five and twenty years, respectively, and bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of January and July in each year.

7. *Resolved*, That the land scrip shall be of the nominal value of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, respectively.

8. *Resolved*, That the interest-bearing bonds shall be of the nominal value of twenty, fifty, one hundred, one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand dollars, respectively; that the bonds of one hundred dollars and under shall be payable at five years in Dominion money, and shall be legal tender, and that the bonds over one hundred dollars shall be payable in Dominion money in twenty years, and shall only be transferable on the order of the party in whose favor they were first issued, and when such transference has been sanctioned and registered by the Department of issue.

9. *Resolved*, That in order to prevent disturbance to the trade and commerce of the country, and to remunerate the banks for the cost they have incurred in printing

the promissory notes they now issue, the Government shall be authorized to loan to the banks an amount of Dominion currency equal to one-half of their paid-up capital stock, and for security for the repayment of said loan the Government shall take the bond of the bank, payable on demand, for a sum equal to its paid-up capital stock, and as an additional security the bank or banks shall deposit with the Government available assets equal in value to the amount of said loan, and maturing within three months after the date at which the loan was made.

10. *Resolved*, That any bank receiving a loan shall pay interest upon the same at the rate of two per cent. per annum for the first year, and four per cent. per annum thereafter for the sum remaining unpaid, the whole sum to be repaid in three years.

11. *Resolved*, That Dominion money shall only be issued as is before provided for, or for the indebtedness heretofore created of the Dominion of *Canada*.

Mr. *Charlton* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Trow*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.;

*Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.*

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to authorize the construction of a Bridge over the *Ottawa* River for the use of the *Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa* and Occidental Railway, and for other purposes," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Eliza Maria Campbell*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate communicate to this House the evidence taken before the Select Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Eliza Maria Campbell*," and the papers referred to them, and request that the same may be returned to their House.

On motion of Mr. *McDougall*, seconded by Mr. *Cameron* (*Victoria*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of "*Eliza Maria Campbell*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend an Act, intituled: "An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway," passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*;

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal the Act passed in the 38th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act "to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs;"

And the Question being put, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported

That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time;

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to repeal 'An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs;'" the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend An Act to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McCarthy* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ouimet* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to make the first day of July a Public Holiday, by the name of Dominion Day," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House has passed the same without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the Defendant's costs in certain actions at the suit of the Crown;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Wednesday, the 2nd April, instant, proposed, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the orders given to Captain *Pierre Lavoie*, during the whole time he had charge of the steamer "*Rimouski*;" by whom such orders were given, and those which were disobeyed by him, and which caused his dismissal, as stated to the House by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works; and the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill fixing the rate of Interest in *Canada*, and prohibiting usury ;

Mr. *Méthot* moved, seconded by Mr. *Gill*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

Mr. *Plumb* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Gault*, That the word " now " be left out, and the words " this day six months " added at the end of the Question ;

And the Question being put on the amendment ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Allison</i> ,	<i>DeCosmos</i> ,	<i>Kirkpatrick</i> ,	<i>Patterson (Essex)</i> ,
<i>Arkell</i> ,	<i>Doull</i> ,	<i>Kranz</i> ,	<i>Pickard</i> ,
<i>Bain</i> ,	<i>Drew</i> ,	<i>Lane</i> ,	<i>Platt</i> ,
<i>Bergin</i> ,	<i>Dubuc</i> ,	<i>Laurier</i> ,	<i>Plumb</i> ,
<i>Bill</i> ,	<i>Elliott</i> ,	<i>Little</i> ,	<i>Pope (Queen's)</i> ,
<i>Borden</i> ,	<i>Farrow</i> ,	<i>Longley</i> ,	<i>Poupore</i> ,
<i>Boulton</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Macdonald (King's)</i> ,	<i>Richey</i> ,
<i>Brecken</i> ,	<i>Fitzsimmons</i> ,	<i>Macdonald, Sir J. A.</i>	<i>Robinson</i> .
<i>Brooks</i> ,	<i>Fleming</i> ,	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i> ,	<i>Ross (Middlesex)</i> ,
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Galbraith</i> ,	<i>McDonald (Pictou)</i> ,	<i>Ryan (Marquette)</i> ,
<i>Bunster</i> ,	<i>Gault</i> ,	<i>MacDonnell</i> ,	<i>Ryan (Montreal)</i> ,
<i>Bunting</i> ,	<i>Gillies</i> ,	<i>Mckenzie</i> ,	<i>Scriver</i> ,
<i>Burnham</i> ,	<i>Gunn</i> ,	<i>McCarthy</i> ,	<i>Shaw</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury)</i> ,	<i>Hadaow</i> ,	<i>McInnes</i> ,	<i>Snowball</i> ,
<i>Cameron (Huron)</i> ,	<i>Hay</i> ,	<i>McIsaac</i> ,	<i>Sproule</i> ,
<i>Cameron (Victoria)</i> ,	<i>Hesson</i> ,	<i>McKay</i> ,	<i>Stephenson</i> ,
<i>Cartwright</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>McLennan</i> ,	<i>Thompson (Cariboo)</i> ,
<i>Casey</i> ,	<i>Huntington</i> ,	<i>McQuade</i> ,	<i>Tilley</i> ,
<i>Charlton</i> ,	<i>Ives</i> ,	<i>McRory</i> ,	<i>Tupper</i> ,
<i>Christie</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> ,	<i>Mills</i> ,	<i>Wallace (York)</i> ,
<i>Cockburn (Muskoka)</i> ,	<i>Kaulback</i> ,	<i>Muttart</i> ,	<i>Weldon</i> ,
<i>Connell</i> ,	<i>Killam</i> ,	<i>Ogden</i> ,	<i>White (Cardwell)</i> ,
<i>Costigan</i> ,	<i>Kilvert</i> ,	<i>Oliver</i> ,	<i>White (Renfrew) and</i>
<i>Currier</i> ,	<i>King</i> ,	<i>Paterson (Brant)</i> ,	<i>Williams.—97.</i>
<i>Dawson</i> ,			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Anglin</i> ,	<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Keeler</i> ,	<i>Ouimet</i> ,
<i>Bannerman</i> ,	<i>Desaulniers</i> ,	<i>Landry</i> ,	<i>Perrault</i> ,
<i>Béchar</i> ,	<i>Desjardins</i> ,	<i>Lantier</i> ,	<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Domville</i> ,	<i>La Rue</i> ,	<i>Pope (Compton)</i> ,
<i>Bergeron</i> ,	<i>Dugas</i> ,	<i>McDonald (Vic. N.S.)</i>	<i>Rinfret</i> ,
<i>Bolduc</i> ,	<i>Dumont</i> ,	<i>Macmillan</i> ,	<i>Rogers</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Fiset</i> ,	<i>McCallum</i> ,	<i>Ross (Dundas)</i> ,
<i>Burk</i> ,	<i>Fulton</i> ,	<i>McCuaig</i> ,	<i>Rouleau</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Routhier</i> ,
<i>Casgrain</i> ,	<i>Gigault</i> ,	<i>McLeod</i> ,	<i>Smith, Sir Albert J.</i>
<i>Chandler</i> ,	<i>Gill</i> ,	<i>Malouin</i> ,	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i> ,
<i>Cimon</i> ,	<i>Gilmor</i> ,	<i>Méthot</i> ,	<i>Trow</i> ,
<i>Cockburn (North'd)</i> ,	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier)</i> ,	<i>Mongenais</i> ,	<i>Vallée</i> ,
<i>Coughlin</i> ,	<i>Grandbois</i> ,	<i>Montplaisir</i> ,	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)</i> ,

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<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Houle,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wright and</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Yeo.—68.</i>

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So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put ;

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *Canada*, by *Sandford Fleming*, Esquire, C.M.G., Engineer-in-Chief, respecting the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, 1879. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43n.)

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 19th March, 1879, for copies of the correspondence relating to the transmission during the recent Dominion Elections of a certain letter, marked private and confidential, then on file in the Post Office Department, *Ottawa*, to a voter in the East Riding of *Northumberland*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 92.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th February, 1879, for a Return shewing the distance traversed, and the amount paid for the carriage of the Mails between *Drummondville*, *Wendover* and *Simpson*, up to the 30th December last. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 93.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1879, for copies of contract for Mail Service with Steam Navigation Company of *Prince Edward Island* at the time the Island entered Confederation; also, copies of documents relating to any alteration that may have taken place, and all correspondence in relation thereto. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 94.)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th March, 1879, for a copy of the Order in Council, authorizing an arrangement to be made with Mr. R. W. Prittie and others, relating to the introduction and settlement of settlers in the Province of *Manitoba*; all correspondence connected therewith, and any claims for compensation for such alleged services. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 95.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 29th April, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

Mr. *Robinson*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, viz. :—Of the *Detroit River Tunnel Company*, praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation, and the Acts amending the same; and also, for an extension of the time for the construction and completion of their works;—and of the *Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*, praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation, and the Acts amending the same, and they find that no notice was given in either case, the necessity for such applications having but recently arisen; but as they cannot affect any rights, but those of the Petitioners, Your Committee recommend the suspension of the 51st Rule in both cases.

In view of the probability of an early close of the Session, Your Committee recommend that the Notice required by the 60th Rule to be given by Committees, prior to the consideration of Private Bills, be reduced from one week to *one day* for the remainder of the Session.

Mr. McDonald (*Pictou*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for a copy of any correspondence from the Warden of the *St. John* Penitentiary, or any person in his behalf, relating to the Inspector, Mr. *Moylan's*, Report of the investigation of Mr. *Ketchum*, the Warden. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 96.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 17th March, 1879, for a copy of Inspector *Moylan's* Report of the investigation of the case of Mr. *Ketchum*, Warden of the *St. John, N.B.*, Penitentiary. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 97.)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st April, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of *New Brunswick* and the Government of the Dominion, relating to certain claims preferred by the former against the latter Government; also, all Orders in Council relating to the same, since the first day of April, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 98.)

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council and documents, respecting the non-appropriation by the late Administration of the sum of \$250,00, voted in 1874, and in previous Sessions, by the Parliament of *Canada*, for a harbor of refuge at *Rimouski*, in the County of *Rimouski*;—and respecting the substitution for that amount of a sum of \$30,000 for repairs in the wharf at *Rimouski*, by the late Administration. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 99.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for a statement shewing:—1. The names and number of persons who tendered, in the County of *Rimouski*, for the furnishing of 1,000 cords and over of wood for the Intercolonial Railway, during the last General Elections; 2. The amount of each tender; 3. The date of each tender; 4. The date fixed for opening tenders; 5. The names of the contractors; 6. The prices at which the contracts were awarded; 7. Whether the contractors themselves, or through other persons, furnished wood before the opening of the tenders, and what quantity; where, to whom and by whom; 8. All correspondence and documents relating to the subject. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42e.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1879, for a statement shewing:—1 The number of men employed on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of *Rimouski*, on the 1st August last; 2. The number of men employed on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of *Rimouski*, from the 1st August last to the 25th September; 3. The kind of work at which such men were employed; 4. The amount paid to each of them as wages. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42f.)

Mr. *Bowell*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the *Côteau* and Province Railway and Bridge Act, and the Act amending the same, and have agreed to report the same amended.

Your Committee would recommend, that as the Session is now drawing to a close, that Rule 60 be suspended in so far as regards the Bills respecting the *Canada* and *Detroit River Bridge Company*,—and the *Detroit River Tunnel Company*; also that as fees have been paid on the *Montreal* and *City of Ottawa Junction Railway Bill*, and the *Côteau* and Province Railway and Bridge Bill, they having been amalgamated, the fee on the said *Montreal* and *City of Ottawa Junction Railway Bill* be refunded.

Ordered, That the fee of two hundred dollars, paid on the Bill to amend the

*Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Act, and the Act amending the same, be refunded, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; the said Bill having been consolidated with the Bill to amend the Côteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Act, and the Act amending the same.*

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Ninth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, except so far as it relates to the printing of the correspondence relative to damages to Lock No. 21, on the *Welland Canal*, in 1874, by the schooner "*Louise*."

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Colby*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Tenth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, except so far as it relates to correspondence in reference to Indian land claims on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*.

*Ordered*, That the 51st Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to amend an Act to incorporate "*The Detroit River Tunnel Company*;" and that Mr. *Kilvert* have leave to bring in the said Bill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, and the 60th Rule of this House was suspended as regards the said Bill.

*Ordered*, That the 51st Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to amend an Act to incorporate "*The Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*;" and that Mr. *Kilvert* have leave to bring in the said Bill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, and the 60th Rule of this House was suspended as regards the said Bill.

Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's P.E.I.*) a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st April, 1879, for copies of all papers and reports in relation to the appointment of Mr. *Cox*, Keeper of the Lighthouse at *Cape Beale*, and of all complaints against said Lighthouse keeper. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 141.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th February, 1879, for copies of all contracts for provisioning the Harbors in the River *St. Lawrence*; the names of parties tendering and the sums specified in their contracts, from the 1st May, 1874, up to the 1st January last. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 142.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Railway 1868, as respects bridges over Railways and Railway Bridges over Canals and Rivers;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend "*The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved* That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Cameron* (*Victoria*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Insolvent Act of 1875, and the Acts amending it, and to make provision for the liquidation of the estates of Insolvent Debtors;

Mr. *Colby* moved, seconded by Mr. *Girouard* (*Jacques Cartier*), and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. *Béchar*d moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Cameron* (*Huron*), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the Insolvent Act of 1875, and all amendments thereto, shall be unconditionally repealed," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Coursol* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mousseau*, That the Debate be adjourned until Monday next, and be then the First Order of the Day; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

#### YEAS :

##### Messieurs

<i>Allison</i> ,	<i>Coursol</i> ,	<i>Landry</i> ,	<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,
<i>Bain</i> ,	<i>Cuthbert</i> ,	<i>Lantier</i> ,	<i>Poupore</i> ,
<i>Béchar</i> d,	<i>Desjardins</i> ,	<i>La Rue</i> ,	<i>Rinfret</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Domville</i> ,	<i>Little</i> ,	<i>Robertson</i> ( <i>Shelburne</i> ),
<i>Bergeron</i> ,	<i>Drew</i> ,	<i>McDonald</i> ( <i>C. Breton</i> ),	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Bergin</i> ,	<i>Dubuc</i> ,	<i>Macmillan</i> ,	<i>Rogers</i> ,
<i>Bill</i> ,	<i>Dugas</i> ,	<i>McCallum</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Dundas</i> ),
<i>Bolduc</i> ,	<i>Dumont</i> ,	<i>McCuaig</i> ,	<i>Rouleau</i> ,
<i>Borden</i> ,	<i>Farrow</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Routhier</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>McInnes</i> ,	<i>Ryan</i> ( <i>Marquette</i> ),
<i>Bourbeau</i> ,	<i>Fiset</i> ,	<i>McKay</i> ,	<i>Shaw</i> ,
<i>Brooks</i> ,	<i>Fitzsimmons</i> ,	<i>McQuade</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ( <i>Sir A. J.</i> ),
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Fortin</i> ,	<i>McRory</i> ,	<i>Sproule</i> ,
<i>Bunster</i> ,	<i>Fulton</i> ,	<i>Malouin</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> ,
<i>Burk</i> ,	<i>Galbraith</i> ,	<i>Massue</i> ,	<i>Tellier</i> ,
<i>Burpee</i> ( <i>Sunbury</i> ),	<i>Gill</i> ,	<i>Méthot</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> ( <i>Cariboo</i> ),
<i>Cameron</i> ( <i>Huron</i> ),	<i>Girouard</i> ( <i>Kent</i> ),	<i>Mousseau</i> ,	<i>Trow</i> ,

<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>Muttart,</i>	<i>Vallée,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Ives,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Orten,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Cockburn, (North'bd),</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wright and</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Yeo.—99.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Doull,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>
<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.),</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Sir J. A.),</i>	<i>Kochester,</i>
<i>Burnham,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McDonald (Vic. N.S.)</i>	<i>Ryan, (Montreal),</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>MacDonnell,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Snowball,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cockburn, (Muskoka),</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Merner,</i>	<i>Weldon,</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell) and</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Mongenaix,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew).—75-</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Ogden,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put,

*Resolved,* That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the Insolvent Act of 1875, and all amendments thereto, should be unconditionally repealed.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 30th April, 1879.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Insolvency Laws now in force in the Dominion of Canada;

Mr. *Béchar*d moved, seconded by Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Allison,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Orten,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Béchar</i> d,	<i>Doull,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>LaRue,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bergin,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bill,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>

<i>Boltuc,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Robertson (Shelburne),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McCuaig,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Bunsler,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Smith (Sir A. J.),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Tellier,</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Méhot,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Cockburn (North'b'd),</i>	<i>Ives,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Vallée,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kaulback,</i>	<i>Muttart,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>White (Hastings)</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Williams and</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Wright.—117.</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's),</i>
<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Rowell,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Sir J. A.),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Burnham,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McDonald (Vic. N.S.),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>MacDonnell,</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal),</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Srriver,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snowball,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>Merner,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cockburn (Muskoka),</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Ogden,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Weldon and</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew).—60.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the next sitting of the House this day.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

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Wednesday, 30th April, 1879.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Daniel Morgan*, and others, mill owners, and others of *Chisholm's Rapids*; praying the House to recommend the revocation of the Order in Council by which the Public Works on the River *Trent* were transferred to the Government of *Ontario*, and that *Chisholm's Dam* on said river may not be removed, but that it may be maintained as heretofore.

Of Messrs. *Ramsay, Drake and Dods* and others; praying that an enquiry may be made into the working of the Mercantile Agencies, and for the adoption of such measures as will ensure the protection of Merchants and Traders from the reports and statements of such Agencies; and that the House may consider the advisability of declaring the giving of such information as is furnished by the said Mercantile Agencies as a business, to be a criminal offence, and punishable as a misdemeanor.

*Mr. Tilley*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and are as follow :—

*Lorne.*

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, certain papers having reference to the financial position of the Province of *Manitoba*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44d.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Ottawa, April 28th, 1879.

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*Lorne.*

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, certain papers having reference to advances to be made to the Province of *British Columbia*, for the construction of a Graving Dock. (*Sessional Papers, No. 143.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Ottawa, 29th April, 1879.

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*Mr. Domville*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Building Societies carrying on business in the Province of *Ontario*," and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment.

Your Committee would also recommend with regard to the Bill to regulate Stock Brokers and suppress gambling in Stocks, that, as the said Bill relates to a subject of very great importance, requiring more careful consideration than it can receive this Session, the further consideration of the Bill and the subject to which it relates, be postponed until next Session.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the '*Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females*,'" without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Atlantic and North-West Railway Company*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the offices of Receiver General and Minister of Public Works," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting certain Ordnance and Admiralty Lands in the Provinces of *New Brunswick and Nova Scotia*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Atlantic and North-West Railway Company*," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Public Works," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting certain Ordnance and Admiralty lands in the Provinces of *New Brunswick and Nova Scotia*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Reports of Survey of coast in vicinity of Capes *Tormentine* and *Traverse*, in *Prince Edward Island* and mainland, and a suggested railway connection between said Capes to the Intercolonial and *Prince Edward Island* Railways, with a view to secure winter communication with the Island. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 144.)

Also, Agreement between *Joseph Upper*, *Benjamin W. Folger*, *James Swift* and *Matthew H. Folger*, under the name and firm of "*Joseph Upper & Co.*,"—and Her Majesty the Queen, represented by the Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, to equip and work the *Pembina* Branch of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, in lieu of Government, under agreement of 3rd August, 1878, of *Geo. Stephen* and *St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company*. (O.C. of 13th March, annexed.) No. 5830. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43 o.)

Mr. *Tupper* presented, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of instructions to Solicitors under which proceedings in Chancery were instituted, a short time before the last General Elections, by the Hon. *Rodolphe Laflamme*, as Her Majesty's Attorney-General, against *William Mason*, and several others, for trespass upon lands of the Crown upon *Presqu'Isle* Peninsula, in the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland*; also, for copies of all letters between the late Member for that Riding and any of the late Ministers under which said proceedings were initiated and subsequently suspended. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 145.)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the probable amount required for Pensions to Veterans of War of 1812, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Allowances for Drill Instruction, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Militia, viz.: Ammunition, \$25,000; clothing, \$50,000; military stores, \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and care of Arms, including storekeepers and caretakers, storemen and the rents, fuel and light of Public Armouries, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Drill pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the Drill and Training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands of efficient corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of care and maintenance of Military Properties transferred from the Ordnance and Imperial Government, including rents, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Royal Military College, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools and Drill Instruction in Colleges, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Pay, Maintenance and Equipment of "A" and "B" Batteries, Garrison Artillery and Schools of Gunnery, at Kingston and Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Pay and Maintenance of Guard at Rideau Hall, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ordnance and improved Fire Arms, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted

to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway to deep water at *St. John*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway, Nut Locks, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay expenses of *Canada Central Extension* (subsidized), in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Georgian Bay Branch* (as under contract), in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, *Fort William to English River*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, *English River to Eagle River*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, *English River to Keewatin (Rat Portage)*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, *Keewatin (Rat Portage) to Selkirk (Red River)*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Engine House at *Selkirk*, in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pembina Branch*, in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Station Houses and Water Supply, in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines and Roadway in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys, in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Lachine Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Cornwall Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *St. Lawrence Canals*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Welland Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *St. Anne's Lock and Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *Carillon Lock and Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Grenville Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Culbute Canal* (improving approach to Canal—Supplementary Estimates, 1878-79—\$20,000), for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *St. Peter's Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses in connection with Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, Ottawa, viz.: Grounds, \$3,000; Extension of Western Block, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Improvement of Navigable Rivers, viz.:—Improvement of Navigable Rivers, \$10,000; *St. Lawrence*, removal of chains and anchors, \$12,000; *Neebish Rapids*, River *St. Mary*, Lake *Huron*, \$9,000; Removing rock, *Victoria, B.C.*, \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, Ontario, viz.:—*Ottawa Drill Shed*, \$15,000; *Hamilton Post Office*, \$1,500; *Windsor Post Office and Custom House*, \$18,000; *Brantford Public offices*, \$12,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, Quebec, viz.:—*Quebec and Lévis fortifications*, including *Dufferin* improvements, \$40,000; *Durham Terrace extension*, \$15,000; *St. John's Post Office and Custom House*, \$9,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *New Brunswick*, viz.:—*Custom House, St. John*, \$100,000; *Savings Bank, St. John*, \$14,000; *Post Office, St. John*, \$89,500; *Fredericton Post Office*, \$16,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Marine Hospital, Lunenburg*, \$4,000; *Sydney, C.B.*, *Quarantine Hospital*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *British Columbia*, viz.:—*Public Buildings, repairs*, \$5,500; *Custom House and Storehouse Wharf, Victoria*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted

to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Penitentiaries, viz.:—General Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces \$16,000; *St. Vincent de Paul*, \$4,000; *Manitoba* (drains, &c.), \$3,000; *Kingston* Penitentiary, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Rents, Repairs, &c., in connection with Public Buildings, viz.:—Rents, repairs, furniture, heating, &c., \$175,000; Heating Public Buildings \$40,000; Removal of Snow, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$1,800; Gas, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$18,000; Allowance for fuel and light, Rideau Hall, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Ontario*, viz.:—*Kincardine* \$5,000; *Toronto*, \$10,000; *Coltlingwood* Harbor, \$6,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of repairing various breakwaters in the Lower *St. Lawrence*, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. John* Harbor, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Annapolis* River, *Annapolis* County, \$1,500; *Ragged Pond*, *Guysboro'* County, \$2,000; *Digby*, *Digby* County (repairs), \$2,000; *Trout Cove*, *Digby* County (repairs), \$1,000; *Cow Bay*, *Cape Breton*, \$5,000; *West Arichat*, \$4,000; *Lingan* Harbor, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Prince Edward Island*, viz.:—*Colville Bay*, *Souris*, \$5,000; *New London*, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of General Repairs, Maritime Provinces, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of dredging, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, viz.:—Dredge Vessels, \$10,000; Dredging, \$38,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following Miscellaneous expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, viz.:—Miscellaneous Works, not otherwise provided for, \$10,000; Surveys and Inspection, \$30,000; Arbitration and Awards, \$10,000; Land and Cable Telegraph Lines for the Sea Coasts and Islands of the Lower River and Gulf of *St. Lawrence* and the Maritime Provinces, viz.:—Annual Subsidy for the Cables to *Anticosti* and the *Magdalen Islands* and Land Lines on the same (to be provided by statute), \$15,000; For several land lines in the Maritime Provinces to join the Lighthouses on prominent points to the telegraph system of *Canada*, Subsidy once for all, \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 1st May, 1879.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Kirkpatrick reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Kirkpatrick also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the following Bills:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend The Penitentiary Act, 1875."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting Census and Statistics."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Ottawa Loan and Investment Company*, and to change the name to the *Manitoba and North-West Loan Company*."

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate The North American Mutual Life Assurance Company."

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting duties imposed on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the 'Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada,' and to change the name thereof to the 'Sovereign Fire Insurance Company of Canada,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting duties imposed on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the "*Côteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Act*," and the Act amending the same, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Robertson (*Hamilton*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the '*Côteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company*' and the '*Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company*,' and amending Acts, and to amalgamate the said Companies."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour before One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 1st May, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Gunn*,—The Petition of the Butchers' Association of the City of *Kingston*

Mr. *Tupper*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Saskatchewan* Colonization Railroad Company, and have agreed to report the same amended.

Your Committee would recommend that the Bill to extend the corporate character and powers of the Direct *United States* Cable Company to the Dominion of *Canada*, be withdrawn, and that the fees thereon, less the cost of printing and translation, be refunded.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*.

*Resolved*, That for the rest of the Session the House do meet on every Saturday at Two o'Clock P.M., and that Public Bills and Orders take precedence on that day after Routine, except on Saturday next, when the Notice of Motion of Mr. *Fortin*, of 9th April, shall take precedence after Routine Business.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "The Canadian *Pacific* Railway Act, 1874";

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Brooks* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Harbor of *North Sydney*, in *Nova Scotia*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That

the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "The Pilotage Act, 1873;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Harbor of *Pictou*, in *Nova Scotia*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "The Seamen's Act, 1873;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "The Indian Act 1876;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the salaries of two additional Judges of the Supreme Court of *British Columbia*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting certain Ordnance and Admiralty Lands in the Provinces of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs of Dominion steamers "*Napoleon III.*", "*Newfield.*" "*Druid.*" "*Glendon.*" "*Sir James Douglas.*" and "*Northern Light.*" for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between *Halifax* and *St. John*, via *Yarmouth*, in connection with mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, in connection with mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria*, *British Columbia*, in connection with mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication with the *Magdalen Islands*, in connection with mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between *Grand*

*Manan Island, N.B.*, and mainland, in connection with mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of mail subsidy to steamer between *Campbellton, N.B.*, and *Gaspé* and intermediate ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of purchase of Life Boats, Life Preservers and rewards for saving life, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigations into Wrecks and Casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Canadian Registration of Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal* Water Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removal of obstructions in navigable Rivers, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and allowances of Lighthouse Keepers, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred and five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of completion and construction of Lighthouses and Fog Alarms, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty three thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens, viz:—*Ontario*, \$12,000; *Quebec*, \$12,000; *Nova Scotia*, \$15,000; *New Brunswick*, \$10,500; *Prince Edward Island*, 3,000; *Manitoba*, \$200; *British Columbia*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish breeding, Fishways and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant for Meteorological Observations, including Instruments and cost of Telegraphing Weather Warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Immigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of General Hospital, *Montreal*, and other Ports in *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: *St. Catharines Hospital, Ontario, \$500; Kingston Hospital, Ontario, \$500*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—*Halifax General Hospital, \$3,500; other Ports in Nova Scotia, \$11,250*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—*Hospital of St. John, \$1,000; other Ports in New Brunswick, \$7,750*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ports in *British Columbia* in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ports in *Prince Edward Island* in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, as follows, viz.:—*Province of Quebec, \$1,500; Province of Nova Scotia, \$4,000; Province of New Brunswick, \$1,000; Province of British Columbia, \$500; Province of Prince Edward Island, \$500*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of salaries &c., in connection with Steamboat Inspection, viz.:—*Chairman, \$1,800; Deputy Chairman, \$1,400; Inspector, Toronto District, \$1,200; Inspector, Montreal District, \$1,200; Inspector, Three Rivers District, \$1,000; Inspector, Quebec District, \$1,000; Inspector, East Ontario District, \$1,000; Inspector, British Columbia District, \$750; Inspector, Manitoba District, \$100; Travelling expenses of Chairman, and expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection, \$900; Travelling and incidental expenses of Inspector of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, \$825; Travelling expenses of Inspector of Toronto District, and contingencies of office, \$430; Travelling expenses of Inspector, Three Rivers, \$125; Travelling expenses of Inspector, Quebec, \$150; Travelling expenses of Inspector, East Ontario, \$260; Travelling expenses of Inspector, Montreal, \$200; Travelling expenses of Inspector, Manitoba, \$100; Rent of office, Montreal, \$250; for purchase of Instruments and Steam Gauges, \$200; To provide travelling expenses, office rent, &c., of Inspector, British Columbia, \$500; Engraving and printing Engineers' Certificates, and printing Steamboat Inspection Act in French, \$300*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the inspection of Insurance Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Indians of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, viz.:—Annual Grant for Indians of *Quebec*, \$4,200; Annual Grant for purchase of blankets for aged and infirm Indians of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, \$1,600; Annual Grant for Indian Schools in *Ontario* and *Quebec*, where most required, \$5,000; Annual Grant to bring up Annuities payable under the *Robinson Treaty* to the Chippewas of *Lakes Huron* and *Superior*, from 96 cents to \$4 per head, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians of *Nova Scotia*, relief, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians of *New Brunswick*, relief, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians of *Prince Edward Island*, relief, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Indians of *British Columbia*, viz.: *Victoria Superintendency*, \$13,363; *Praser Superintendency*, \$13,425; *Surveys and Reserve Commission*, \$24,140, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty seven thousand five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Indians of *Manitoba* and the *North-West*, viz.:—Annuities, *Treaties 1 and 2*, \$25,820; Annuities, *Treaty 3*, \$15,025; Annuities, *Treaty 4*, \$38,125; Annuities, *Treaty 5*, \$15,775; Annuities, *Treaty 6*, \$50,170; Annuities, *Treaty 7*, \$41,625; Commutation of Annuities to possible claimants, \$1,000; for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-four thousand four hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Indians of *Manitoba* and the *North-West*, viz.:—Agricultural implements, cattle, seed-grain, tools, waggons, ammunition, freighting, etc., furnished under *Treaties 1 and 2*, \$7,680; furnished under *Treaty 3*, \$3,200; furnished under *Treaty 4*, \$6,500; furnished under *Treaty 5*, \$4,540; furnished under *Treaty 6*, \$10,500; furnished under *Treaty 7*, \$12,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of provisions for Indians assembled to receive annuities, and also for relief accorded under *Treaties*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of triennial supply of clothing under above *Treaties*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of school teachers, and cost of school buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of surveys for Indian Reserves, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand four hundred and

thirty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following general expenses in connection with the Indians, viz.:—*Manitoba* Superintendency, \$25,035; *North-West* Superintendency, \$14,400, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Sioux* Indians of *Manitoba* and the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the payment of Instructors in Agriculture in the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eight thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the *North-West* Mounted Police, viz.:—Pay of force, including staff, \$119,000; Extra pay to farmers and artizans, \$3,500; Rations, \$42,700; Forage, \$45,700; Fuel and light, \$5,000; Clothing, \$22,000; Repairs, renewals, replacement of horses, arms and ammunition, miscellaneous stores, \$36,000; Medicines and medical comforts, \$2,000; Books and stationery, \$1,000; Transport and freight charges, guides, teamsters and laborers, \$25,000; Contingencies, \$3,000; Buildings, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of miscellaneous printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unforeseen Expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray commutation in lieu of remission of Duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Government in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Government in the District of *Keewatin*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure estimated to be required to put in force the Act respecting the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and seven thousand and sixty-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the several Ports in connection with Customs, viz.:—In Province of *Ontario*, \$221,195; in Province of *Quebec*, 192,650; in Province of *New Brunswick*, \$92,515; in Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$105,795; in Province of *Manitoba*, \$12,500; in Province of *North-West Territories*, \$2,500; in Province of *British Columbia*, \$23,604; in Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$25,270; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports, and travelling expenses of other Officers on Inspection, \$16,000; Contingencies of Head office, covering printing, stationery, advertising, telegraphing, &c., for the several Ports of Entry, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 2nd May, 1879.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Tonnage dues levied in Canadian Ports under Canadian Law," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Confederation Life Association," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Confederation Life Association," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes before One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 2nd May, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Bergin* have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the labor of children and young persons in the Mills and Factories of the Dominion of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *McCarthy*, seconded by Mr. *Colby*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill to extend the corporate character and powers of the Direct *United States* Cable Company to the Dominion of *Canada*, be withdrawn, and the Fees paid thereon be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation; in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. *Pope* (*Compton*), from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as, followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the *Detroit River Tunnel Company*, and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. *Kilvert*, seconded by Mr. *Robertson* (*Hamilton*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the *Detroit River Tunnel*

Company, reported this day by the Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, be placed on the Orders of this Day, for consideration in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Colby, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament, presented to the House, the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have received an application for the purchase of a valuable and unique collection of Canadian coins, and of medals commemorating events in the history of *Canada*, from the earliest time. This collection was made by Mr. *Gerald Hart*, of *Montreal*, who offers it for sale for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Committee would be much gratified to see this beautiful and complete cabinet of coins deposited in the Library of Parliament, but they consider that the authority and responsibility for such a purchase belongs to the Executive Government. They have accordingly deputed the two Speakers to confer with the Government in the matter, trusting that it may be found practicable to secure, for the Dominion Library, a collection so complete, and of such historical interest to Canadians.

The Prospectus of an important work by Mr. *Alpheus Todd*, on "Parliamentary Government in the Colonies," has been submitted to the Committee. This work is designed to be both historical and practical. It will treat of every question arising out of the political relations of a colony to the Parent State; including, especially the constitutional position and functions of a Governor, the extent of the control exercisable by the Mother Country over self-governing colonies, in matters of legislation, and of internal administration—by the operation of Treaties, and by appeals to the Privy Council. It will also include a careful investigation of the relative powers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, under the *British North America Act*, pointing out the constitutional limitations upon the Governor General in Council, in dealing with Provincial questions, under that Statute. The precedents which have arisen, since Confederation, under the new Constitution, will be examined, and their special significance pointed out.

The value of such information to Canadian Statesmen, and public men, as well as the assurance afforded, by Mr. *Todd's* previous writings, of his ability to discuss these questions, with impartiality and advantage, have induced the Committee to recommend that four hundred copies of this work be subscribed for, on behalf of the Government and Parliament of *Canada*; the same to be distributed to the Members of both Houses, to Public Libraries abroad, &c.

It is anticipated that the work will be comprised in a single volume, of about five hundred pages; and the price will not exceed four dollars a copy.

If enabled, by the aid afforded through the proposed subscription, to make satisfactory arrangements with publishers in *London*, Mr. *Todd* hopes that his work will be ready for the press before the next meeting of the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. *Hooper* moved, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Dundas)*, and the Question being put, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to enable the Court of Chancery in *Ontario* to dissolve the contract of marriage in certain cases; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. *Baby*, seconded by Mr. *Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.)*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the inspection, safe keeping and storage of Petroleum and the products thereof.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to make better provision for the inspection and safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum and the products thereof, and for that purpose to provide:

1. That such inspection shall be made by officers of the Inland Revenue or of the Customs, and that the following fees shall be payable for such inspection, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, that is to say:

For every package of Canadian Petroleum containing more than ten, but not more than fifty gallons.....	10 cents.
For every package of Canadian Petroleum not containing more than ten gallons .....	5 cents.
For every package of imported Petroleum containing more than ten, but not more than fifty gallons.....	30 cents.
For every package of imported Petroleum containing not more than ten gallons.....	10 cents.
For every package of Canadian or imported Petroleum containing more than fifty gallons, five cents for each additional ten gallons or fraction of ten gallons.	

2. That the Governor in Council may make regulations for the safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum and its products, and for any contravention of such regulations, or other offence against the Act to be passed in that behalf, the offender shall incur a penalty to be therein provided.

3. That the enactments now in force on the subject be repealed.  
Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Colby reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received,

Mr. Colby reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to make better provision for the inspection and safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum and the products thereof, and for that purpose to provide:

1. That such inspection shall be made by officers of the Inland Revenue or of the Customs, and that the following fees shall be payable for such inspection, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, that is to say:

For every package of Canadian Petroleum containing more than ten, but not more than fifty gallons.....	10 cents.
For every package of Canadian Petroleum not containing more than ten gallons.....	5 cents.
For every package of imported Petroleum containing more than ten, but not more than fifty gallons.....	30 cents.
For every package of imported Petroleum containing not more than ten gallons .....	10 cents.
For every package of Canadian or imported Petroleum containing more than fifty gallons, five cents for each additional ten gallons or fraction of ten gallons.	

2. That the Governor in Council may make regulations for the safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum and its products, and for any contravention of such regulations, or other offence against the Act to be passed in that behalf, the offender shall incur a penalty to be therein provided.

3. That the enactments now in force on the subject be repealed.  
The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Baby* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the inspection, safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum and the products thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Domville*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same amended:—

Bill relating to the protest of Inland Bills of Exchange.

Bill to make further provision in relation to Statutory Holidays.

Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act relating to Banks "and Banking and the Acts amending the same."

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Militia of the Dominion of *Canada*.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act 39 *Victoria*, Chapter 12, and to provide that the next enrolment of the Militia, under Section 16, of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 40, shall be made and completed on or before the 28th day of February, 1881, and so on or before the like day in every fifth year thereafter, except in case of war or other emergency.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the 27th Section of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 40, as amended by the Act 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 46, by providing that when the Active Militia, or any corps thereof, are called out in aid of the civil power, under the said amended Section, the municipality in which their services are required shall pay them when so employed, the rates authorized to be paid for actual service to officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and one dollar per diem for each horse actually and necessarily used by them, together with an allowance of one dollar to each officer, fifty cents to each non-commissioned officer and man per diem in lieu of subsistence, and fifty cents per diem in lieu of forage for each horse; and, in addition, shall provide them with proper lodging, and with stabling for their horses; and the said pay and allowance for subsistence and forage, as also the value of lodging and stabling, unless furnished in kind by the municipality, may be recovered from it by the officer commanding the corps, in his own name, and when so recovered, shall be paid over to the persons entitled thereto: Provided that the said pay and allowances of the force called out, together with the reasonable cost of transport mentioned in Section 1 of the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 40, may, pending payment by the Municipality, be advanced in the first instance by Order of the Governor in Council, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*, but such advance shall not interfere with the liability of the Municipality, and the Commanding Officer shall at once, in his own name, proceed against the municipality for the recovery of such pay, allowances and cost of transport, and shall on receipt thereof pay over the amount to Her Majesty.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to add the following as a Sub-section to Section 54 of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 40: "Any land now held or hereinafter acquired for Militia purposes in connection with drill sheds, rifle ranges, armories or such like uses, and found unnecessary to be retained for the same, may be sold or disposed of under Order of the Governor in Council, and if any portion of the cost of such land or any building thereon has been defrayed by the municipality in which the land is

situate, a fair proportion of the proceeds, to be determined by the Governor in Council, may be returned to such municipality, or expended therein for Militia uses of a permanent nature."

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ryan (*Montreal*) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Ryan (*Montreal*) reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act 39 *Victoria*, Chapter 12, and to provide that the next enrolment of the Militia under Section 16, of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 40, shall be made and completed on or before the 28th day of February, 1881, and so on or before the like day in every fifth year thereafter, except in case of war or other emergency.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the 27th Section of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 40, as amended by the Act 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 46, by providing that when the Active Militia, or any corps thereof, are called out in aid of the civil power, under the said amended Section, the municipality in which their services are required shall pay them when so employed, the rates authorized to be paid for actual service to officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and one dollar per diem for each horse actually and necessarily used by them, together with an allowance of one dollar to each officer, fifty cents to each non-commissioned officer and man per diem in lieu of subsistence, and fifty cents per diem in lieu of forage for each horse; and, in addition, shall provide them with proper lodging, and with stabling for their horses; and the said pay and allowances for subsistence and forage, as also the value of lodging and stabling, unless furnished in kind by the municipality, may be recovered from it by the officer commanding the corps, in his own name, and, when so recovered, shall be paid over to the persons entitled thereto: Provided that the same pay and allowances of the force called out, together with the reasonable cost of transport mentioned in Section 1 of the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 40, may, pending payment by the municipality, be advanced in the first instance by Order of the Governor in Council, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*, but such advance shall not interfere with the liability of the municipality, and the Commanding Officer shall at once, in his own name, proceed against the municipality for the recovery of such pay, allowances and cost of transport, and shall on receipt thereof pay over the amount to Her Majesty.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to add the following as a Sub-section to Section 54 of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 40: "Any land now held or hereinafter acquired for Militia purposes in connection with drill sheds, rifle ranges, armories or such like uses, and found unnecessary to be retained for the same, may be sold or disposed of under Order of the Governor in Council, and if any portion of the cost of such land or any building thereon has been defrayed by the municipality in which the land is situate, a fair proportion of the proceeds, to be determined by the Governor in Council, may be returned to such municipality, or expended therein for Militia uses of a permanent nature."

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bowell* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act for the

"more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, and the Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : "An Act to amend The *Truro* and *Pictou* Railway Transfer Act, 1877," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : "An Act to provide against Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting animals," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act to amend The *Truro* and *Pictou* Railway Transfer Act, 1877," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act to provide against Infectious and Contagious Diseases affecting animals," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act to explain and amend the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands in *Manitoba*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill to amend "The Canadian *Pacific* Railway Act, 1874," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend "The Pilotage Act, 1873," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Acts respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*, as amended in the Committee of the whole House; and the amendment was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend "The Indian Act, 1876," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White (Renfrew)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate "The Railway Act, 1868," and the Acts amending it; The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

*Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.*

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Saskatchewan* Colonization Railroad Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time,

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to incorporate the "South-Western Colonization Railway Company."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the *Detroit River Tunnel Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled. "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the 'Isolated " 'Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of *Canada*, and to change the name " thereof to the 'Sovereign Fire Insurance Company of *Canada*,'" and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Eliza Muria Campbell*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate "The Railway Act, 1868," and the Acts amending it, was resumed, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative,

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee.)*

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Excise, viz.:—Salaries of officers and Inspectors of Excise, \$175,240; travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c., \$35,000; to pay Collectors of Customs allowance on duties collected by them \$2,000;—Preventive service, \$5,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following salaries, Culler's Fees and contingent expenses, in connection with the Culling of Timber, viz.: *Quebec Office*, 1 Supervisor, \$2,000; 1 Deputy Supervisor and Book-keeper, \$1,600; 1 Cashier, \$1,200; 3 Specification Clerks, \$1,900; 1 Messenger, \$100; 9 Specification Clerks, (8 months) viz.: 1 at \$1,000, 2 at \$700, 4 at \$600, 2 at \$500; Assistant Book-keeper, \$1,000; Pay of Cullers, \$45,000; contingencies, \$4,000; *Montreal Office*—1 Deputy Supervisor, \$800; Book-keeper, Specification Clerks, \$1,000; Pay of Cullers 2,500; Contingencies, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Gas Inspectors, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., in connection with weights and Measures and Gas, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase and distribution of Standards of Flour, &c., and other expenditure under the Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to met expenses under the Act in connection with the Adulteration of Food, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies of Canal Officers, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand five hundred and forty five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of Slide and Boom dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-one thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray repairs and working expenses, Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray repairs and working expenses, Harbors and Slides, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines, *British Columbia* (including subsidy), for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines between *Prince Edward Island* and the mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agent and contingencies, *British Columbia*, in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses, in connection with the Post office, viz.:—For *Ontario*, \$777,000; for *Quebec*, \$476,000; for *New Brunswick*, \$163,000; for *Nova Scotia*, \$192,000; for *Prince Edward Island*, \$46,000; for *British Columbia*, \$67,000; for *North-West Territory*, \$15,000; for *Manitoba*, \$22,000, for the year ending 30th June 1880.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys of Lands, *Manitoba*, and the *North-West* (including commission, staff, land agencies, rent, stationery, &c., &c.,) for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Estimate of Amount for which a vote is required in connection with Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

*Saturday, 3rd May, 1879.*

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ryan (Montreal)* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Ryan (Montreal)* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till this day.

Saturday, 3rd May, 1879.

*Two o'Clock, P.M.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Butchers' Association of the City of Kingston; praying for certain amendments to the General Inspection Act of 1874.

Mr. McDonald (*Cape Breton*), from the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, presented to the House, the First Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

Mr. Hay moved, seconded by Mr. Platt, That the Petition of *Frederic Chase Caprétol*, of the City of *Toronto*, President of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*; praying that a Committee may be appointed to take into consideration certain Drawings, Plans, etc., in relation to the construction of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal*, be printed for the use of Members; and the said Motion was, in conformity with the 94th Rule, referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. McDonald (*Pictou*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 17th March, 1879, for copies of correspondence, Reports, and all other papers, “between 1st January, 1877, and 1st January, 1879,” in reference to the Marine Hospital at *Miramichi, N.B.* (*Sessional Paper, No. 146.*)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of Orders in Council, Reports of Ministers, correspondence, instructions to surveyor, reports of survey, valuation of improvements, and all other papers and documents relating to the last survey and proposed sale or free grant of the lands upon *Presqu' Isle Peninsula* and *High Bluff*, in the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, in the year 1878, previous to the Dominion Elections. (*Sessional Papers, No. 147.*)

Sir John A. Macdonald, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all memorandum and Orders in Council relating to the dismissal of Indian Agents and Indian Superintendents; the appointment of Agents and Superintendents, and the appointment or dismissal of any other persons temporarily or permanently connected with the service of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Interior for *Manitoba* or the *North-West Territories*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 148.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence and Reports relating to the dismissal by the late Government of one *Samuel Lougheed*, Postmaster at *Molesworth*, and the appointment of one *George Brown*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 149.*)

On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,  
Resolved, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair this day at Six o'Clock P. M., the House shall stand adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Pope (*Compton*), from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*, and have agreed to report the same amended.

Your Committee would recommend that the Bill to incorporate “The *Calais and St. Stephen Railway Bridge Company*” be withdrawn, and that the fees thereon be refunded, less the cost of printing; and that the Bill to amend the Act<sup>40</sup> *Chapter 57*, respecting the *Northern Railway Company of Canada* be withdrawn, and that the fees thereon, less the cost of printing and translation, be refunded.

On motion of Mr. Burpee (*Sunbury*), seconded by Mr. Christie,  
Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate “The *Calais and St. Stephen Railway Bridge Company*” be withdrawn, and that the fees paid thereon be refunded, less the cost of

printing; in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. *White (Cardwell)*, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill to amend the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 57, respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada, be withdrawn, and that the fees paid thereon, less the cost of printing and translation, be refunded; in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of a complaint lodged on the 21st August, 1875, by *Achille Talbot, Esq.*, late Deputy Post Office Inspector, against certain Postmasters in the County of *Montmagny*; and also, copies of all correspondence, evidence and Orders in Council, which, following upon and as a consequence of the above-mentioned complaint or Report, led to the dismissal of Mr. *Gatien Lachaine, alias Jolicœur*, from the position of Postmaster at *Crane Island*, in the County of *Montmagny*; with all documents whatsoever relating to the said dismissal, and to the appointment of Mr. *Vezina* in the place of Mr. *Gatien Lachaine*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 150.*)

Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and memoranda in connection with the resignation of Judge *Wilkins*, his being placed upon the pension list, and the appointment of Judge *Wetherbe*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 151.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for a Return shewing the names, date of appointment of all persons appointed by the Dominion Government as Commissioners, Secretaries or otherwise, in connection with the Canadian Exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition, held in the City of *Philadelphia, U.S.*, in the year 1876, together with a detailed Statement of moneys paid for salary of each; also, a Statement in detail of all money paid for expenses of living, travelling or otherwise, and the time of service of each. (*Sessional Papers, No. 152.*)

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the safe keeping of dangerous lunatics in the *North-West Territories*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *Fortin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Grandbois*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That it is agreed by the Article (XVIII) eighteenth of the Treaty of *Washington*, by the high contracting parties, that is to say, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the *United States*, that in addition to the liberty secured to the *United States* fishermen by the convention between *Great Britain* and the *United States*, signed at *London* on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the *United States* shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Provinces of *Quebec*, *New Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, and the Colony of *Prince Edward Island*, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the *Magdalen Islands*, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their

fish; provided, that in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property or with British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose; and it is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are thereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

2. That it is agreed by Article (XIX) nineteenth of the said Treaty, by the said high contracting parties, that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of the said Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the *United States* north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea coasts and shores of the *United States*, and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the *United States* and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the *United States*, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose; and it is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are thereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the *United States*.

3. That, inasmuch as it is asserted, in Article (XXII) twenty-two of the said Treaty, by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the *United States*, under Article XVIII of the said Treaty, are of greater value than those accorded by Articles XIX and XXI of the said Treaty, to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the *United States*, it was further agreed that Commissioners should be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the *United States* to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles XIX and XXI of the said Treaty, the amount of compensation, if any, which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the *United States* to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the *United States*, under Article XVIII of the said Treaty; and that any sum of money which the said Commissioners might so award, should be paid by the *United States* Government, in a gross sum, within twelve months after such award should have been given.

4. That, in virtue of the same Article, Commissioners were appointed in the following manner, that is to say: one named by Her Britannic Majesty, one named by the President of the *United States*, and a third by Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the *United States*, conjointly.

5. That the said Commissioners, appointed under Articles XXII and XXIII of the Treaty of *Washington*, of the 8th May, 1871, to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the *United States* to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, stated in Articles XIX and XXI of the said Treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the *United States* to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the *United States*, under Articles XVIII and XXI of the said Treaty, having carefully and impartially examined the matters referred to them according to justice and equity, in conformity with the solemn declaration made and subscribed by them on the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, did award the sum of five millions five hundred thousand dollars, in gold, to be paid by the Government of the *United States* to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in accordance with the provisions of the said Treaty; and the said award was signed at *Halifax*, on the twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, as follows:

(Signed)  
do

MAURICE D'ELFOSSE.  
A. T. GALT.

6. That the said sum has been paid by the Government of the *United States* to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty;

7. That, out of that sum of \$5,500,000, a sum of one million dollars has been paid to the Government of *Newfoundland* for their share of the said award;

8. That there remains a sum of \$4,500,000 which has been awarded to the Dominion of *Canada*, the expenses of the commission to be deducted proportionately from that sum and the \$1,000,000 awarded to *Newfoundland*;

9. That the said sum of \$4,500,000 has been acquired by the Dominion of *Canada* by the giving to the fishermen of the *United States* the right of fishing, in common with British fishermen, in our municipal waters, over an extent of coast of 3,160 miles inhabited by a population of over half a million, who derive their subsistence almost entirely from the sea fisheries;

10. That the participation of the American fishermen in our sea coast fisheries is known to be a great injury to our own fishing population, and that besides the American fishermen have injured those fisheries in a marked degree, and even depopulated some well-known fishing grounds which formerly were very productive, as has been clearly proved by the testimony given before the Fishery Commission of 1877, and have consequently greatly diminished the products of our fisheries, lessened the chances of our fishermen, and threatened the future of our fishing industry;

11. That if nothing is done, not only to stop the destruction of the fish that is taking place on our shores, but to repair the injury done, by restoring in some way, as suggested by several scientists, the fishing grounds that are now almost unproductive and which were formerly teeming with fish;

12. That merchants, fishermen and traders from the Dominion, as well as from *Great Britain*, have established themselves on our fishing coasts and have erected thereon costly buildings of all kinds suitable for the fishing industry, for the purpose of carrying on the different fisheries which exist on our shores, and have erected such costly establishments and placed so much capital in the fishing industry under the belief that the British Fisheries of the Dominion would never be given up to foreign fishermen;

13. That the giving up of the right of fishing in our waters to the American fishermen has injured the trade of our fishermen very much for the present, and their prospects are still worse for the future, if no remedy is adopted;

14. That it is in the interest of the Dominion that such injury to the fisheries and the fish trade should be repaired to as great an extent as possible;

15. That the interior of this country was largely benefitted by the Reciprocity Treaty which was in operation from 1854 to 1866, between *Canada* and the *United States*, and that treaty was obtained by conceding to the American fishermen the right of fishing on all our sea coasts;

16. That our fisheries and our fishermen suffered considerably in consequence of that concession of our fisheries to foreign fishermen;

17. That during the time the said Reciprocity Treaty was in operation no sum of money was expended in improvements of any kind on our sea coasts for the development of our fisheries or to help the fishermen in their arduous labors;

18. That it is but equitable and just that what comes from the fisheries should return to the fisheries;

19. That, for the foregoing reasons, it is the opinion of this House that the amount of the award accruing to *Canada* (after paying expenses) should be made a special fund, and that the interest thereof should be employed in restoring exhausted fishing grounds, and developing in every way the sea-fisheries of the Dominion;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 5th May, 1879.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Méthot*.—The Petition of *N. L. Denmcourt*, *Batonsier*, and others, Members of the *Three Rivers* Section of the Bar of *Quebec*, and others, residents of the City and District of *Three Rivers*.

By Mr. *Tilley*.—The Petition of the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying to be permitted to lay before this House their Petition for the passing of an Act empowering them to reduce their capital stock, and for other purposes, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. *Cameron* (*Victoria*), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House, the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill, from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act for the relief of *Eliza Maria Campbell*,” and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

*Sir John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General,—Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st April, 1879, for copies of all correspondence in possession of the Government received from all sources since 1874, relating to Wrecking and Coasting in Canadian waters ; reciprocity with the United States in these matters, together with the Report of Mr. *John Lewis* to the Minister of Customs, which he was authorized to make, with respect to Wrecking and Towing, etc., in Canadian waters. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 153.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd April, 1879, for copies of all letters, instructions, tenders, plans, specifications, contracts and agreements relating to the building and selecting site of the Lighthouse erected during the past summer in *Presqu' Isle Bay*, in the East Riding of *Northumberland*, Ontario. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 140.)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the *Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Robertson* (*Hamilton*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered. That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. *Macmillan*, seconded by Mr. *Patterson (Essex)*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all accounts rendered by the Postmaster at Toronto, or compiled for the Postmaster at Toronto at the Post Office Department, between the first day of July, A.D. 1874, up to the first day of July, 1878, together with copies of all Orders in Council and memoranda of the Postmaster-General, or Deputy Postmaster-General, authorizing the payment of an increased salary or commission to the said Postmaster within the periods above mentioned.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers, reports and accounts connected with the purchase, repairs and seaworthiness of the steamer "*Glendon*."

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Daly*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing what drawback was allowed to manufacturers on goods manufactured in *Canada* in 1877 and 1878, and exported; to whom paid, and description of goods.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)*, seconded by Mr. *Sproule*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all letters, vouchers, and other papers connected with the payment of all fees, costs and charges to *James G. Currie* and *John M. Currie*, as Solicitors for the *Welland Canal*, from the first day of January, 1877, to the seventh day of April, 1879, with the dates of such payments; and also, all instructions respecting the employment of such Solicitors.

On motion of Mr. *Doull*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House: 1st, copies of all agreements, papers and correspondence, since 1st July, 1876, with respect to the transfer of the *Pictou* and *Truro* Railway; 2nd, Memorial of *Halifax* and *Cape Breton* Railway and Coal Company, and reply thereto of the *Nova Scotia* Government, enclosed in a letter from them, dated 31st December, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *White (Renfrew)*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Order in Council under which that portion of land situate on the *Assiniboine* River, in the Province of *Manitoba*, and which is known as Lot No. 1,211, as kept in the Registrar's Book of the *Hudson Bay* Company, prior to the transfer of the *North-West Territories* to *Canada*, was granted to the said Company; and of all correspondence and papers connected with the grant, the terms on which the grant was made, the claims of the late Professor *O'Donoghue* and of his representatives, since his death, or others, to the said parcel of land or any portion thereof, and all correspondence in relation thereto.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Daly*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of all officials in *New Brunswick* who are entitled to receive copies of the *Canada Gazette*.

On motion of Mr. *Dawson*, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Dundas)*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the amount derived from sales of land on the *Island of St. Joseph*, up to the 1st July, 1867.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron (Victoria)*, seconded by Mr. *Hay*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all letters, certificates, reports and correspondence from, to or with any Judge or Returning Officer, or other person, relating to the recount of ballots at the last election for the Electoral District of *Selkirk*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, and to the trial of the Contested Election for the said Electoral District.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Cameron (Victoria)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Hay*, and the Question being proposed, That the Certificate and Report of Mr. Justice *Bétournay* as to the recount of the ballots at the last Election for the Electoral District of *Selkirk*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, and the Return of the Returning Officer at the said Election, be laid on the Table;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

*Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.*

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Mr. *Tilley*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion" be now read the first time.

~~The~~ The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill relating to the protest of Inland Bills of Exchange, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Méthot* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act relating to the protest of Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, in *Nova Scotia*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make further provision in relation to Statutory Holidays, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Méthot* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Holton* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>La Rue,</i>	<i>Robertson (Shelburne)</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ross, (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Brown</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Scriven,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith (Sir A. J.)</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>McInnes.</i>	<i>Tellier,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Cliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Olivier.</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Peterson (Brant),</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wright.—54.</i>
<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>King,</i>		

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Allison,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kautback,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Desautniers,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.)</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Doull,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bill,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Sir J.A.),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Baultbee,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Vic., N.S.)</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>McMillan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Snowball,</i>
<i>Burnham,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Caren,</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Thompson (Caribou),</i>
<i>Cockburn (Muskoka),</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Cockburn (North'b'd)</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hilliard,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Ogden,</i>	<i>Vallée,</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Quim,t,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk).—100.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Brooks* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Caron*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power so to amend the same as to except from its operation the Province of *Quebec*," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Robertson* (*Hamilton*) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to repeal the Insolvency Laws now in force in the Dominion of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ouimet* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *McDonald* (*Pictou*) moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Tilley*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

#### YEAS :

##### Messieurs.

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Macdonald (King's),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Burnham,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>MacDonnell</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ryan (Montreal),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Merner,</i>	<i>Snowball,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hilliard,</i>	<i>Ogden,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew)—55.</i>
<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's),</i>	

#### NAYS :

##### Messieurs.

<i>Allison,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Robertson (Shelburne),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Desautniers.</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>LaRue,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>

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<i>Bergin,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bill,</i>	<i>Doull,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier)</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Vallée,</i>
<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Cockburn (North'b'd)</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Wright.—107.</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Kaulback,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put ;

*Ordered,* That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to repeal the Acts  
"respecting Insolvency now in force in the Dominion of *Canada*."

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 6th May, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Tilley*,—The Petition of the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of *John H. McJoll* and others, of the Townships of *Murray*, *Seymour* and *Brighton*.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received from the Honorable Mr. Justice *McCord*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874," a Report relating to the Election :—

For the Electoral District of *Bellechasse*.

And the same was read and ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House :and is as follows :—

## BELLECHASSE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

QUEBEC, 2nd May, 1879.

To the Hon. J. G. Blanchet,  
Speaker of the House of Commons, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that a Petition brought by *Alexis Deslauriers*, of the Parish of *St. Raphael*, in the County of *Bellechasse*, Yeoman, against the Election and Return of *Achille LaRue*, of the City of *Quebec*, Esquire, Advocate, as a Member of the House of Commons of *Canada*, for the said County of *Bellechasse*, came before me for trial, by consent of parties, on the 27th January last, at the Parish of *St. Charles* ;

That on that day the Defendant filed written objections to my jurisdiction ;

That the decision upon those objections was reserved ;

That, on both sides, the witnesses summoned were examined and Counsel were heard, and

That on the 22nd of April last, I rendered judgment, maintaining the objections to my jurisdiction, and dismissing the said Petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

T. McCORD,  
Judge of the Superior Court of the  
Province of *Quebec*.

Mr. *Robinson*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Petition of the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*, praying to be permitted to lay before the House their Petition for the passing of an Act empowering them to reduce their capital stock, and for other purposes, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills ; and satisfactory reasons having been assigned for the delay, they recommend that the said Petition be received, notwithstanding the expiration of the time.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to reduce their capital stock, and for other purposes.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1873, for a Statement shewing.—1st. The number of men employed in repairing the wharf at *Berthier*, in the County of *Montmagny*, in each year since 1874 ; 2nd. The names of the Superintendents of such works ; 3rd. The names of the persons to whom the money was remitted ; 4th. The amounts remitted each year to such persons ; together with copies of all documents, correspondence and pay-lists connected with the said work. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 154.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd April, 1879, for copies of all papers and correspondence, in respect to the dismissal or resignation of Mr. *E. O. Stark*, Station Master at *Spring Hill* Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42g.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th March, 1879, for a statement shewing the names, occupation and salaries of all persons employed in the

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service of the Intercolonial Railway, except day laborers, on the 13th December, 1878. (*Sessional Papers, No. 42h.*)

Mr. *Tilley*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing, and being uncovered) and is as followeth :—

*Lorne.*

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, a copy of a Despatch and of its enclosures, which he addressed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Tariff recently introduced to the Legislature. (*Sessional Papers, No. 155.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 5th May, 1879.

Mr. *Tilley* also laid before the House,—Abstract of Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies in *Canada*, for the year 1878. (*Sessional Papers, No. 11.*)

Mr. *Tilley* moved, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the payment of an additional temporary grant to the Province of *Manitoba*.

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

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(In the Committee.)

*Resolved*, That under the circumstances appearing by the Minute of Council of the 18th April, instant, upon the financial position of the Province of *Manitoba*, laid before the House, it is expedient that *Canada* should pay, in half-yearly instalments, as a temporary annual grant to that Province, the sum of \$15,653.00, being the amount necessary to bring the Revenue of the Province derivable from *Canada* up to \$105,653.04; such grant to commence from the first day of July, 1879, and to continue until the close of the year 1881.

Resolution to be reported.

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Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brooks* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Brooks* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

*Resolved*, That under the circumstances appearing by the Minute of Council of the 18th April, instant, upon the financial position of the Province of *Manitoba*, laid before the House, it is expedient that *Canada* should pay, in half-yearly instalments, as a temporary annual grant to that Province, the sum of \$15,653.00, being the amount necessary to bring the Revenue of the Province derivable from *Canada* up to \$105,653.04; such grant to commence from the first day of July, 1879, and to continue until the close of the year 1881.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Tilley* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the payment of an additional temporary grant to the Province of *Manitoba*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. *McDonald* (*Pictou*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the salary of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick*.

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That whereas, by an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of *New Brunswick* in the year 1879, intituled: "*An Act relating to the Supreme Court*," provision is made for the appointment of a Judge in Equity in the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick*, in addition to the number of Judges now authorized to be appointed to that Court, it is expedient to make provision for the salary of such additional Judge;

2. *Resolved*, That the salary of said additional Judge of the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick* shall be \$1,000 per annum, and shall be payable out of any monies forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White* (*Renfrew*) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *White* (*Renfrew*) reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That whereas, by an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of *New Brunswick* in the year 1879, intituled: "*An Act relating to the Supreme Court*," provision is made for the appointment of a Judge in Equity in the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick* in addition to the number of Judges now authorized to be appointed to that Court, it is expedient to make provision for the salary of such additional Judge;

2. *Resolved*, That the salary of said additional Judge of the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick* shall be \$1,000 per annum, and shall be payable out of any monies forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McDonald* (*Pictou*) have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the salary of one additional Judge of the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. McDonald (*Pictou*) moved, seconded by Mr. Tilley, That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges of *Prince Edward Island*.

Sir John A. Macdonald, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That whereas, in the Provinces of *Ontario*, *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, the salary of each County Court Judge (except those of the County of *York*, in *Ontario*, the County of *St. John*, in *New Brunswick*, and the County of *Halifax*, in *Nova Scotia*) is \$2,000 per annum for the first three years of service, and 2,400 per annum thereafter, the salary of each of the Judges of the said Counties of *York*, *St. John* and *Halifax* being \$2,400 per annum from the time of appointment; and whereas the salaries of the County Court Judges in *Prince Edward Island*, as provided by the Act 37 *Victoria* (1874), Chapter 4, Section 2, are to be not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$2,000 per annum each, as may be fixed by the Governor in Council; that it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the County Court Judges in *Prince Edward Island* be placed on the same scale as those of the said other County Court Judges, and

2. *Resolved*, That the salaries of the three County Court Judges in *Prince Edward Island* be \$2,000 each per annum for the first three years of service as such Judge, and that after the period of three years service as such Judge, the salary of each of said Judges be \$2,400 per annum.

3. *Resolved*, That the above provision take effect from the first day of May, A.D. 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

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Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Robertson (*Hamilton*) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Robertson (*Hamilton*) reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That whereas, in the Provinces of *Ontario*, *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, the salary of each County Court Judge (except those of the County of *York*, in *Ontario*, the County of *St. John*, in *New Brunswick*, and the County of *Halifax*, in *Nova Scotia*) is \$2,000 per annum for the first three years of service, and \$2,400 per annum thereafter, the salary of each of the Judges of the said Counties of *York*, *St. John* and *Halifax* being \$2,400 per annum from the time of appointment; and whereas, the salaries of the County Court Judges in *Prince Edward Island*, as provided by the Act 37 *Victoria* (1874), Chapter 4, Section 2, are to be not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$2,000 per annum each, as may be fixed by the Governor in Council; that it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the County Court Judges in *Prince Edward Island* be placed on the same scale as those of the said other County Court Judges, and

2. *Resolved*, That the salaries of the three County Court Judges in *Prince Edward Island* be \$2,000 each per annum for the first three years of service as such Judge, and that after the period of three years service as such Judge, the salary of each of said Judges be \$2,400 per annum.

3. *Resolved*, That the above provision take effect from the first day of May, A.D. 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McDonald (*Pictou*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges of *Prince Edward Island*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Tilley, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor-General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth :

*Lorne.*

The Governor-General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the Service of the Dominion for the year ending, 30th June, 1879; and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 6th May, 1879.

*Ordered*, That the said Message, together with the Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Tupper, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 2nd April, 1879, for copies of all papers relating to the disputed claims of Messrs. Murray & Co., contractors on the Intercolonial Railway, embracing a Statement of such claims; the estimates of materials removed or placed and works performed, as made by the Government Engineer, and shewing the amount of contract and the payments thereon; also, copies of all papers and Orders in Council relating to or authorizing the submission of such claims to arbitration, and the decision of Mr. Samuel Keefer, the sole Arbitrator thereon. (*Sessional Papers, No. 42i.*)

Mr. Tupper moved, seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald, That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting an annual subsidy towards the construction and maintenance of telegraphic communication to and upon the *Anticosti* and the *Magdalen Islands*.

Sir John A. Macdonald, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor-General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars may be paid annually, from and after the first day of July, 1879, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, as a subsidy towards the construction and maintenance of lines of submarine and land lines of electric telegraph to and upon *Anticosti* and the *Magdalen Islands*, under arrangements to be made by the Governor in Council.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Rouleau* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Rouleau* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars may be paid annually, from and after the first day of July, 1879, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*, as a subsidy towards the construction and maintenance of lines of submarine and land lines of electric telegraph to and upon *Anticosti* and the *Magdalen Islands*, under arrangements to be made by the Governor in Council.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Tupper* have leave to bring in a Bill for granting an annual subsidy towards the construction and maintenance of telegraphic communication to and upon the *Anticosti* and the *Magdalen Islands*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), seconded by Mr. *McDonald* (*Pictou*),

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

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(In the Committee.)

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to extend the Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships (33 *Victoria*, Chapter 17) to persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency to act as Second Mates, and to provide for such examination on payment of a fee of five dollars.

Resolution to be reported.

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Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Robertson* (*Hamilton*) reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Robertson* (*Hamilton*) reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to extend the Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships (33 *Victoria*, Chapter 17) to persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency to act as Second Mates, and to provide for such examination on payment of a fee of five dollars.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), have leave to bring in a Bill to extend "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to authorize and confirm "an Indenture of Sale by the Trustees of the *Toronto Savings Bank* to the Home "Savings and Loan Company (Limited)," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act "to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of 'The "Canada Temperance Act, 1878,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An "Act to provide for the Liquidation of the affairs of Building Societies in the Pro- "vince of *Quebec*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to remove doubts as to the true intent and "meaning of certain provisions of 'The *Canada Temperance Act, 1878*,'" and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

On motion of Mr. *Desjardins*, seconded by Mr. *Gill*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to provide for the "Liquidation of the affairs of Building Societies in the Province of *Quebec*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Stand- ing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all accounts and bills in detail with prices, the goods, including vessels, coal, oil and all other supplies furnished to the Department of Marine and Fisheries by the late firm of Messrs. *Mitchell & Co., Montreal*, from the first day of January, 1870, to the first day of January, 1874; also, a Statement shewing the number of vessels chartered from or through the said *Mitchell & Co.*, the dates of such charters, the amount paid and to whom, and the size of the vessels; also, a Statement shewing the whole amount of money paid by the said Department to the said *Mitchell & Co.*, during the said period. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 156.)

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st April, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Newfoundland* and the Government of *Canada*, and between the Government of *Canada* and any person whatsoever, on the subject of the Customs duties which the Government of *Newfoundland* levies on salt, barrels, &c., used in the fisheries on board Canadian vessels resorting to the coast of *Newfoundland*, or that portion of the *Labrador* coast which is within the jurisdiction of *Newfoundland*, and in relation to the light dues levied from our fishing vessels resorting to the said coasts. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 157.)

A Bill to amend "The Indian Act, 1867," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further to amend "The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act relating to Banks and Banking and "the Acts amending the same," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Daly* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 21, to establish a Court of Maritime Jurisdiction in the Province of *Ontario*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend 'The Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1877.'"

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the inspection, safe keeping and storage of Petroleum and the products thereof; The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White (Rensfrew)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the "Public Lands of the Dominion;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White (Cardwell)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Bill to make further provision in relation to Statutory Holidays, as amended in the Committee of the whole House, and the amendments were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to make further provision in relation to Bank Holidays."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Building Societies carrying on "business in the Province of Ontario," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 7th May, 1879.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :

Of *L. N. Denoncourt*, Batonnier and others, Members of the *Three Rivers* Section of the Bar of *Quebec*, and others, residents of the City and District of *Three Rivers*; praying that a Committee may be appointed and proper proceedings taken for the removal from office of the Honorable *An'oine Polette*, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*.

*Mr. Domville*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill, from the Senate, intituled “An Act to provide for the liquidation of the affairs of Building Societies in the Province of “*Quebec*” and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

Your Committee would recommend that Rule 60 be suspended, so far as the Bill relating to the Consolidated Bank of *Canada* is concerned.

*Mr. Robinson*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Petition of “The Consolidated Bank of “*Canada*” praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to reduce their capital stock, and for other purposes, and find that no notice was given, but as the proposed amendments shall not go into operation without assent having been first obtained at the next annual general meeting of the shareholders, they therefore recommend the suspension of the Rule in this case.

*Mr. Brooks*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House, the Fifth Report, of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to repeal so much of the Act thirty-third *Victoria*, Chapter forty-six, as relates to the collection of dues and tolls upon logs, timber, cedar, pine and railway ties, passing down the *Moir* River, through the Port of *Belleville*, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

*Mr. Stephenson*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House, the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit as their Twelfth Report,—The Report of their Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the quality of and mode of procuring the stationery supplied to Members of the House of Commons, and the best manner of distributing the same, which they respectfully recommend to the consideration of the House :—

COMMITTEE ROOM, 29th April, 1879.

The Sub-Committee had submitted to them the List of Stationery as at present distributed by boxes to the Members of the House, the materials for which were selected by the Contingent Committee of 1868. After a careful examination of the same, and also of the samples of the different kinds of Stationery furnished them for their inspection, they have revised the list, and substituted such qualities and kinds

of paper, &c., as they consider will give satisfaction, and such as are better suited to the present requirements of Members.

They would recommend that, in addition to the above, Members be entitled to such reasonable daily supply as they may require, which can be had on application at the Stationery Office, such issue to bear the Official Stamp, and to be made only while the House is *not sitting*.

They would also recommend that during the first fortnight of each Session, but at no later period, a box of Stationery be issued to each *bond fide* Reporter, duly accredited from their respective newspapers, provided that not more than one box shall be issued to the representatives of any one newspaper.

They would also recommend that the proper officer do import direct all the Stationery necessary, except such as can be manufactured in the Dominion, and suitable for the purposes required.

Mr. *Stephenson*, from the Select Committee appointed to supervise the official Reports of the Debates of the House during the present Session, presented to the House, the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following Resolution as their First Report:—

*Resolved*, That the agreement made with *Thomas J. Richardson*, for the Reporting the Debates, the Translation, Printing and Binding the same, for the present Session, be renewed for the next Session, upon the like conditions and terms, as provided for in the sixteenth paragraph of the said agreement.

*Ordered*, That the 51st Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to make further provisions respecting "The Consolidated Bank of *Canada*;" and that Mr. *Tilley* have leave to bring in the said Bill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, and the 60th Rule of this House was suspended as regards the said Bill.

A Bill to provide for the payment of an additional temporary grant to the Province of *Manitoba* was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to provide for the salary of one additional Judge of the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick* was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide for the salary of one additional Judge of the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick*, and for the salary of any future Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of *Nova Scotia*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges of *Prince Edward Island* was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill for granting an annual subsidy towards the construction and maintenance

of Telegraphic communication to and upon the *Anticosti* and the *Magdalen* Islands was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to extend "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships" was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill further to amend "The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act" was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to alter the Duties of Customs and Excise;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time;

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*. That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount required to complete the expenditure in full of the Seigniorial Tenure Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Governor General's Office, viz: Increased allowance to Secretary from 1st April, \$200; increased allowance to Aides-de-Camp from 1st April, \$400, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to secure organization of Staff in Department of Justice, as shewn in details of Estimates for 1879-80, to take effect from 1st January, 1879, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Post Office Department: Increased allowance to Secretary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Departmental contingencies: Additional amount required by Department of Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for expenditure caused by increase of staff Police during the year, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further sum required for *Manitoba Penitentiary*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further sum required for *British Columbia Penitentiary*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure for Witnesses and Shorthand Reporters, Session of 1878, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to meet further expenditure in full on account of publication of debates of 1878, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the cost of printing and preparing catalogue of the Library of Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay a gratuity to *E. U. Piché, Esq.*, late Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, on his retirement, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the amount required to complete expenditure on account of the *Paris Exhibition*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet further amount required in connection with the preparation of *Criminal Statistics*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to replace fittings at *Grosse Isle Hospital*, destroyed by fire, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure required for Veterans of 1812-15, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Military Branch and District Staff:—Pay of one Assistant Inspector of Artillery for the Maritime Provinces, from 17th September, 1878, to 30th June, 1879, \$946.66; gratuities to retiring officers consequent upon the amalgamation of the offices of Paymaster and Storekeeper in various Districts, \$2,400, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required to pay the cost of the drill of the *Ottawa Troop of Cavalry*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for pay and maintenance of Guard at Rideau Hall, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay expenditure incurred in connection with precautionary measures for defensive purposes, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty two dollars and eighty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Militia, viz:—Expenditure incurred through the calling out of the Militia in aid of the civil power at *Montreal* and *Quebec* in 1878, \$13,090; expenditure incurred through the calling out of Militia in aid of the civil power at *Cape Breton* in 1876, \$622.81, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Mr. *Wallace*, as compensation for his loss of time whilst employed on *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June 1879.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Intercolonial Railway:—Amount required for completion, \$20,000; amount required on account of extension into *Halifax*, \$5,000; amount required to pay for construction of engine-house at *Ste. Flavie*, \$5,721.02; amount of award in favor of Messrs. *Boggs* and *Murray* for work under Contract Section 19, and expenses in connection therewith, in accordance with judgment of the Exchequer Court, \$101,753.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet amount required for Culbute Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars and six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required to pay legal representatives of *Lemuel Cushing* for land damages, *Grenville Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the following item in connection with *Rideau Canal*, viz:—Balance of appropriation for 1877-78, unexpended on 30th September, 1878, and carried forward by special warrant, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ottawa*:—Amount required for construction of attics, Eastern Block, \$8,000; amount required to complete payments for extension of Western Block, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ontario*:—Custom House, *Toronto*, balance due Architect, \$1,529; To complete *Kingston Military College*, \$20,000; Amount required for *Ottawa Drill Shed*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to complete *Montreal Examining Warehouse*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of alterations and fittings, *Chatham Post Office*, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand five hundred and five dollars and forty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the following item in connection with *Dorchester Penitentiary, N.B.*, balance of appropriation for 1877-78 remaining unexpended on 30th September, 1878, and carried forward by special warrant, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Building:—Rents, repairs, furniture, heating, &c., \$45,000; Lamps for road to *Rideau Hall*, \$180; Seven months' lighting and gas, road to *Rideau Hall*, \$116.66, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount awarded to *J. S. McEwen* by Official Arbitrators, in settlement of his claim for extras, *Bayfield Harbor, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to refund *J. E. Woodworth* certain moneys expended by him in connection with *Oak Point Breakwater, N.S.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection

with Improvement of Navigable Rivers :—Removal of rock, *Victoria Harbor, Fraser River, B.C.*, balance of appropriation for 1877-78 remaining unexpended on 30th September, 1878, and carried forward by special warrant, \$5,320; *Oromocto Shoals, River St. John*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet amount required to pay arrears of wages to *L. D. Audy, Red River Road*, for the year ending the 30th June, 1879.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay gratuity of one year's salary to *Charles Taylor*, on his retirement from the position of Official Arbitrator, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for professional services in the case *Chevrier vs. Regina, Gatineau River Booms*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for mail subsidy between *Halifax and Cork*, if necessary (re-vote), for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for payment of services rendered by Steam Navigation Company of *Prince Edward Island* in conveyance of mails between *Summerside and Shediac* during the season of navigation, 1869, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenditure for investigations into Wrecks and Casualties, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ten dollars and twenty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for professional services incurred in the suit of the *Queen vs. David*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to remunerate *Donald McNeill* for loss and expenses in connection with his removal from *St. Paul's Island* in 1874, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for salaries and disbursements of additional Fishery Overseers and Wardens in the Province of *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to further provide for the maintenance of the several fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to further provide for expenditure on account of measurement of steamers, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide grant for relief for unforseen cases of distress amongst the Indians of the *Lower St. Lawrence*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for payment of further Annuitants under Treaty No. 4, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for payment of further Annuitants under Treaty No. 6, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred and one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for payment of further Annuitants under Treaty No. 7, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenditure incurred for Agricultural implements, cattle, &c., under Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7, owing to a large number of Indians being desirous to commence the cultivation of the soil, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenditure incurred for purchase of provisions in consequence of threatened famine amongst the Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenditure in connection with the general expenditure for the *North-West* superintendency, being for salaries of Instructors of farming for 1878-79, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for probable expenditure for construction of houses and farm buildings for Instructors of Farming, *North-West* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for probable expenditure for construction of houses and farm buildings for Instructors of Farming, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *North-West* Mounted Police:—Pay supplies and miscellaneous stores to complete the service for the year, \$32,000; improved arms and ammunition to complete the service for the year, \$3,000; mail service between *Fort Benton, Montana*, and *Forts Walsh, MacLeod, Calgary* and *Saskatchewan*, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and nineteen cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Honorable *T. W. Anglin*, salary attached to office of Speaker of House of Commons, from 1st October, 1878, to 12th February, 1879, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for 350 copies of the *Parliamentary Companion*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay *T. D. Harington*, Esquire, late Deputy Receiver-General, gratuity on his retirement, after 47 years service, through the abolition of his office, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay proportionate cost of testimonial to be presented to His Excellency *M. Delfosse*, for services on the *Halifax* Fishery Commission (remainder to be paid by *United States* and *Newfoundland*), for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for expenses incurred in connection with the arrival, at *Halifax*, of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness Princess *Louise*, and train hire between *Halifax* and *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay expenditure incurred on account of Special Trade Mission to *France* and *Spain*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay *F. X. Priour*, late Director of Penitentiaries, expenses incurred by him on his removal from *St. Vincent de Paul* to *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Sheriff of *Montreal* for services as Commissioner in issuing and refusing licenses to carry arms, under "Better Prevention of Crimes Act," for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following amounts required to complete the Customs Service, viz.:—*Ontario*, \$7,430; *Quebec*, \$6,690; *New Brunswick*, \$1,290; *Nova Scotia*, \$1,150; *Prince Edward Island*, \$180; *Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet amount required to complete Preventive Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of rebuilding weir, *Welland Canal*, *Port Dalhousie*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required to complete working expenses of Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required to complete working expenses of the *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

71. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Four thousand and fifty-three dollars and forty-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Slides and Booms, *Saguenay* District:—For repairs to Slides made in year 1876-77, \$3,596.37; *Ottawa* District—To pay rent of service ground in connection with *Springtown* Boom, *Madawaska* River, from 5th December, 1873, to 2nd July, 1878, \$457.12, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand and ninety-three dollars and fifty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses:—To pay *Grand Trunk* Railway for daily transport of mails, over 149 miles of railway, between the *Canada* Boundary Line and *Danville* Junction, (*Maine*) from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1874, when, by postal convention with the *United States*, the conveyance of these mails was assumed by the *United States* Post Office (revote) \$7,776.22; To pay *Mr. Joseph C. Crosskill* for certain printed forms which were in his hands at the time (November 22nd, 1873,) when the printing for the Post Office in *Nova Scotia* was withdrawn from him, \$1,067.35; To pay *Mr. F. J. Barnard*, contractor for the *Barkerville* and *Yale* Mail Service, *British Columbia*. the difference between the contract rate and the rate actually paid to him from 1st April, 1877, \$11,250, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unprovided Items, 1877-78, *vide* Public Accounts, 1877-78, part 2, page 318, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 8th May, 1879.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Tilley*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth:—

*Lorne.*

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1880; and, in accordance with the provisions of "The *British North America Act 1867*," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Ottawa, 7th May, 1879.

*Ordered*, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

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Thursday, 8th May, 1879.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :  
Of *John H. McColl* and others, of the Townships of *Murray, Seymour* and *Brighton*; praying that the Dam on the River *Trent*, at *Chisholm's Rapids*, may be removed.

*Ordered*, That *Mr. McDonald (Pictou)* have leave to bring in a Bill to continue in force for a limited time "The better Prevention of Crime Act, 1878."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*. That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

*Mr. Kirkpatrick*, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House, the First Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

On motion of *Sir John A. Macdonald*, seconded by *Mr. McDonald (Pictou)*,

*Resolved*, That on next Saturday the House do sit from Two o'Clock P.M., and that Government Measures take precedence next after Routine Business.

*Mr. Baby*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 19th February, 1879, for a Statement shewing the names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue, Post Office and Custom House, in the City of *Toronto*, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878; the dates of such appointments; their salaries when appointed, and whether increased during the above periods, and if so, the amount of such increase. (*Sessional Papers, No. 159.*)

Mr. Pope (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of the Tenders received for building of the Steamboat *The Northern Light*; the names of the parties tendering, and the price agreed upon in the contract, and all the papers connected with her construction; the names of the Inspectors employed during the construction of that vessel, and the salary paid to such Inspectors; the amount expended for repairs effected on this boat since it began to run; and also, the sum paid to keep it running between *Pictou* and *Georgetown*, up to the 1st January, 1879. (*Sessional Papers, No. 160.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Weights and Measures;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lantier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Harbor of *Pictou*, in *Nova Scotia*."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Pilotage Act, 1873.'"

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Canadian *Pacific* Railway Act, 1874.'"

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act, intituled: 'An Act respecting the "Intercolonial Railway; passed in the thirty-ninth year of the Reign of Her Majesty "Queen Victoria."'"

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the 'Côteau and Province Line Railway and "Bridge Company' and the 'Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company' and amending Acts, and to amalgamate the said Companies," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Seamen's Act, 1873,'" with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Harbor of *North Sydney*, in *Nova Scotia*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of "Montreal," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ryan (Montreal)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the '*Côteau* and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company' and the '*Montreal* and City of *Ottawa* Junction Railway Company; and amending Acts, and to amalgamate the said Companies," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Harbor of *North Sydney*, in '*Nova Scotia*," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Trinity "House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial "Designs," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Seamen's Act, 1873,'" and the same was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the safe keeping of dangerous lunatics in the *North-West Territories*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Strange* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate. and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide a grant to assist in giving to the forthcoming *Ontario* Exhibition (to be held at *Ottawa*) a Dominion character, the distribution of the grant or any part thereof to be applied and apportioned in such way as to satisfy the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with *Pacific* Railway, west of *Red River*, including Bridge and Branch to *Winnipeg*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Improvement of Navigable Rivers:—Upper *Fraser* River, *B.C.*, removal of rocks in *Cottonwood* Canyon, \$10,000; *Assiniboine* River, between *Winnipeg* and *Portage la Prairie*, removal of obstructions and construction of Dams, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters at *Point du Chene*, *Shediac*, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for amount required in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Colville Bay*, *Prince Edward* Island, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings:—*Kingston* Military College and Fortifications, \$2,000; *Windsor* Post Office and Custom House, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Penitentiaries:—*Manitoba* and *British Columbia*, heating, \$4,060; *Kingston*, *St. Vincent de Paul*, *Dorchester*, *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*, for purchase of *Babcock* Fire Extinguishers, \$880, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for nine months' subsidy to be granted at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, to line of Steamers to trade between *Canada* and *West Indies* and *Brazil* (provided a like amount is paid by the Brazilian Government), for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for subsidy for Steam communication between *Halifax* and *Cork*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Steam communication between *Halifax*, *Cape Breton* and *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Steam Communication between *Nova Scotia* and *St. Pierre*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Fisheries, viz.:

—Fish-breeding, Fish-ways and Oyster-beds, amount required to provide for building new Fish-breeding Establishments at *Prince Edward Island* and *Cape Breton* (re-vote), \$5,000; *Quebec* and *New Brunswick*, \$5,000; for maintenance of same, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for grant for relief of Indians, *Lake St. John*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for grant for additional aid to Indian Schools, *Ontario*, where most required, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet estimated amount required to provide for the erection of houses and farm buildings for the use of the instructors in husbandry to be sent to the Indians in *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet estimated amount required to provide for the erection of houses and farm buildings for the use of instructors in husbandry to be sent to the Indians in the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet probable expenditure in connection with the establishment of a Board of Experts, and Outside Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for amount omitted from former estimates for Preventive and Outside Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for estimated amount required to maintain increased frequency of steam communication with *Magdalen Islands*, and between *Magdalen Islands* and *Gaspe*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Canals, viz.:—Rebuilding superstructure of *North-West Pier*, *Burlington Bay Canal*, destroyed by fire, \$12,000; for necessary repairs to north-eastern side of Canal Basin, *Rideau Canal*, *Ottawa*, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for estimated additional amount required for Township Sub-divisions, inspection of same and surveys of Timber Berths, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Governor-General's Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, &c., House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Colby* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Office of the Queen's Privy Council for *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Justice, Penitentiaries Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty seven thousand three hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Militia Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand two hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Office of the Auditor General, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Finance, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Office of the Treasury Board, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand one hundred and five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of the Postmaster-General, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office for Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount required for new appointments by an extension of the staff or any other change, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, including *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses of Stipendiary Magistrates in *North West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Precis Writer* of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clerk in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Senior Messenger of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Second Messenger of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and disbursements, including printing, binding and distributing Reports, Judges' travelling expenses; also, salaries of officers, (Sheriff, Usher, &c.), in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of *Canada*, and \$150 for books for Judges, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray sundry disbursements connected with the Maritime Court of *Ontario*, seals for Court, Judges' travelling expenses, Court books, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salary of Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salary of Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dominion Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Kingston Penitentiary*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-one thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Vincent Penitentiary*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and fifty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. John Penitentiary*, (balance to be applied to *Dorchester Penitentiary* when that Penitentiary is opened), for the year ending the 30th June, 1880.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand eight hundred and six dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Halifax*

Penitentiary, (balance to be applied to *Dorchester* Penitentiary when that Penitentiary is opened), for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Manitoba* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *British Columbia* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure in connection with the Senate Hansard, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of the House of Commons, per Clerk's Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Publishing Debates, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies of the House of Commons, per Sergeant-at-Arms' Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Grant to Parliamentary Library, including \$3,000 for Law Books, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of officers (additional) and contingencies of Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of printing, binding and distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of printing, printing paper and bookbinding, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the care of Public Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with preparation of Criminal Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure in connection with the Census, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-two thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, viz: Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés, \$22,950; salaries of Travelling Agents, \$5,200; Medical Inspection, Port of Quebec, \$1,300; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, \$3,566; Quarantine, *St. John, N.B.*, \$2,400; Quarantine, *Pictou, N.S.*, \$800; Quarantine, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$3,200; Quarantine, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$1,000; To meet expenses of further precautionary measures for the public health, viz: Public Health, \$5,000; Cattle Quarantine, \$10,000; Contingencies of Canadian and other regular Agencies, \$24,000; Travelling expenses of Travelling Agents, \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards assisting Immigration and Immigration expenses, including estimated expenses of transport of Mennonites, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following Pensions, viz: *John Bright*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$80; *Mrs. Antrobus*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and eighty three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following new Militia Pensions, viz: *Mrs. Caroline McEachern* and four children, \$238; *Janet Anderson*, \$110; *Margaret Mackenzie*, \$80; *Mary Anne Richey* and one child, \$288; *Mary Morrison*, \$80; *Louise Prudhomme*, \$110; *Virginie Charron* and four children, \$150; *Paul M. Robins*, \$146; *Charles T. Bell*, \$73; *Alex. Oliphant*, \$109.50; *Charles Lugsden*, \$91.25; *Thomas Charters*, \$91.25; *Charles T. Robertson*, \$110; *Percy G. Routh*, \$400; *Richard S. King*, \$400; *George A. Mackenzie*, \$73; *Edward Hilder*, \$146; *Fergus Scholfield*, \$73; *John Bradley*, \$109.50; *James Bryan*, \$109.50; *Ensign W. Fahey*, \$200; *Mary Connors*, \$110; *Mary Hodgins* and three children, \$191; *John Martin*, \$110; *A. W. Stevenson*, \$110; *Mrs. J. Thorburn*, \$150; *Mrs. P. T. Worthington* and three children, \$378; *Mrs. J. H. Elliott* and children, \$130; *Ellen Kirkpatrick* and three children, \$266; *Mrs. George Prentice* and children, \$352; *Mary Hannah Tempest* and child, \$298, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Kirkpatrick reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the probable amount required for Pensions to Veterans of War of 1812, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Allowances for Drill Instruction, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Militia, viz.: Ammunition, \$25,000; clothing, \$50,000; military stores, \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and care of Arms, including store-

keepers and caretakers, storemen and the rents, fuel and light of Public Armouries, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Drill pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the Drill and Training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands of efficient corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of care and maintenance of Military Properties transferred from the Ordnance and Imperial Government, including rents, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Royal Military College, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools and Drill Instruction in Colleges, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Pay, Maintenance and Equipment of "A" and "B" Batteries, Garrison Artillery and Schools of Gunnery, at Kingston and Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Pay and Maintenance of Guard at Rideau Hall, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ordnance and improved Fire Arms, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway to deep water at St. John, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway, Nut Locks, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay expenses of Canada Central Extension (subsidized), in connection with the Pacific Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Georgian Bay Branch (as under contract), in connection with the Pacific Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the Pacific Railway, Fort William to English River, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the Pacific Railway, English River to Eagle River, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the Pacific Railway, English River to Keewatin (Rat Portage), for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the Pacific Railway, Keewatin (Rat Portage) to Selkirk (Red River), for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Engine House at *Selkirk*, in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pembina Branch*, in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Station Houses and Water Supply, in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines and Roadway in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys, in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Lachine Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Cornwall Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *St. Lawrence Canals*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Welland Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *St. Anne's Lock and Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *Carillon Lock and Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Grenville Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Culbute Canal* (improving approach to Canal—Supplementary Estimates, 1878-79—\$20,000), for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *St. Peter's Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses in connection with Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, Ottawa, viz: Grounds, \$3,000; Extension of Western Block, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Improvement of Navigable Rivers, viz.:—Improvement of Navigable Rivers, \$10,000; *St.*

*Lawrence*, removal of chains and anchors, \$12,000; *Neebish Rapids*, River *St. Mary*, Lake *Huron*, \$9,000; Removing rock, *Victoria*, B.C., \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ontario*, viz.:—*Ottawa* Drill Shed, \$15,000; *Hamilton* Post Office, \$1,500; *Windsor* Post Office and Custom House, \$18,000; *Brantford* Public offices, \$12,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Quebec*, viz.:—*Quebec* and *Lévis* fortifications, including *Dufferin* improvements, \$40,000; *Durham* Terrace extension, \$15,000; *St. John's* Post Office and Custom House, \$9,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *New Brunswick*, viz.:—Custom House, *St. John*, \$100,000; Savings Bank, *St. John*, \$14,000; Post Office, *St. John*, \$-9,500; *Fredericton* Post Office, \$16,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Marine* Hospital, *Lunenburg*, \$4,000; *Sydney*, C.B., Quarantine Hospital, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings, *North West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *British Columbia*, viz.:—Public Buildings, repairs, \$5,500; Custom House and Storehouse Wharf, *Victoria*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Penitentiaries, viz.:—General Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces \$16,000; *St. Vincent de Paul*, \$4,000; *Manitoba* (drains, &c.), \$3,000; *Kingston* Penitentiary, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Rents, Repairs, &c., in connection with Public Buildings, viz.:—Rents, repairs, furniture, heating, &c., \$175,000; Heating Public Buildings \$40,000; Removal of Snow, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$1,800; Gas, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$18,000; Allowance for fuel and light, *Rideau Hall*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Ontario*, viz.:—*Kincardine* \$5,000; *Toronto*, \$10,000; *Collingwood* Harbor, \$6,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of repairing various breakwaters in the Lower *St. Lawrence*, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. John* Harbor, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Har-

bors and Breakwaters, *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Annapolis River*, *Annapolis County*, \$1,500; *Ragged Pond*, *Guysboro' County*, \$2,000; *Digby*, *Digby County* (repairs), \$2,000; *Trout Cove*, *Digby County* (repairs), \$1,000; *Cow Bay*, *Cape Breton*, \$5,000; *West Arichat*, \$4,000; *Lingan Harbor*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Prince Edward Island*, viz.:—*Colville Bay*, *Souris*, \$5,000; *New London*, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of General Repairs, Maritime Provinces, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of dredging, in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, viz.:—*Dredge Vessels*, \$10,000; *Dredging*, \$98,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following Miscellaneous expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, viz.:—*Miscellaneous Works*, not otherwise provided for, \$10,000; *Surveys and Inspection*, \$30,000; *Arbitration and Awards*, \$10,000; *Land and Cable Telegraph Lines for the Sea Coasts and Islands of the Lower River and Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces*, viz.:—*Annual Subsidy for the Cables to Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands and Land Lines on the same* (to be provided by statute), \$15,000; *For several land lines in the Maritime Provinces to join the Lighthouses on prominent points to the telegraph system of Canada*, *Subsidy once for all*, \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

And the 1st to the 15th Resolutions, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 16th Resolution, being read a second time;

Mr. *Domville* moved, seconded by Mr. *Hilliard*, and the Question being proposed<sup>d</sup> That the words: "and in the opinion of this House all rates for freight to any Station on the Intercolonial Railway from any Station in *Canada*, shall not be greater than through rates from *Chicago* or any point in the Western States of *America*; also, through rates for freight to any Intermediate Station on the Intercolonial Railway shall not be greater than rates for similar kinds of freight to terminal points of the said Railway.

"That no preferential rates of freight shall be given to any one manufacturer, farmer, merchant or trader, over another for similar class of goods over the same distances on the Intercolonial Railway; that the rate per mile shall be so adjusted from the Maritime Provinces to the Upper Provinces by the Intercolonial Railway that no one shipper will be able to convey his goods at a lower price than his neighbor," be added at the end thereof; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The 16th Resolution was then agreed to.

The 17th Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Doull,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's),</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bill,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald, (Sir J.A.)</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Ross, (Dundas),</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McDonald (Vic.N.S.)</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Ryan, (Montreal),</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>McCuaig,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Bunting,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Burnham,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Tellier,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cockburn (North'm'l'd)</i>	<i>Hackett,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Hilliard,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Muttart,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Kaulback,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Williams and</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kilbert,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wright.—111.</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Coupl,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>LaRue,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Merner,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldima'd)</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow.—42</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The 18th to the 26th Resolutions, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The consideration of the 27th Resolution was postponed.

The 28th and subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs of

Dominion steamers "*Napoleon III.*," "*Newfield*," "*Druid*," "*Glendon*," "*Sir James Douglas*," and "*Northern Light*," for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between *Halifax* and *St. John*, via *Yarmouth*, in connection with mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, in connection with mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria*, *British Columbia*, in connection with mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication with the *Magdalen Islands*, in connection with mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between *Grand Manan Island*, *N.B.*, and mainland, in connection with mail subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of mail subsidy to steamer between *Campbelton*, *N.B.*, and *Gaspé* and intermediate ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of purchase of Life Boats, Life Preservers and rewards for saving life, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigations into Wrecks and Casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Canadian Registration of Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal Water Police*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police. *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removal of obstructions in navigable Rivers, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and allowances of Lighthouse Keepers, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred and five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of completion and construction of Lighthouses and Fog Alarms, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty three thousand seven hundred dol

lars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens, viz.:—*Ontario*, \$12,000; *Quebec*, \$12,000; *Nova Scotia*, \$15,000; *New Brunswick*, \$10,500; *Prince Edward Island*, 8,000; *Manitoba*, \$200; *British Columbia*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish breeding, Fishways and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant for Meteorological Observations, including Instruments and cost of Telegraphing Weather Warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Immigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of General Hospital, *Montreal*, and other Ports in *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: *St. Catharines* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500; *Kingston* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—*Halifax* General Hospital, \$3,500; other Ports in *Nova Scotia*, \$11,250, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.:—Hospital of *St. John*, \$4,000; other Ports in *New Brunswick*, \$7,750, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ports in *British Columbia* in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ports in *Prince Edward Island* in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, as follows, viz.:—Province of *Quebec*, \$1,500; Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$4,000; Province of *New Brunswick*, \$1,000; Province of *British Columbia*, \$500; Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connec-

tion with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of salaries &c., in connection with Steamboat Inspection, viz.:—Chairman, \$1,800; Deputy Chairman, \$1,400; Inspector, *Toronto* District, \$1,200; Inspector, *Montreal* District, \$1,200; Inspector, *Three Rivers* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Quebec* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *East Ontario* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *British Columbia* District, \$750; Inspector, *Manitoba* District, \$100; Travelling expenses of Chairman, and expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection, \$900; Travelling and incidental expenses of Inspector of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, \$825; Travelling expenses of Inspector of *Toronto* District, and contingencies of office, \$430; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Three Rivers*, \$125; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Quebec*, \$150; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *East Ontario*, \$260; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Montreal*, \$200; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Manitoba*, \$100; Rent of office, *Montreal*, \$250; for purchase of Instruments and Steam Gauges, \$200; To provide travelling expenses, office rent, &c., of Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$500; Engraving and printing Engineers' Certificates, and printing Steamboat Inspection Act in French, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the inspection of Insurance Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Indians of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, viz.:—Annual Grant for Indians of *Quebec*, \$4,200; Annual Grant for purchase of blankets for aged and infirm Indians of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, \$1,600; Annual Grant for Indian Schools in *Ontario* and *Quebec*, where most required, \$5,000; Annual Grant to bring up Annuities payable under the *Robinson* Treaty to the Chippewas of Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, from 96 cents to \$4 per head, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians of *Nova Scotia*, relief, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians of *New Brunswick*, relief, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians of *Prince Edward Island*, relief, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Indians of *British Columbia*, viz.: *Victoria* Superintendency, \$13,363; *Fraser* Superintendency, \$13,425; Surveys and Reserve Commission, \$24,140, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty seven thousand five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Indians of *Manitoba* and the *North-West*, viz.:—Annuities, Treaties 1 and 2, \$25,820; Annuities, Treaty 3, \$15,025; Annuities, Treaty 4, \$38,125; Annuities, Treaty 5, \$15,775; Annuities, Treaty 6, \$50,170; Annuities, Treaty 7, \$41,625; Commutation of Annuities to possible claimants, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-four thousand four hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in con-

nection with Indians of *Manitoba* and the *North-West*, viz.:—Agricultural implements, cattle, seed-grain, tools, waggons, ammunition, freighting, etc., furnished under Treaties 1 and 2, \$7,680; furnished under Treaty 3, \$3,200; furnished under Treaty 4, \$6,500; furnished under Treaty 5, \$4,540; furnished under Treaty 6, \$10,500; furnished under Treaty 7, \$12,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of provisions for Indians assembled to receive annuities, and also for relief accorded under Treaties, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of triennial supply of clothing under above Treaties, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of school teachers, and cost of school buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of surveys for Indian Reserves, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following general expenses in connection with the Indians, viz.:—*Manitoba* Superintendency, \$25,035; *North-West* Superintendency, \$14,400, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Sioux* Indians of *Manitoba* and the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the payment of Instructors in Agriculture in the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eight thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the *North-West* Mounted Police, viz.:—Pay of force, including staff, \$119,000; Extra pay to farmers and artisans, \$3,500; Rations, \$42,700; Forage, \$45,700; Fuel and light, \$5,000; Clothing, \$22,000; Repairs, renewals, replacement of horses, arms and ammunition, miscellaneous stores, \$36,000; Medicines and medical comforts, \$2,000; Books and stationery, \$1,000; Transport and freight charges, guides, teamsters and laborers, \$25,000; Contingencies, \$3,000; Buildings, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of miscellaneous printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unforeseen Expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray commutation in lieu of remission of Duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Government in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Government in the District of *Keewatin*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure estimated to be required to put in force the Act respecting the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and seven thousand and sixty-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the several Ports in connection with Customs, viz.:—In Province of *Ontario*, \$221,195; in Province of *Quebec*, 192,610; in Province of *New Brunswick*, \$92,575; in Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$105,795; in Province of *Manitoba*, \$12,500; in Province of *North-West Territories*, \$2,500; in Province of *British Columbia*, \$23,604; in Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$25,270; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports, and travelling expenses of other Officers on Inspection, \$16,000; Contingencies of Head office, covering printing, stationery, advertising, telegraphing, &c., for the several Ports of Entry, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Ryan (Montreal)* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Excise, viz.:—Salaries of officers and Inspectors of Excise, \$175,240; travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c., \$35,000; to pay Collectors of Customs allowance on duties collected by them \$2,000; Preventive service, \$5,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following salaries, Culler's Fees and contingent expenses, in connection with the Culling of Timber, viz.: *Quebec Office*, 1 Supervisor, \$2,000; 1 Deputy Supervisor and Book-keeper, \$1,600; 1 Cashier, \$1,200; 3 Specification Clerks, \$1,900; 1 Messenger, \$400; 9 Specification Clerks, (8 months) viz.: 1 at \$1,000, 2 at \$700, 4 at \$600, 2 at \$500; Assistant Book-keeper, \$1,000; Pay of Cullers, \$45,000; contingencies, \$4,000; *Montreal Office*—1 Deputy Supervisor, \$800; Book-keeper, Specification Clerks, \$1,000; Pay of Cullers 2,500; Contingencies, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Gas Inspectors, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., in connection with weights and Measures and Gas, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase and distribution of Standards of Flour, &c., and other expenditure under the Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to met expenses under the Act in connection with the Adulteration of Food, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies of Canal Officers, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand five hundred and forty five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of Slide and Boom dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-one thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray repairs and working expenses, Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray repairs and working expenses, Harbors and Slides, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines, *British Columbia* (including subsidy), for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines between *Prince Edward Island* and the mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agent and contingencies, *British Columbia*, in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses, in connection with the Post office, viz.:—For *Ontario*, \$777,000; for *Quebec*, \$476,000; for *New Brunswick*, \$163,000; for *Nova Scotia*, \$192,000; for *Prince Edward Island*, \$46,000; for *British Columbia*, \$67,000; for *North-West Territory*, \$15,000; for *Manitoba*, \$22,000, for the year ending 30th June 1880.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys of Lands, *Manitoba*, and the *North-West* (including commission, staff, land agencies, rent, stationery, &c., &c.,) for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Estimate of Amount for which a vote is required in connection with Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

And the 1st to the 11th Resolutions, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The consideration of the 12th and 13th Resolutions were postponed.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

*Friday 9th May, 1879.*

The 14th and subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to provide for the liquidation of the affairs of Building Societies in the Province of *Quebec*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White (Cardwell)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Official Arbitrators;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Desjardins* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to. ✓

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Stephenson*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House, the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz:—

*Return to Order*.—Return of all tenders containing schedules of quantities and prices at the letting of Contracts No. 13, 14, 15 and 25, Canadian *Pacific* Railway, &c.

*Report*, addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *Canada*, by *Sandford Fleming*, Esq., C. M. G., Engineer-in Chief, respecting the Canadian *Pacific* Railway, 1879.

*Message* from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting certain papers having reference to the financial position of the Province of *Manitoba*.

*Return to Order*.—Sessional Paper No. 42, of 1877, respecting fisheries of *British Columbia*, and the report of the Inspector of Fisheries of *Columbia*, for 1878. &c.

*Message* from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting certain papers having reference to advances to be made to the Province of *British Columbia* for the construction of a Graving Dock.

*Report* of survey of coast in vicinity of Capes *Tormentine* and *Traverse*, in *Prince Edward Island* and main land, and a suggested railway connection between said Capes to the Intercolonial and *Prince Edward Island* Railways (without the map).

*Return (in part) to Address*.—Correspondence between the Government of *New Brunswick* and the Government of the Dominion, relating to certain claims preferred by the former against the latter Government since 1st April, 1878. (In Sessional Papers only.)

*Return to Order*.—Shewing the names, and date of appointment of all persons appointed by the Dominion Government as Commissioners, Secretaries or otherwise, in connection with the Canadian Exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition, in *Philadelphia*, in 1876.

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence from all sources in possession of the Government since 1874, relating to wrecking and coasting in Canadian waters, &c.

*Return to Address*.—Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of *Ontario* in reference to arrears due the Indians on account of Indian Land Claims on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*.

*Return to Order*.—Return of all Indians who have become enfranchised, in accordance with the forms provided by law within the past ten years.

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence relative to damages to Lock No. 21, *Welland* Canal, in 1874, by the Schooner "*Louise*."

*Report* of the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization (5,000 copies).

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:—

*Return to Address*—Correspondence about the claims of the Government against the County of *Welland* for Marsh Lands, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Copies of Papers, &c., in connection with the purchase of Deal ends in the County of *Northumberland, N.B.*, from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1879, for the use of the Intercolonial Railway.

*Return to Address*,—Correspondence in reference to the sale of certain buildings on the bank of the *Metapedia* River, for the purposes of the Intercolonial Railway.

*Return to Order*,—Statement of the names and number of persons who tendered, in the County of *Rimouski*, for the furnishing of 1,000 cords of wood for the Intercolonial Railway, during the last General Elections.

*Return to Order*,—Statement shewing the number of men employed on the Intercolonial Railway, in the County of *Rimouski*, on the 1st August last, and to the 25th September, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence relating to the transmission, during the recent Dominion Elections, of a certain letter, marked Private and Confidential, to a Voter in the East Riding of *Northumberland*.

*Return to Order*,—Shewing the distance traversed, and the amount paid for the carriage of the Mails between *Drummond, Wendover* and *Simpson*.

*Return to Order*,—Contract for Mail Service with Steam Navigation Company of *Prince Edward Islan<sup>d</sup>*, at the time the *Island* entered Confederation.

*Return to Address*,—Order in Council authorizing an arrangement to be made with Mr. *R. W. Prittie* and others, relating to the introduction of settlers in the Province of *Manitoba*.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence from the Warden of the *St. John* Penitentiary, relating to the Inspector Mr. *Moylan's* report of the investigation of Mr. *Ketchum*, the Warden.

*Return to Order*,—Copy of Inspector *Moylan's* report on the investigation of the case of Mr. *Ketchum*, Warden of *St. John, N.B.*, Penitentiary.

*Return to Address*,—Correspondence respecting the non-appropriation by the late administration of \$250,000, voted by the Parliament of *Canada*, for a Harbor of Refuge at *Kimouski*.

*Return to Order*,—Statement shewing the names of several permanent and temporary officers of the Penitentiary of *St. Vincent de Paul*, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence and estimates of materials required and cost of relaying the stone breakwater around *Amet Island*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence in connection with a bridge placed across the River *St. John, N.B.*, at *Woodstock*, which interferes with the Navigation, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence connected with the chartering and purchase of the Schooner "*Ella G. McLean*."

*Return to Order*,—Papers relating to the discharge of *Antoine Deschamps*, Light-Keeper of *St. Anne's*, in the County of *Jacques Cartier*.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence relating to the dismissal of *George B. Simpson* and the appointment of *W. H. Sherwood* as Keeper of the main Lighthouse at *Presqu'Isle Harbor*, in the County of *Northumberland, Ontario*.

*Return to Order*,—Petition of the Pilots presented to the Department of Marine, praying that the Pilots' Fund may be placed under the control of the Government.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence relative to the erection of a Lighthouse at the mouth of *Saugeen River*, for the protection of the fishing fleet.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence relating to the resignation of Mr. *Richard*, Lighthouse-Keeper at the *Brandy Pots*.

*Return to Order*,—Relating to the building and selecting site of the Lighthouse erected in *Presqu'Isle Bay*, in the County of *Northumberland, Ontario*.

*Return to Order*,—Papers in relation to the appointment of Mr. *Cox*, Keeper of the Lighthouse at *Cape Beale*.

*Return to Order*,—Copies of all contracts for provisioning the Harbors in the River *St. Lawrence*, with the names of the parties tendering, &c.

*Return to Address*,—Instructions to Solicitors under which proceedings in Chancery were instituted by the Honorable *Rodolphe Laflamme*, as Her Majesty's Attorney-General, against *William Mason* and several others, for trespass upon lands of the Crown, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence, &c., between 1st January, 1877, and 1st January, 1879, in reference to the Marine Hospital at *Miramichi, N.B.*

*Return to Address*,—Correspondence, &c., relating to the last survey and proposed sale of free grant lands upon *Presqu'Isle Peninsula*, East Riding, County of *Northumberland*.

*Return to Address*,—Memoranda relating to the dismissal of Indian Agents and Indian Superintendents, Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for *Manitoba* or *North-West Territories*.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence relating to the dismissal of one *Samuel Lougheed*, Postmaster at *Molesworth*.

*Return to Address*,—Copies of complaint lodged on the 21st August, 1875, by *Achille Talbot, Esq.*, late Deputy Post Office Inspector, against certain Postmasters in the County of *Montmagny*.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence in connection with the resignation of Judge *Wilkins*, and the appointment of Judge *Wetherbe*.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

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### Friday, 9th May, 1879.

#### PRAYERS.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same amended:—

Bill to grant certain powers to "*La Société Permanente de Construction d'Iberville*."

Bill to make further provisions respecting the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*.

On motion of Mr. *Tilley*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill to make further provisions respecting the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*, reported this day by the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, be placed on the Orders of this Day for consideration in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. *Mousseau*, seconded by Mr. *Houde*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill to grant certain powers to "*La Société Permanente de Construction d'Iberville*," reported this day by the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, be placed on the Orders of this Day for consideration in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Tilley, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 5th May, 1879, for the names of all officials in *New Brunswick* who are entitled to receive copies of the *Canada Gazette*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 161.)

Mr. Pope (*Queen's, P.E.I.*) a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, documents and tenders in relation to the furnishing of coal oil or other oils for the Lighthouses on the River *St. Lawrence*, in the Province of *Quebec*, and in the Gulf, since 1873; also, copies of all contracts, bargains or agreements with the parties now furnishing the same, shewing their names, the amount of their tenders, the date and duration of their contracts, and the reasons why such contracts were awarded to them. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 162.)

Mr. Tupper, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for a Statement shewing the dates upon which tenders were received for Public Works; the dates upon which the contracts were awarded; whether the lowest tender was accepted; if not, Statement of the tenders with the names of those making them and their amount, respectively, including and below that accepted by the Department; whether, in cases where the lowest tender was accepted, the contract was made with the persons sending in such tender, or if other and what names were substituted; and whether, in cases where the lowest tender was not accepted, a higher tender was accepted after Report of the Engineer of the Department, and by Order in Council upon the Report of the Minister setting forth the reasons for such action; the whole covering the period between the 1st November, 1873, and the 10th October, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 164.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all papers, correspondence, &c., relative to the claim of Mr. Ryland for interest due him on the Canadian moiety of *Chief Justice Carter's* award; together with the Report of the Minister of Justice (*Mr. Blake*), in January or February, 1877, suggesting that the Local Governments of *Quebec* and *Ontario* should be called upon, conjointly, to pay the amount claimed,—if such Report is in its character a public—and not a confidential paper. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 165.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd April, 1879, for a Statement shewing the total expenditure, in detail, upon the addition made to the Western Departmental Building; also, a copy of all contracts in connection with the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 166.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for a Return of all claims for damages caused by waters dammed back for the purposes of the *Rideau Canal* since 1st January, 1872, and for all papers and reports connected therewith, and shewing the manner in which such claims have been disposed of. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 167.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for a Statement of damages to cattle and goods on the Intercolonial Railway, paid during 1878, shewing date when such claim was first made; the disposition made of it at the time; the date of payment, and why paid, and date of claim made. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42k.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for a Statement shewing all sums paid from the year 1875 up to this date, to Mr. Jean Baptiste Dusseault, Merchant, of *L'Islet*, in the County of *L'Islet*:—1. For acting as Inspector or Superintendent of Works at the building of the Lighthouse on the wharf at *Rivière Ouelle*, or *St. Denis*, in the County of *Kamouraska*; 2. For acting as Inspector or Superintendent of Works at the building of a Lighthouse on the rock called *Algernon Rock*, in the River *St. Lawrence*; 3. For acting as Manager and Inspector of Works in repairing the wharf at *L'Islet*; specifying in each case the amount given to Mr. Arthur Dusseault, son of the said Jean Baptiste Dusseault; copies of all letters, Reports, accounts, pay lists and correspondence between the said J. B.

*Dusseault* and the Department of Public Works, or the Engineers of that Department having charge of works to be done in the River *St. Lawrence*, and of all documents whatsoever relating to the aforesaid works; also, copies of a certain application made in 1870 by the said *Jean Baptiste Dusseault* to the Department of Public Works, asking for the position of Caretaker of the wharf at *L'Islet*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 168.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1873, for a Statement shewing the quantity of old Iron Rails the Government now has at its disposal; 2nd. The names of the Companies to which quantities of old Rails have been lent, and the conditions upon which such loans were made; 3rd. Where the rails at the disposal of the Government now are. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 169.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th February, 1879, for a Statement shewing the sums of money expended for repairing the walls of the City of *Quebec*, between the 1st of August and the 1st of October, 1878; 2. The names and places of residence of the contractors for the said works; 3. The number of workmen employed between the 1st of August and the 10th of the same month, 1878; 4. The number of workmen, contractors, foremen or assistant foremen of works, with the pay allowed them, between the 10th August and the 25th September, 1878. (*Sessional Papers* No. 170.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for copies of all contracts entered into since 1874, for improvements or repairs to *Rondeau Harbor* of Refuge; together with copies of all correspondence with the Department of Public Works in connection therewith, and the amount of money paid for said improvements or repairs, and to whom paid. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 171.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 2th February, 1879, for a Return in detail of the fund known as the "Intercolonial Railway Employés' Insurance Fund," shewing:—1st. Amounts collected from Railway Employés monthly since its inception (October 1st, 1874), to 1st February, 1879; 2nd. Amounts paid by Railway Department to said fund; 3rd. Amounts paid out on account of said fund: (a.) Number and amount of death claims in each class. Name of person, employment and cause of death; (b.) Number of weeks' indemnity paid under each class. Party to whom paid, date and cause of accident; (c.) Amounts, if any, paid to non-subscribers, names, date and reason for such payment; 4th. Statement of amount now at credit of said fund, when and to whose credit deposited; 5th. Statement of Railway Employés who are exempt from contributing to the fund, and the reason for such exemption; 6th. Statement of claims against said fund unpaid, by whom made, and cause of non-payment; 7th. Copies of all correspondence on the subject. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42j.)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th March, 1879, for a Return shewing the number of cases disposed of by the Maritime Court of *Ontario* up to 1st March, 1879, with the amounts adjudged in each case, the amount of Marshal's fees in each, the amount of fees received by the Clerk in each; also, the amounts for which the vessels were appraised in each case, and the amounts they brought on sale. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 172.)

The House proceeded to take into consideration the 12th and 13th Resolutions, reported from the Committee of Supply yesterday, and which Resolutions were then postponed, and the same were read a second time, as follow:—

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

And the said Resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount required to complete the expenditure in full of the Seigniorial Tenure Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Governor General's Office, viz: Increased allowance to Secretary from 1st April, \$200; increased allowance to Aides-de Camp from 1st April, \$400, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to secure organization of Staff in Department of Justice, as shewn in details of Estimates for 1879-80, to take effect from 1st January, 1879, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Post Office Department: Increased allowance to Secretary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Departmental contingencies: Additional amount required by Department of Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for expenditure caused by increase of Police staff during the year, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further sum required for *Manitoba* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further sum required for *British Columbia* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure for Witnesses and Shorthand Reporters, Session of 1878, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to meet further expenditure in full on account of publication of debates of 1878, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the cost of printing and preparing catalogue of the Library of Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay a gratuity to *E. U. Piché*, Esq., late Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, on his retirement, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the amount required to complete expenditure on account of the *Paris* Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet further amount required in connection with the preparation of Criminal Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to replace fittings at *Grosse Isle* Hospital, destroyed by fire, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure required for Veterans of 1812-15, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following

expenses in connection with Military Branch and District Staff:—Pay of one Assistant Inspector of Artillery for the Maritime Provinces, from 17th September, 1878, to 30th June, 1879, \$946.66; gratuities to retiring officers consequent upon the amalgamation of the offices of Paymaster and Storekeeper in various Districts, \$2,400, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required to pay the cost of the drill of the *Ottawa Troop of Cavalry*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for pay and maintenance of Guard at Rideau Hall, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay expenditure incurred in connection with precautionary measures for defensive purposes, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty two dollars and eighty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Militia, viz:—Expenditure incurred through the calling out of the Militia in aid of the civil power at *Montreal* and *Quebec* in 1878, \$13,000; expenditure incurred through the calling out of Militia in aid of the civil power at *Cape Breton* in 1876, \$622.81, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Mr. *Wallace*, as compensation for his loss of time whilst employed on *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June 1879.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Intercolonial Railway:—Amount required for completion, \$20,000; amount required on account of extension into *Halifax*, \$5,000; amount required to pay for construction of engine house at *Ste. Flavie*, \$5,7-1.02; amount of award in favor of Messrs. *Boggs* and *Murray* for work under Contract Section 19, and expenses in connection therewith, in accordance with judgment of the Exchequer Court, \$101,753.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet amount required for Culbute Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars and six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required to pay legal representatives of *Lemuel Cushing* for land damages, *Grenville Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the following item in connection with *Rideau Canal*, viz:—Balance of appropriation for 1877-78, unexpended on 30th September, 1878, and carried forward by special warrant, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ottawa*:—Amount required for construction of attics, Eastern Block, \$8,000; amount required to complete payments for extension of Western Block, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ontario*:—Custom House, *Toronto*, balance due Architect, \$1,529; To complete *Kingston Military College*, \$20,000; Amount required for *Ottawa Drill Shed*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to complete *Montreal Examining Warehouse*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of alterations and fittings, *Chatham Post Office, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand five hundred and five dollars and forty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the following item in connection with *Dorchester Penitentiary, N.B.*:—balance of appropriation for 1877-78 remaining unexpended on 30th September, 1878, and carried forward by special warrant, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Building:—Rents, repairs, furniture, heating, &c., \$45,000; Lamps for road to *Rideau Hall*, \$180; Seven months' lighting and gas, road to *Rideau Hall*, \$116.66, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount awarded to *J. S. McEwen* by Official Arbitrators, in settlement of his claim for extras, *Bayfield Harbor, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to refund *J. E. Woodworth* certain moneys expended by him in connection with *Oak Point Breakwater, N.S.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Improvement of Navigable Rivers:—Removal of rock, *Victoria Harbor, Fraser River, B.C.*, balance of appropriation for 1877-78 remaining unexpended on 30th September, 1878, and carried forward by special warrant, \$5,320; *Oromocto Shoals, River St. John*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet amount required to pay arrears of wages to *L. D. Audy, Red River Road*, for the year ending the 30th June, 1879.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay gratuity of one year's salary to *Charles Taylor*, on his retirement from the position of Official Arbitrator, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for professional services in the case *Chevrier vs. Regina, Gatineau River Booms*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for mail subsidy between *Halifax and Cork*, if necessary (re-vote), for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for payment of services rendered by Steam Navigation Company of *Prince Edward Island* in conveyance of mails between *Summerside and Shediac* during the season of navigation, 1869, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenditure for investigations into Wrecks and Casualties, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ten dollars and twenty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for professional services incurred in the suit of the *Queen vs. David*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to remunerate *Donald McNeill* for loss and expenses in connection with his removal from *St. Paul's Island* in 1874, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for salaries and disbursements of additional Fishery Overseers and Wardens in the Province of *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to further provide for the maintenance of the several fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to further provide for expenditure on account of measurement of steamers, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide grant for relief for unforseen cases of distress amongst the Indians of the *Lower St. Lawrence*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for payment of further Annuitants under Treaty No. 4, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for payment of further Annuitants under Treaty No. 6, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred and one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for payment of further Annuitants under Treaty No. 7, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenditure incurred for Agricultural implements, cattle, &c., under Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7, owing to a large number of Indians being desirous to commence the cultivation of the soil, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenditure incurred for purchase of provisions in consequence of threatened famine amongst the Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenditure in connection with the general expenditure for the *North-West* superintendency, being for salaries of Instructors of farming for 1878-79, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for probable expenditure for construction of houses and farm buildings for Instructors of Farming, *North-West Superintendency*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for probable expenditure for construction of houses and farm buildings for Instructors of Farming, *Manitoba Superintendency*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *North-West Mounted Police*:—Pay supplies and miscellaneous stores to complete the service for the year, \$32,000; improved arms and ammunition to complete the service for the year, \$3,000; mail service between *Fort Benton, Montana*, and *Forts Walsh, MacLeod, Calgary* and *Saskatchewan*, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and nineteen cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay *Honorable T. W. Anglin*, salary attached to office of Speaker of House of Commons, from 1st October, 1878, to 12th February, 1879, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for *Miscellaneous Printing*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for 350 copies of the *Parliamentary Companion*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to pay *T. D. Harington*, Esquire, late Deputy Receiver-General, gratuity on his retirement, after 47 years service, through the abolition of his office, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay proportionate cost of testimonial to be presented to His Excellency *M. Delfosse*, for services on the *Halifax Fishery Commission* (remainder to be paid by *United States* and *Newfoundland*), for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for expenses incurred in connection with the arrival, at *Halifax*, of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness Princess *Louise*, and train hire between *Halifax* and *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay expenditure incurred on account of Special Trade Mission to *France* and *Spain*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay *F. X. Prieur*, late Director of Penitentiaries, expenses incurred by him on his removal from *St. Vincent de Paul* to *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Sheriff of *Montreal* for services as Commissioner in issuing and refusing licenses to carry arms, under "Better Prevention of Crimes Act," for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following amounts required to complete the Customs Service, viz.:—*Ontario*, \$7,430; *Quebec*, \$6,690; *New Brunswick*, \$1,290; *Nova Scotia*, \$1,150; *Prince Edward Island*, \$180; *Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet amount required to complete Preventive Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of rebuilding weir, *Welland Canal*, *Port Dalhousie*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required to complete working expenses of Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required to complete working expenses of the *Prince Edward Island Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

71. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Four thousand and fifty-three dollars and forty-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Slides and Booms, *Saguenay District*:—For repairs to Slides made in year 1876-77, \$3,596.37; *Ottawa District*—To pay rent of service ground in connection with *Springtown Boom*, *Madawaska River*, from 5th December, 1873, to 2nd July, 1878, \$457.12, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand and ninety-three dollars and fifty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses:—To pay Grand Trunk Railway for daily transport of mails, over 149 miles of railway, between the *Canada Boundary Line* and *Danville Junction*, (*Maine*) from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1874, when, by postal convention with the *United States*, the conveyance of these mails was assumed by the *United States Post Office* (revote) \$7,776.22; To pay *Mr. Joseph C. Crosskill* for certain printed forms which were in his hands at the time (November 22nd, 1873,) when the printing for the Post Office in *Nova Scotia* was withdrawn from him, \$1,067.35; To pay *Mr. F. J. Barnard*, contractor for the *Barkerville* and *Yale Mail Service*, *British Columbia*, the

difference between the contract rate and the rate actually paid to him from 1st April, 1877, \$11,250, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unprovided Items, 1877-78, *vide* Public Accounts, 1877-78, part 2, page 318, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

And the 1st to the 10th Resolutions, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 11th Resolution, being read a second time;

Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolution be re-committed to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the same to \$2,535.30, being the amount at which the same work could be performed by the contractor for the printing of Parliament; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The 11th Resolution was then agreed to.

The 12th to the 21st Resolutions, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 22nd Resolution being read a second time; And the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Half past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

*Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.*

Private Bills under Rule 19.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Eliza Maria Campbell*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Robertson* (*Hamilton*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Mills* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Rymal*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the Hour for Private Bills having expired;

The House then resumed the consideration of the Resolutions reported this day from the Committee of Supply;

And the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said (22nd) Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

#### YEAS:

#### Messieurs

<i>Allison,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Macdonald. (Sir J.A.)</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Dubuc,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>

<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Ross, (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bergin,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Routhier,</i>
<i>Bill,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCuaig,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fortin,</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>McKay,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Gault,</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gigault,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Bunting,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burnham,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Girouard (Kent),</i>	<i>Massue,</i>	<i>Tellier,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Grandbois,</i>	<i>Merner,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Tilley,</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hilliard,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Valin,</i>
<i>Coughlin,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Valée,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Coursol,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Kaulback,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Dauost,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Williams and</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Wright.—114.</i>
<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>		

## NAMES :

## Messieurs.

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Coakburn (Muskoka),</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Robertson (Shelburne),</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Rogers,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>LaRue,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Carlwright,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Trow.—37.</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The 23rd Resolution, being read a second time; And the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided :—and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The 24th to the 35th Resolutions, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 36th Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided :—and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The 37th to the 53rd Resolutions, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 54th and 55th Resolutions were severally withdrawn.

The 56th and subsequent Resolutions were read a second time and agreed to.

Mr. Kirkpatrick reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide a grant to assist in giving to the forthcoming Ontario Exhibition

(to be held at *Ottawa*) a Dominion character, the distribution of the grant or any part thereof to be applied and apportioned in such way as to satisfy the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with *Pacific* Railway, west of *Red River*, including Bridge and Branch to *Winnipeg*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Improvement of Navigable Rivers:—Upper *Fraser* River, *B.C.*, removal of rocks in *Cottonwood* Canyon, \$10,000; *Assiniboine* River, between *Winnipeg* and *Portage la Prairie*, removal of obstructions and construction of Dams, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters at *Point du Chene*, *Shediac*, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for amount required in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Colville* Bay, *Prince Edward* Island, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings:—*Kingston* Military College and Fortifications, \$2,000; *Windsor* Post Office and Custom House, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Penitentiaries:—*Manitoba* and *British Columbia*, heating, \$4,000; *Kingston*, *St. Vincent de Paul*, *Dorchester*, *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*, for purchase of *Babcock* Fire Extinguishers, \$880, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for nine months' subsidy to be granted at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, to line of Steamers to trade between *Canada* and *West Indies* and *Brazil* (provided a like amount is paid by the Brazilian Government), for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for subsidy for Steam communication between *Halifax* and *Cork*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Steam communication between *Halifax*, *Cape Breton* and *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Steam communication between *Nova Scotia* and *St. Pierre*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Fisheries, viz.:—Fish-breeding, Fish-ways and Oyster-beds, amount required to provide for building new Fish-breeding Establishments at *Prince Edward* Island and *Cape Breton* (re-vote), \$5,000; *Quebec* and *New Brunswick*, \$5,000; for maintenance of same, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for grant for relief of Indians, *Lake St. John*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for grant for additional aid to Indian Schools, *Ontario*, where most required, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet estimated amount required to provide for the erec-

tion of houses and farm buildings for the use of the instructors in husbandry to be sent to the Indians in *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet estimated amount required to provide for the erection of houses and farm buildings for the use of instructors in husbandry to be sent to the Indians in the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet probable expenditure in connection with the establishment of a Board of Experts, and Outside Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for amount omitted from former estimates for Preventive and Outside Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for estimated amount required to maintain increased frequency of steam communication with *Magdalen* Islands, and between *Magdalen* Islands and *Gaspé*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Canals, viz.:—Rebuilding superstructure of North-West Pier, *Burlington* Bay Canal, destroyed by fire, \$12,000; for necessary repairs to north-eastern side of Canal Basin, *Rideau* Canal, *Ottawa*, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for estimated additional amount required for Township Sub-divisions, inspection of same and surveys of Timber Berths, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Governor-General's Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, &c., House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tilley*,

*Resolved*, That on Monday next, Government Notices of Motion and Government Orders shall have precedence next after Routine Business.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make further provisions respecting the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White (Renfrew)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to grant certain powers to "*La Société Permanente de Construction d'Iberville*" and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gill* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to grant certain powers to 'La Société Permanente de Construction du District d'Iberville.'"

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to repeal so much of the Act thirty-third *Victoria*, Chapter forty-six, as relates to the collection of dues and tolls upon logs, timber, cedar, pine and railway ties, passing down the *Moir* River through the Port of *Belleville*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bergin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend so much of the Act thirty-third *Victoria*, Chapter forty-six, as relates to the imposition and collection of dues and tolls upon logs, timber, pine, cedar and railway ties, passing down the *River Moira* through the Port of *Belleville*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow at Two o'Clock P.M.

Saturday, 10th May, 1879.

Two o'Clock, P.M.

#### PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *D. Mackenzie*, Mayor, and *Edward H. Johnston*, Clerk, of the Town of *Sarnia*, *Ontario*.

Mr. *Keeler*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 28th February, 1879, and which was presented to the House on the 12th March last, relative to the transfer by the Dominion to the *Ontario* Government of the *River Trent* and *Newcastle* District Navigation and Canal Works, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

On motion of Mr. *Colby*, seconded by Mr. *Brooks*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the *Canada* and *Detroit* River Bridge Company."

Bill, intituled; "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the *Detroit River Tunnel Company*."

Also, another Message, That the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Building Societies carrying on business in the Province of *Ontario*," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled; "An Act to incorporate the *South Western Colonization Railway Company*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *South Western Colonization Railway Company*," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Mr. *Ryan (Marquette)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cockburn (Northumberland)*, That the said Bill be amended by inserting the word "*Manitoba*" before the word "South," in page 1, line 30.

The said amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments, with a consequential amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for Returns of all correspondence in possession of the Government from Messrs. *Booth and Company*, and others, with reference to supplying oak for the construction of lock gates on the new line of the *Welland and St. Lawrence Canals*; any contract entered into with said firm for said oak; all Statements of modifications of said contract, if any were made; together with all official information in possession of the Government with reference to the remission of duties on oak imported into *Canada* since 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 173.)

Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the *Canadian Pacific Railway*.

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

And the Question being proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Robertson (Shelburne)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Burpee (Sunbury)*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now adjourn:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 5th May, 1879, for:—1st. Copies of all agreements, papers and correspondence, since 1st July, 1875, with respect to the transfer of the *Pictou and Truro Railway*; 2nd. Memorial of *Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company*, and reply thereto of the *Nova Scotia Government*, enclosed in a letter from them dated 31st December, 1878. (*Sessional Papers* No. 174.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence, Petitions and Reports between *Henry Clarke, Esq.*, of *Truro*, and the Department of Public Works, or the officers of the *Intercolonial Railway*, in reference to his claim for property destroyed by the officers of the *Intercolonial Railway*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42.)

And also Return to an Order of this House, dated 19th February, 1879, for a Return shewing all tenders received for the completion of the *Carillon* Dam and Locks, and all correspondence between the Government and the Engineer and others, relating to the prosecution of the work; also, all papers, letters, correspondence and Reports, in any way relating to the *Carillon* works, from their inception in 1873, to the present time, as also Messrs. *Shanly & Keefer's* Report on the work, which was submitted to the Government by the Contractors. (*Sessional Papers, No. 175.*)

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Correspondence respecting the *Rivière du Loup* Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 192.*)

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

## Monday, 12th May, 1879.

### PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of *D. Mackenzie*, Mayor, and *Edward H. Johnston*, Clerk of the Town of *Sarnia, Ontario*; praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission for the Dominion.

Mr. *McDonald (Pictou)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for a Return of all fees paid by the Government of *Canada* to, and the names of all Counsel, Solicitors or Attorneys that have been employed by the Dominion Government or by any Department or head of Department of said Government, and a Statement of all fees paid to such persons by the Government or received by them for services in connection with the business of the Government of *Canada*, between the 5th November, 1873, and the 10th October, 1878; and also, a Return of the amount of the fees claimed by the said Counsel, Solicitors or Attorneys during the said period. (*Sessional Papers, No. 176.*)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled: "An Act relating to the protest of Inland Bills of Exchange and "Promissory Notes, in *Nova Scotia*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1877.'"

Also, another Message, That the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the liquidation of the affairs of Building "Societies in the Province of *Quebec*."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting "the Public Lands of the Dominion."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act relating to Banks and Banking, and "the Acts amending the same."

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An "Act to extend 'An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships,'" with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : " An Act " to amend 'The Indian Act, 1876,' " with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House then proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : " An Act to extend ' An Act respecting Certificates " to Masters and Mates of Ships," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

*Ordered*, That the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : " An " Act to amend 'The Indian Act, 1876,' " be taken into consideration this day.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Saturday last, proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway ;

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question being put ;

*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee, The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That engagements have been entered into with *British Columbia*, as a condition of union with *Canada*, that a line of railway to connect the *Atlantic* with the *Pacific* shall be constructed with all practicable speed.

2. *Resolved*, That the *Pacific* Railway would form a great imperial highway across the Continent of *America* entirely on British soil, and would provide a new and important route from *England* to *Australia*, to *India*, and to all the dependencies of *Great Britain* in the *Pacific*, as also to *China* and *Japan*.

3. *Resolved*, That Reports from the Mother Country set forth an unprecedented state of enforced idleness of the working classes, and the possibility of a scheme of relief on a large scale being found indispensable to alleviate destitution.

4. *Resolved*, That the construction of the *Pacific* Railway would afford immediate employment to great numbers of workmen, and would open up vast tracts of fertile land for occupation, and thus would form a ready outlet for the over-populated districts of *Great Britain* and other European countries.

5. *Resolved*, That it is obvious that it would be of general advantage to find an outlet for the redundant population of the Mother Country within the Empire, and thus build up flourishing colonies on British soil, instead of directing a stream of emigration from *England* to foreign countries.

6. *Resolved*, That in view of the importance of keeping good faith with *British Columbia*, and completing the consolidation of the Confederation of Provinces in *British North America*, and for the purpose of extending relief to the unemployed working classes of *Great Britain*, and affording them permanent homes on British soil ; and in view of the national character of the undertaking, the Government of *Canada* is authorized and directed to use its best efforts to secure the co-operation of the Imperial Government in this great undertaking, and obtain further aid, by guarantee or otherwise, in the construction of this great national work.

7. *Resolved*, That it is farther expedient to provide :—

(a.) That 100,000,000 acres of land and all the minerals they contain be appropriated for the purpose of constructing the Canadian *Pacific* Railway.

(b.) That the land be vested in Commissioners to be specially appointed, and that the Imperial Government be represented on the Commission.

(c.) That all the ungranted land within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway belonging to the Dominion be vested in such Commission ; and that

when the lands along the line of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway are not of fair average quality for settlement, a corresponding quantity of lands of fair average quality shall be appropriated in other parts of the country, to the extent, in all, of one hundred millions of acres.

(d.) That said Commissioners be authorized to sell, from time to time, any portions of such lands, at a price to be fixed by the Governor in Council on their recommendation, at a rate of not less than two dollars per acre, and that they be required to invest the proceeds of such sales in Canadian Government securities, to be held exclusively for the purpose of defraying the cost of the construction of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway.

8. *Resolved*, That the withdrawal for sale and settlement of the lands for twenty miles on each side of the located line of the *Pacific* Railway has, in part, had the effect of throwing settlement south and west of Lake *Manitoba*.

9. *Resolved*. That in the existing state of things, it is desirable to combine the promotion of colonization with Railway construction on the C.P.R. west of *Red River*.

10. *Resolved*, That the Government be authorized and directed to locate a portion of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway, from the *Red River* westerly, running to the south of Lake *Manitoba*, with a branch to *Winnipeg*. And, if they deem it advisable, to enter into contract for expending a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000 in constructing the said Railway without previously submitting the contracts to Parliament.

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to make further explorations in the *Peace* and *Pine River* Districts and other sections of the country not yet examined, in order to ascertain the feasibility of a line through the largest extent of fertile territory, before beginning the work of construction in *British Columbia*.

12. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the selection of the *Burrard Inlet* terminus was premature.

13. *Resolved*, That it is necessary to keep good faith with *British Columbia*, and commence the construction of the Railway in that Province as early as is practicable.

14. *Resolved*, That the Government be authorized and directed to make such further explorations as they may deem necessary for the said purpose, and so soon as they have finally selected and located the line, to enter into contracts for constructing a portion of the same, not exceeding 125 miles, without the further sanction of Parliament, so that the work of construction may, at latest, be commenced during the present season, and thereafter be vigorously prosecuted.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Robertson (Hamilton)* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That engagements have been entered into with *British Columbia*, as a condition of union with *Canada*, that a line of Railway to connect the *Atlantic* with the *Pacific* shall be constructed with all practicable speed.

2. *Resolved*, That the *Pacific* Railway would form a great imperial highway across the Continent of *America* entirely on *British* soil, and would provide a new and important route from *England* to *Australia*, to *India*, and to all the dependencies of *Great Britain* in the *Pacific*, as also to *China* and *Japan*.

3. *Resolved*, That reports from the Mother Country set forth an unprecedented state of enforced idleness of the working classes, and the possibility of a scheme of relief on a large scale being found indispensable to alleviate destitution.

4. *Resolved*, That the construction of the *Pacific* Railway would afford immediate employment to great numbers of workmen, and would open up vast tracts of fertile

land for occupation, and thus would form a ready outlet for the over populated districts of *Great Britain* and other European countries.

5. *Resolved*, That it is obvious that it would be of general advantage to find an outlet for the redundant population of the Mother Country within the Empire, and thus build up flourishing colonies on British soil, instead of directing a stream of emigration from England to foreign countries.

6. *Resolved*, That in view of the importance of keeping good faith with *British Columbia*, and completing the consolidation of the Confederation of Provinces in *British North America*, and for the purpose of extending relief to the unemployed working classes of *Great Britain*, and affording them permanent homes on British soil; and in view of the national character of the undertaking, the Government of *Canada* is authorized and directed to use its best efforts to secure the co-operation of the Imperial Government in this great undertaking, and obtain further aid, by guarantee or otherwise, in the construction of this great national work.

7. *Resolved*, That it is further expedient to provide:—

(a.) That 100,000,000 acres of land and all the minerals they contain be appropriated for the purposes of constructing the Canadian *Pacific* Railway.

(b.) That the land be vested in Commissioners to be specially appointed, and that the Imperial Government be represented on the Commission.

(c.) That all the ungranted land within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway belonging to the Dominion be vested in such Commission; and that when the lands along the line of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway are not of fair average quality for settlement, a corresponding quantity of lands of fair average quality shall be appropriated in other parts of the country, to the extent, in all, of one hundred million of acres.

(d.) That the said Commissioners be authorized to sell, from time to time, any portions of such lands, at a price to be fixed by the Governor in Council, on their recommendation, at a rate of not less than two dollars per acre, and that they be required to invest the proceeds of such sales in Canadian Government securities, to be held exclusively for the purpose of defraying the cost of the construction of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway.

8. *Resolved*, That the withdrawal for sale and settlement of the lands for twenty miles on each side of the located line of the *Pacific* Railway has, in part, had the effect of throwing settlement south and west of Lake *Manitoba*.

9. *Resolved*, That in the existing state of things, it is desirable to combine the promotion of colonization with Railway construction on the C. P. R. west of *Red River*.

10. *Resolved*, That the Government be authorized and directed to locate a portion of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway, from the *Red River* westerly, running to the south of Lake *Manitoba*, with a branch to *Winnipeg*. And, if they deem it advisable, to enter into contract for expending a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000 in constructing the said Railway without previously submitting the contracts to Parliament.

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to make further explorations in the *Peace* and *Pine River* Districts and other sections of the country not yet examined, in order to ascertain the feasibility of a line through the largest extent of fertile territory, before beginning the work of construction in *British Columbia*.

12. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the selection of the *Burrard Inlet* terminus was premature.

13. *Resolved*, That it is necessary to keep good faith with *British Columbia*, and commence the construction of the Railway in that Province as early as is practicable.

14. *Resolved*, That the Government be authorized and directed to make such further explorations as they may deem necessary for the said purpose, and so soon as they have finally selected and located the line, to enter into contracts for constructing a portion of the same, not exceeding 125 miles, without the further sanction of Parliament, so that the work of construction may, at latest, be commenced during the present season, and thereafter be vigorously prosecuted.

The 1st Resolution, being read a second time; and the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Holton*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the said Resolutions be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out all the words after the word 'That,' in the first Resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'the Government of the Dominion undertook to secure the commencement simultaneously within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a Railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected, east of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific; to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the Railway system of Canada; and further to secure the completion of such Railway within ten years from the date of the Union. That the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1872, provided "that the public aid to be given to secure that undertaking, should consist of such liberal grants of land, and such subsidy in money or other aid not increasing the (then) existing rate of taxation as the Government of Canada should thereafter determine"; that the Canada Pacific Railway Act, 1874, provided that "it is proper to make provision for the construction of the said work as rapidly as the same can be accomplished without further raising the rate of taxation"; that during the Session of 1876, the following words were added to a Resolution appropriating money for the Canada Pacific Railway, viz.: "While granting this sum this House desires to record its view that the arrangements for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway should be such as the resources of the country will permit, without increasing the existing rates of taxation"; that the circumstances of the country are not now such as would justify a departure from the ground taken in the said Acts and Resolution, and that the construction of the Railway should only be proceeded with at such a rate as will not necessitate increasing the rate of taxation, beyond that existing at the date of the above recited Resolution "in the Session of 1876." inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Anglin,</i>	<i>Chandler,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Huntington,]</i>	<i>Rinfret,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Dumont,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Robertson (Shelburne),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>La Rue,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldima'd)</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gunn,</i>	<i>Paterson (Brant),</i>	<i>Trow.—37.</i>
<i>Casey,</i>			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Allison,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.)</i>
<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Richey,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desaulniers,</i>	<i>Landry,</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Dawdney,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lantier,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Longley,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Macdonald, (Sir J.A.)</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>

Bergin,	Dubuc,	McDonald (Pictou),	Rouleau,
Bill,	Elliott,	Macmillan,	Routhier,
Bolduc,	Farrow,	McCallum,	Ryan (Marquette),
Boulton,	Ferguson,	McCarthy,	Rykert,
Bourbeau,	Fitzsimmons,	McCraig,	Shaw,
Bowell,	Fortin,	McDougall,	Sproule,
Brecken,	Fulton,	McInnes,	Stephenson,
Brooks,	Gault,	McLennan,	Strange,
Bunting,	Gigault,	McLeod,	Tassé,
Burnham,	Gill,	McRory,	Tellier,
Cameron (Victoria),	Girouard (J. Cartier),	Massue,	Thompson (Cariboo),
Caron,	Grandbois,	Merner,	Tilley,
Cockburn (North'm'd),	Haggart,	Mongenais,	Tupper,
Colby,	Hay,	Mousseau,	Vallée,
Connell,	Hesson,	Muttart,	Wade,
Costigan,	Hilliard,	Orton,	Wallace (Norfolk),
Coughlin,	Hooper,	Ouimet,	Wallace (York),
Coursol,	Houde,	Patterson (Essex),	White, (Cardwell),
Currier,	Hurteau,	Pinsonneault,	White (Hastings),
Cuthbert,	Jones,	Platt,	Williams and
Daly,	Kaulback,	Plumb,	Wright.—115.
Daoust,	Keeler,	Pope (Compton),	

So it passed in the Negative.

The 1st Resolution was then agreed to.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning ;

*Tuesday, 13th May, 1879.*

Mr. *Robitaille* moved, seconded by Mr. *Caron*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now adjourn ; and a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The 2nd Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution ; the House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The 4th, 5th and 6th Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 7th Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution ; the House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The 8th and 9th Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 10th Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution ; the House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The 11th Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The 12th Resolution, being a second time, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Holton*, That all the words after " That " to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words " the route " by the *Thompson* and Lower *Fraser* Rivers was recommended by Mr. *Sandford Fleming*, Chief Engineer of the *Canada Pacific* Railway ; that this route possesses the " most favorable grades of any route through *British Columbia* ; that it is the shortest " and cheapest to the tide waters of the *Pacific* Ocean ; that it reaches a capacious and " safe harbor of easy access from the sea ; that it passes through a country partially " settled, possessing a good road on the proposed line of the Railway and some " navigable waters, thus offering many advantages over the *Bute Inlet* route ; " inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the Negative.

The 12th Resolution was then agreed to.

The 13th Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The 14th Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Tupper* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend "The Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1874."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act for granting an annual subsidy towards the construction and maintenance of Telegraphic communication to and upon *Anticosti* and the *Magdalen Islands*."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the payment of an additional temporary grant to the Province of *Manitoba*."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges of *Prince Edward Island*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to make further provisions respecting the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*."

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the inspection, safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum, and the products thereof;" with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act further to amend 'The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the inspection, safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum, and the products thereof," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

*Ordered*, That the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act further to amend 'The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act,'" be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House this day.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Baby* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled: "An Act to provide for the inspection, safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum and the products thereof."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, Member for the Electoral District of *Lambton*, rose in his place in the House and stated :—That on Saturday last, a person named *John A. Macdonell*, while sitting inside the House, made offensive remarks towards a Member of this House, namely: the Member for *Shefford*, who at the time was sitting in his place in the House, viz. :—That the said Member was a cheat and a swindler; that the offending person was ordered by the Speaker to withdraw from the House, but that he nevertheless again returned, when he was again expelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms. That immediately afterwards a letter was received by the Member for *Shefford* in the following terms, presumably written by this same person :—

“ To the Hon. L. S. Huntington, M.P. :—

“ Sir,—I desire to state out of the House, what I stated in it. You are a cheat and a swindler.

“ J. A. MACDONELL.”

Whereupon Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. *John A. Macdonell* be summoned to attend at the Bar of this House at its next sitting;

Mr. *Cameron* (*Victoria*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *McCarthy*, That all the words after “ That ” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words “ the said matter be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to enquire into the facts alleged, investigate precedents, and report to this House thereon,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the amendment being proposed; And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then the main Question being put;

*Ordered*, That Mr. *John A. Macdonell* be summoned to attend at the Bar of this House at its next sitting.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

*Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada* of their line of Railway from *Rivière du Loup* to *Hadlow*.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That the Government be authorized to enter into arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, for the purchase of their line of railway, from *Rivière du Loup* to *Hadlow* (except certain iron rails thereon), and for running powers between the *Chaudière* Junction and *Point Lévis* on equitable terms, to be agreed upon by the parties, and that the Government be authorized to pay therefor a sum not exceeding \$1,500,000.

2. *Resolved*, That payment of the purchase money shall only be made to cover expenditure for such purposes in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway as the Government shall consider conducive to the public interest.

3. *Resolved*, That interest at six per cent. per annum be authorized to be paid on any purchase money remaining unpaid for thirty days after the payment of the same may become due under the agreement.

4. *Resolved*, That interest at six per cent. per annum be authorized to be paid upon the value of such of the iron rails, not purchased as part of the line, as may not be taken up and delivered by the Government to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, according to agreement, so long as the same remain upon the line after the period agreed upon; the value of such rails to be computed at their then marketable value.

5. *Resolved*, That the said line of railway, as purchased, shall become part of the Intercolonial Railway, and be subject to all enactments and provisions of law applying thereto.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the expense of repairing the line of railway so purchased and re-laying it with steel rails; and a further sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, to defray the expense of operating it during the year ending 30th June, 1880.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. McCarthy reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Tilley, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth:—

*Lorne.*

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons the additional Supplementary Estimates of the amounts required for the service of *Canada*, for the year expiring the 30th June, 1880; and, in accordance with the provisions of "The "British North America Act, 1867," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers No. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Ottawa, 10th May, 1879.

*Ordered*, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet estimated amount required for the purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of their line of railway from *Rivière du Loup* to *Hadlow*, except certain iron rails thereon, and for running powers between the *Chaudière* Junction and *Point Lévis*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880,

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for repairing and laying the steel rails on that

portion of the Intercolonial Railway purchased from the Grand Trunk Railway Company from *Rivière du Loup* to *Hadlow*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for working expenses on Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McCarthy* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *McCarthy* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour before Two of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

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Tuesday, 13th May, 1879.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron* (*Victoria*), seconded by Mr. *McCarthy*,

*Ordered*, That the Accountant of this House be authorized to pay to *Josiah Burr Plumb*, Esquire, Member for *Niagara*; to *George T. Orton*, Esquire, Member for *Centre Wellington*; to *John White*, Esquire, Member for *East Hastings*, and to *Joseph Perault*, Esquire, Member for *Charlevoix*, the full amount of their indemnity as if they had been present and taken their seats in this House on the 13th February last, under the special circumstances connected with the Election and Return in these cases.

Mr. *Cameron* (*Victoria*), from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House, the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee beg to recommend a remission of the Fee, less the cost of printing, on the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend so much of the Act thirty-third *Victoria*, Chapter forty-six, as relates to the collection of dues and tolls upon logs, timber, cedar, pine and railway ties, passing down the *Moir* River through the Port of *Belleville*," as the amendments sought for will be a great public benefit.

Mr. *Stephenson*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House, the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz.:—

*Report* of the Select Committee, House of Commons, relating to the River *Trent* and *Newcastle* District Navigation and Canal Works. (In the Journal of the House of Commons only, but without the Evidence, &c.)

*Return to Address*,—Relating to the disputed claims of Messrs. *Murray & Co.*, Contractors on the Intercolonial Railway; papers relating to the submission of such

claims to arbitration, and the decision of Mr. *Samuel Keefer*, the sole arbitrator thereon.

*Message from His Excellency the Governor General* with enclosures addressed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Tariff recently introduced to the Legislature.

*Return to Address*.—Correspondence on the subject of the Customs duties which the Government of *Newfoundland* levies on salt, barrels, &c., used in the fisheries on board Canadian vessels resorting to the Coast of *Newfoundland*.

*Return to Address* (Senate).—Report and Profiles of a survey for a line of Railway from *Sault Ste. Marie*, eastward, made in 1871 by Mr. *Murdock*, C.E. (Report only without the Profiles.)

*Return to Order*.—Statement shewing the dates upon which Tenders were received and Contracts awarded for Public Works, and whether the lowest Tender was accepted, between the 1st November, 1873, and the 10th October, 1878, (without reprinting any information already obtained.)

*Return to Order*.—Statement showing the quantity of old iron rails the Government now has at its disposal, and the quantities lent, &c.

*Return to Address*.—Shewing the number of cases disposed of by the Maritime Court of Ontario up to 1st March, 1879; amounts adjudged and Marshall's fees, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Shewing all tenders received for the completion of the *Carillon Dam and Locks*; also, Messrs. *Shanly and Keefer's* report on the work. (Report of Messrs. *Shanly and Keefer* only to be printed.)

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:—

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence relating to the dismissal or resignation of Mr. *E. O. Stark*, Station Agent at *Spring Hill Station*, Intercolonial Railway.

*Return to Order*.—Statement shewing the names, occupation and salaries of all persons employed in the service of the Intercolonial Railway on the 13th December, 1878.

*Return to Order*.—Return in detail of the fund known as the "Intercolonial Railway Employés Insurance Fund."

*Return to Order*.—Statement of damages to cattle and goods on the Intercolonial Railway paid during 1878, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence between *Henry Clarke*, Esq., of *Truro*, and the Department of Public Works, or officers of the Intercolonial Railway, in reference to claim for property destroyed.

*Return to Order*.—Statement shewing the number of men employed in repairing the wharf at *Berthier*, in the County of *Montmagny*, in each year since 1874, &c.

*Return to Order*.—For accounts shewing in detail, with prices, the goods, including vessels, coals, oils and all other supplies furnished to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, by the late firm of Messrs. *Mitchell & Co.*, *Montreal*, from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1874.

*Return to Address* (Senate).—For the names and residences of all licensed Engineers in the Dominion of *Canada*, with the class to which each belongs, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue, Post Office and Custom House, in the City of *Toronto*, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878, with salaries, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Tenders received for the building of the Steamboat "*Northern Light*;" the names of the parties tendering, and the prices agreed on, &c.

*Return to Order*.—Shewing the names of all officials in *New Brunswick* who are entitled to receive copies of the "*Canada Gazette*."

*Return to Order*.—Correspondence in relation to the furnishing of Coal Oil, &c., for the Lighthouses on the River *St. Lawrence*, in the Province of *Quebec*, and in the Gulf, since 1873.

*Return to Address*.—Correspondence relative to the claim of Mr. *Ryland*, for interest due him on the Canadian Moiety of Chief Justice *Carter's* award, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Shewing the expenditure in detail upon the addition made to the Western Departmental Building.

*Return to Order*,—Of all claims for damages caused by waters dammed back for the purposes of the Rideau Canal, since 1st January, 1872.

*Return to Order*,—Statement shewing all sums paid from the year 1875 up to this date, to Mr. Jean Baptiste Dusseault, Merchant of L'Islet, in the County of L'Islet, for acting as Inspector or Superintendent of Works at the building of the Lighthouse on the wharf at River Ouelle, or St. Denis, in the County of Kamouraska, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Statement shewing the sums of money expended for repairing the walls of Quebec, between the 1st of August and the 1st October, 1878.

*Return to Order*,—Contracts entered into since 1874, for repairs to Rondeau Harbor of Refuge, &c.

*Return to Order*,—Correspondence, &c., since 1st July, 1875, with respect to the transfer of the Pictou and Truro Railway, &c.

*Statement* of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State.

*List* of Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of Canada.

On motion of Mr. McCuaig, seconded by Mr. McLennan,

*Ordered*, That the Fee paid on the Bill to amend so much of the Act thirty-third Victoria, Chapter 46, as relates to the collection of dues and tolls upon logs, timber, cedar, pine and railway ties, passing down the Moira River, through the Port of Belleville, be refunded; in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Sir John A. Macdonald, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 5th May, 1879, for copies of all accounts rendered by the Postmaster at Toronto, or compiled for the Postmaster at Toronto at the Post Office Department, between the 1st day of July, A.D. 1874, up to 1st day of July, A.D. 1878, together with copies of all Orders in Council and memoranda of the Postmaster-General, or Deputy Postmaster-General, authorizing the payment of an increased salary or commission to the said Postmaster within the periods above mentioned (*Sessional Papers, No. 177.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st April, 1879, for copies of correspondence between the Government and the Postmaster of the Parish of St. Fabien, Mr. Vidal Roy, and any other person, respecting the change in the Post Office of that Parish, together with a Statement of the reasons for which Mr. Vidal Roy was replaced by another person as Postmaster of that place. (*Sessional Papers, No. 178.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for a copy of all Reports, papers and documents relating to the superannuation of Mr. LeSueur, formerly of the Post Office Department, and all correspondence connected therewith. (*Sessional Papers, No. 179.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for a copy of all Reports, papers and documents relating to the employment of W. F. Forsyth in the Post Office Department, and all correspondence connected therewith. (*Sessional Papers, No. 180.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies :—  
1. Of a Report made on the 21st August, 1875, by Achille Talbot, Esquire, late Deputy Inspector of Post Offices, against Stanislas Vallée, Esquire, then Postmaster at Montmagny; 2. Of the Minutes of the Enquiry held in the case of the said Stanislas Vallée, Esquire, on the facts mentioned in the said Report of the 21st August, 1875, which said Enquiry was held *ex parte* by the said Achille Talbot; 3. Of the Minutes of the counter enquiry ordered by W. Sheppard, Esquire, Post Office Inspector, as to the method pursued by the said Achille Talbot in conducting the aforesaid enquiry; 4. Of all complaints subsequently, to wit, in 1877, laid

against the said *Stanislas Vallée*, Esquire, when Postmaster at *Montmagny*; 5. Of the Minutes of the Enquiry held in consequence of the said last mentioned complaints; 6. Of all correspondence on the subject of the said enquiries; of all Orders in Council passed in consequence of such enquiries, ordering the dismissal of the said *Stanislas Vallée*, or calling upon him to resign; 7. Of all Petitions filed in the Post Office Department, praying that such dismissal should not be carried out, or that Mr. *Vallée* should be reinstated in his position; and 8. Of all documents whatsoever, correspondence, telegrams, reports, &c., relating to the said dismissal and to the appointment of Mr. *Nazaire Bernatchez*, of *Montmagny*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 150a.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 3rd March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the Government of the United Kingdom, upon the subject of the Royal Instructions, prior to the 5th October, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 181.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for copies of all correspondence since the 10th October, 1878, between the Post Office Department, or any officer thereof, and any person or persons whatsoever of the Parish of *St. Fabien*, respecting the contract for carrying the mail between the Railway Station and the Post Office of the said Parish. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 182.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th February, 1879, for copies of the complaint brought against Mr. *Salutré Lévesque*, in his quality of Postmaster and Mail Carrier, in and for the Parish of *St. Donat*;—and also, copies of the proceedings at the enquiry caused by such complaint. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 183.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 28th February, 1879, for copies of all correspondence to and from the Government, and all Orders in Council passed since the 1st July, 1878, on the subject of Grants of Lands as payment for the encouraging of Immigration, and the settlement of lands in the Province of *Manitoba* and the *North-West Territories*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 184.)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 5th May, 1879, for copies of all letters, certificates, reports and correspondence from, to, or with any Judge or Returning Officer, or other person, relating to the recount of ballots at the last Election for the Electoral District of *Selkirk*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, and to the trial of the Contested Election for the said Electoral District. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 185.)

Mr. *Coughlin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Costigan*, and the Question being proposed That this House do now adjourn; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Tupper*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of all reports, instructions, correspondence and documents relative to the dredging of the *Kaministiquia* River, and the practicability of forming a Harbor accessible to the larger classes of lake shipping at the point selected as the *Pacific* Railway terminus on that River. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 186.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for Returns of all expenditure during the years 1876, 1877 and 1878, on account of the *North-West* Mounted Police; together with a detailed Statement of monies paid to *J. G. Baker & Co.*, of *Fort Benton*, *Montana Territory*, *U.S.*, and for what said monies were paid. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 188.)

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Wallace* (*Norfolk*),

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Eleventh Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. *Stephenson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*, and the Question being proposed,

That this House doth concur in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament;

Mr. *White (Cardwell)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Colby*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the Twelfth Report be referred back to the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, with instructions to strike out the proviso to the third clause" inserted instead thereof; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then the main Question being put;

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the 27th Resolution reported from the Committee of Supply on Thursday, the 8th May, instant, and which was then postponed, and the same was read a second time, as followeth:—

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the *Pacific Railway, British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

And the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *McCarthy* reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the purchase by the Government from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada* of their line of railway from *Rivière du Loup* to *Hadlow*; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Government be authorized to enter into arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada* for the purchase of their line of Railway, from *Rivière du Loup* to *Hadlow* (except certain iron rails thereon), and for running powers between the *Chaudière Junction* and *Point Lévis* on equitable terms, to be agreed upon by the parties, and that the Government be authorized to pay therefor a sum not exceeding \$1,500,000.

2. *Resolved*, That payment of the purchase money shall only be made to cover expenditure for such purposes in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway as the Government shall consider conducive to the public interest.

3. *Resolved*, That interest at six per cent. per annum be authorized to be paid on any purchase money remaining unpaid for thirty days after the payment of the same may become due under the agreement.

4. *Resolved*, That interest at six per cent. per annum be authorized to be paid upon the value of such of the iron rails, not purchased as part of the line, as may not be taken up and delivered by the Government to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, according to agreement, so long as the same remain upon the line after the period agreed upon; the value of such rails to be computed at their then marketable value.

5. *Resolved*, That the said line of Railway, as purchased, shall become part of the Intercolonial Railway, and be subject to all enactments and provisions of law applying thereto.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the expense of repairing the line of Railway so purchased, and re-laying it with steel rails; and a further sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, to defray the expense of operating it during the year ending June 30th, 1880.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolutions; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Tupper* have leave to bring in a Bill for the acquisition by the Dominion of a certain portion of the Grand Trunk Railway to be made part of the Intercolonial Railway.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the salary of one additional Judge of the "Supreme Court of *New Brunswick*, and for the salary of any future Judge in Equity "of the Supreme Court of *Nova Scotia*."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to grant powers to La Société Permanente de Construc-tion du District d'*Iberville*."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the safe-keeping of dangerous Lunatics in "the *North-West Territories*."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to continue in force for a limited time 'The better Pre-vention of Crime Act, 1878'."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Weights "and Measures."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Official Arbitrators."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend so much of the Act thirty-third *Victoria*, "Chapter forty-six, as relates to the imposition and collection of dues and tolls upon "logs, timber, pine, cedar and railway ties, passing down the River *Moir* through "the Port of *Belleville*."

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act "further to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militia and Defence of "the Dominion of *Canada*," with several amendments, to which they desire the con-currence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate, to the Bill, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Acts therein mentioned "respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

Mr. *McCarthy* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dol-lars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet estimated amount required for the purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of their line of Railway from *Rivière du Loup* to *Hadlow*, except certain iron rails thereon, and for running powers between the *Chaudière Junction* and *Point Lévis*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for repairing and laying the steel rails on that portion of the Intercolonial Railway purchased from the Grand Trunk Railway Com-pany from *Rivière du Loup* to *Hadlow*, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for working expenses on Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1879, the sum of \$1,003,370.24 cents be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

2. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1880, the sum of \$23,612,455.31 cents, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brooks* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Brooks* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Indian Act, 1876,'" and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the further consideration of the amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Eliza Moria Campbell*," be now read the third time; and which amendment was, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end of the Question;

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 14th May, 1879.

Mr. *Farrow* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *McRory*, That the words "read a second time this day six months" be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions" that they have power to amend Section 3 by inserting 'three hundred' in place of "five hundred," and to amend Section 5 by inserting 'one hundred,' instead of 'two hundred,' inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment: It passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the Original Question; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

*Anglin,*  
*Baby,*  
*Bain,*

*Coursol,*  
*Desjardins,*  
*Dumont,*

*Hurteau,*  
*Lantier,*  
*Macdonald (Sir J.A.),*

*Olivier,*  
*Paterson (Brant),*  
*Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.)*

<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (Pictou),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ryan (Marquette),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Mongenais,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Tellier and</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow.—37.</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>		

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Arkell,</i>	<i>Drew,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bannerman,</i>	<i>Elliott,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Bergeron,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McQuaig,</i>	<i>Shaw,</i>
<i>Bergin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McLennan,</i>	<i>Sproule,</i>
<i>Brecken,</i>	<i>Girouard (J. Cartier),</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Bunting,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>McRory,</i>	<i>Strange,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Hesson,</i>	<i>Merner,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Connell,</i>	<i>Hooper,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Wallace (York),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Keeler,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>White (Cardwell),</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kilvert,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kranz,</i>	<i>Robertson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Williams, and</i>
<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Wright.—56.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question, That the Bill be now read the third time, being put; the House divided as in the last preceding division, *reversed*. Yeas 56, Nays 37.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 14th May, 1879.

## PRAYERS.

Mr. *DeCosmos*, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of *Noah Shakespeare* and others, of the Province of *British Columbia*, on the subject of Chinese labor and immigration affecting the Dominion, presented to the House, the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 4.*)

Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 5th May, 1879, for copies of all papers, reports and documents connected with the purchase, repairs and seaworthiness of the steamer *Glendon* (*Sessional Papers, No. 191.*)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : “ An Act to amend and consolidate “ ‘ The Railway Act, 1868,’ and the Acts amending it,” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : “ An Act to amend and consolidate ‘ The Railway Act, “ 1868,’ and the Acts amending it,” and the same were twice read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

Mr. Brooks reported from the Committee of Ways and Means; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1879, the sum of \$1,003,370.24 cents be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

2. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1880, the sum of \$23,612,455.31 cents be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Tilley have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1879, and the 30th June, 1880, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment :—

Bill, intituled : “ An Act to alter the Duties of Customs and Excise.”

Bill, intituled : “ An Act further to amend ‘ The Canadian *Pacific* Railway Act, “ ‘ 1874.’ ”

Bill, intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled : “ ‘ An Act to provide for the inspection, safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum, and “ ‘ the products thereof.’ ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act for the acquisition by the Dominion of a certain portion “ of the Grand Trunk Railway, to be made part of the Intercolonial Railway.”

Also, another Message, That the Senate have agreed to the consequential amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the “ South-Western Colonization Railway Company,” without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled : “ An Act for the relief of *Eliza Maria Campbell*,” without any amendment.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter :—

Ottawa, 14th May, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber to prorogue the Session of the Dominion Parliament, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 2 o'Clock, P.M.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

F. DEWINTON, Major, R.A.,  
Governor General's Secretary.

The Honorable  
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act further to amend 'The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act,'" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 3, Line 3—After "Order" insert "and provided also that no appeals shall be allowed under this section in cases in litigation and now pending."

Page 4, Line 8—Leave out "June" and insert "May."

Page 4, Line 11—After "of" insert Clauses A and B.

*Clause A.*

"Section sixteen of this Act shall not apply to interfere in any way with the sitting of the said Court about to be held in the month of June in the present year, which shall be held as if section sixteen of this Act had not been passed."

*Clause B.*

"Section 12 (twelve) of the said Act, passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following Proviso, which shall be read as if the same had been originally part of such twelfth section:—

"Provided always, that it shall not be necessary for all the Judges who may have heard the argument in any case to be present in order to constitute the Court for delivery of Judgment in such case, but that notwithstanding the absence of any of such Judges, from illness or any other cause, Judgment may be delivered by a majority of the Judges who were present at the hearing of the Appeal, and any of the Judges who may have heard the Appeal and may be absent at the delivery of Judgment, may cause to be delivered to any Judge present at the delivery of Judgment, his judgment in writing, to be read or announced in open court and then delivered to or left with the Registrar or Reporter of the Court."

The 1st amendment, being read a second time;

On motion of Mr. McDonald (*Pictou*), seconded by Mr. Cockburn (*Northumberland*), the said amendment was amended by adding the following words at the end thereof; "except cases where the Appeal has been allowed and duly filed."

The said amendment, as amended, was then twice read and agreed to.

The remaining amendments were then read a second time and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Mr. Tupper, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for a Return of the gross earnings, year by year, of the Windsor Branch Railway, from the 1st January, 1872, to the 1st August, 1877; and, a Statement in detail of the cash paid to the Dominion Government by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company since the 1st January, 1872, and

on what account; and also, a Statement of the claims made by the *Windsor & Annapolis* Company under their charter for a repayment of duties, and the amount allowed and paid by Government. (*Sessional Papers, No. 193.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th February, 1879, for a Return of all the expenses in any way incurred in connection with the building of the *Fort Francis* Lock up to the 1st day of January, 1879, together with the names of all persons to whom any money was paid, and the services for which it was made. (*Sessional Papers, No. 194.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 16th April, 1879, for a Statement shewing all complaints, if any, made against *L. D. Bouchard*, Station Master at *St. Simon* Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and the reason for which he was discharged from his office. (*Sessional Papers, No. 42m.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1879, for a Return shewing the number of persons employed on the 31st December last on each of the Railroads of the Dominion (classified according to the nature of the work performed by them); also, a Return of all accidents and casualties (whether to life or property) which have occurred on the Railways of the Dominion during the year 1878, setting forth:—1st. The causes and natures of such accidents and casualties; 2nd. The points at which they occurred, and whether by night or day; 3rd. The full extent thereof, and all the particulars of the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 195.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 10th March, 1879, for a Return of all expenditure in the Town of *Kincardine*, County of *Bruce*, in connection with Harbor Works, from the 1st of May, 1873, to the last of October, 1878; Return to include all wages paid to Dredge and Tug crews, to tradesmen for repairs, and provisions; also, any further amounts paid to tradesmen elsewhere in connection with the Dredge; also, the proportion of Mr. *Kingsford's* salary and travelling expenses fairly chargeable to this work. (*Sessional Papers, No. 196.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 31st March, 1879, for copies of all Reports, instructions and documents in reference to the Harbor of *Prince Arthur's Landing*, the pulling down of the Government buildings, and the leasing of the Government lands at that place. (*Sessional Papers, No. 197.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd March, 1879, for a Statement shewing the nature of the work done at *Matane* and at *River Blanche*, in the County of *Rimouski*, before, during and immediately after the last General Elections, from the 1st July to the 10th October, 1878; by whom such work was done; whether by the day, by contract or statute labor; the names of the Superintendents of such works; the names of the persons to whom the money was delivered; and copies of all documents, correspondence and pay-lists relating to the said works. (*Sessional Papers, No. 198.*)

Mr. *Bowell*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th March, 1879, for a copy of all correspondence relative to an increase of salary to be paid to *Thomas E. Peck*, Customs Officer, *Nanaimo*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 199.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 5th May, 1879, for a Return shewing what drawback was allowed to manufacturers on goods manufactured in *Canada* in 1877 and 1878 and exported; to whom paid and description of goods. (*Sessional Papers, No. 200.*)

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Mr. *Tilley*,

*Resolved*, That when this House adjourns this day, it shall stand adjourned until To-morrow at a quarter to Two o'Clock, P.M.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Fourteenth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 15th May, 1879.

Quarter to Two o'Clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

The Order of the Day being read, for the attendance of Mr. John A. Macdonell at the Bar of this House;

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That he had, in obedience to the Order of the House, issued his summons for the attendance of Mr. John A. Macdonell at the Bar of the House;—and Mr. Macdonell, having left the City, the summons was sent to Toronto, his place of residence;—and that the Clerk of the House had this day received the following note, in reference to the service of the summons:—

Toronto, 14th May, 1879.

Re Macdonell.

SIR,—On enquiry at the office of Mr. Macdonell, I was informed by a clerk that he had not returned to the office from Ottawa, and it was probable he had remained over at his home (Glengarry) on the way up.

On his arrival, I will serve him and notify you to that effect.

Yours truly,

H. VINCENT GREENE.

A. Patrick, Esq.,  
Clerk of the House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act further to amend 'The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act'" without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1879, and the 30th June, 1880, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service."

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by R. E. Kimber, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

MR. SPEAKER,—

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint this Honorable House, That it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend His Excellency, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majestys' name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:—

An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the several enactments respecting the North-West Mounted Police Force.

An Act to reduce the Capital Stock of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company.

An Act to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company and to further amend the Act incorporating the said Company.

An Act to amend the Act forty-one *Victoria*, Chapter twenty-one, intituled: "An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*."

An Act respecting the International Bridge Company.

An Act to authorize the *Welland Railway Company* to convert their six per cent. Mortgage Bonds into five per cent. Debenture Stock, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the *Gazette Printing Company*.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating "The *London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)*."

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company*.

An Act respecting the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*.

An Act to amend "An Act respecting Police of *Canada*."

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate "The *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada*."

An Act to incorporate the *Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company*.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating "The *Canada Life Assurance Company*."

An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the *Ottawa River* for the use of the *Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway*, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting the "*Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females*."

An Act respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier*.

An Act to incorporate the *North American Mutual Life Insurance Company*.

An Act respecting tonnage dues levied in Canadian Ports under Canadian Law.

An Act to amend "The *Post Office Act, 1875*."

An Act to incorporate the *Geographical Society of Quebec*.

An Act respecting Census and Statistics.

An Act to amend "The *Penitentiary Act, 1875*."

An Act to amend the Act incorporating "The *Ottawa Loan and Investment Company*," and to change the same to "The *Manitoba and North-West Loan Company (Limited)*."

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting duties imposed on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

An Act respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Public Works.

An Act to incorporate the *Atlantic and North-West Railway Company*.

An Act to make the first day of July a Public Holiday by the name of Dominion Day.

An Act to amend "An Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of *Ontario and Quebec*" and the "Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace."

An Act to amend an Act to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of "The *Confederation Life Association*."

An Act to authorize and confirm an Indenture of sale by the Trustees of the *Toronto Savings Bank* to the Home Savings and Loan Company (Limited).

An Act to amend an Act intituled: "An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway," passed in the thirty-ninth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*.

An Act respecting certain Ordnance and Admiralty Lands in the Provinces of *New Brunswick and Nova Scotia*.

An Act to explain and amend the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands in *Manitoba*.

An Act to amend "The *Truro and Pictou Railway Transfer Act, 1877*."

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the "*Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada*," and to change the name thereof to the "*Sovereign Fire Insurance Company of Canada*."

- An Act to provide against Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals.
- An Act to amend "The Pilotage Act, 1873."
- An Act to amend "The Canadian *Pacific* Railway Act, 1874."
- An Act to amend the Act respecting the Harbour of *Pictou*, in *Nova Scotia*.
- An Act to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of "The *Canada* Temperance Act, 1878," and to make certain amendments thereto, in so far as the said Act relates to *Manitoba*.
- An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the *Detroit River Tunnel Company*.
- An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the *Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*.
- An Act for granting an annual subsidy towards the construction and maintenance of Telegraphic communication to and upon *Anticosti* and the *Magdalen Island*.
- An Act to provide for the payment of an additional temporary grant to the Province of *Manitoba*.
- An Act respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges of *Prince Edward Island*.
- An Act to grant certain powers to "La Société Permanente de Construction du "District d'*Iberville*."
- An Act to make further provisions respecting the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*.
- An Act relating to the protest of Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in *Nova Scotia*.
- An Act to amend "The Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1877."
- An Act respecting Building Societies carrying on business in the Province of *Ontario*.
- An Act to amend "The Seamen's Act, 1873."
- An Act respecting the Harbour of *North Sydney*, in *Nova Scotia*.
- An Act to provide for the inspection, safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum and the products thereof.
- An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the "*Côteau* and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company" and the "*Montreal* and City of *Ottawa* Junction Railway Company," and amending Acts, and to amalgamate the said Companies.
- An Act to continue in force for a limited time "The better Prevention of Crime "Act, 1878."
- An Act respecting the safe-keeping of dangerous Lunatics in the *North-West Territories*.
- An Act respecting the Official Arbitrators.
- An Act to amend so much of the Act thirty-third *Victoria*, Chapter forty-six, as relates to the imposition and collection of dues and tolls upon logs, timber, pine, cedar and railway ties, passing down the River *Moir* through the Port of *Belleville*.
- An Act further to amend "The Canadian *Pacific* Railway Act, 1874."
- An Act to provide for the salary of one additional Judge of the Supreme Court of *New Brunswick*, and for the salary of any future Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of *Nova Scotia*.
- An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Weights and Measures.
- An Act to incorporate "The *Manitoba* South-Western Colonization Railway "Company."
- An Act to amend the Act of the present Session intituled: "An Act to provide "for the inspection, safe-keeping and storage of Petroleum and the products thereof."
- An Act to extend "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of ships."
- An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*.
- An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.
- An Act to amend the Act relating to Banks and Banking and the Acts amending the same.
- An Act to provide for the liquidation of the affairs of Building Societies in the Province of *Quebec*.

An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion.

An Act to alter the Duties of Customs and Excise.

An Act for the acquisition by the Dominion of a certain portion of the Grand Trunk Railway to be made part of the Intercolonial Railway.

An Act to amend the Indian Act, 1876.

An Act for the relief of *Eliza Maria Campbell*.

An Act further to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*.

An Act to amend and consolidate "The Railway Act, 1868," and the Acts amending it.

An Act further to amend "The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act."

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Commons of *Canada* have voted the Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the Expenses of the Public Service.

In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency a Bill, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1879, and the 30th June, 1880, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service," to which I humbly request your Excellency's Assent.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:

"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her Majesty's subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:—

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,  
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

I desire to thank you for the diligence and care with which you have discharged your duties during this laborious and protracted Session.

The reorganization of the important Department of Public Works and the division of its duties will, I doubt not, greatly add to the efficiency of the public service.

The consolidation and amendment of the Statutes relating to the lands of the Dominion will present to the large number of settlers now wending their way to the *North West Territories* a compendious and well considered system.

I hope that the Bill relating to Weights and Measures while it relaxes the stringency of previous legislation, will not decrease the efficiency of that important measure.

The provision made for Telegraphy by cable between the mainland, *Anticosti*, and the *Magdalen Islands*, will facilitate and aid our commerce and navigation and especially the development of our fisheries.

The measures adopted for the vigorous prosecution of the Canadian *Pacific Railway* hold out a prospect of the early completion of that great undertaking; and the proposed purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of the line from *Rivière-du-Loup* to *Quebec*, when concluded, will at last complete the engagement entered into at the time of Confederation to connect by an Intercolonial Railway the *St. Lawrence* with the *Atlantic Ocean*, at *Halifax*.

I congratulate you on the other measures affecting the public interests which have been passed.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

In Her Majesty's name, I thank you for the Supplies you have so readily granted. They will be expended with all due regard to economy.

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,  
And Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

The readjustment of the Tariff which has been effected by the legislation of this Session will, I trust, by increasing the Revenue, restore the equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure while, it will, at the same time, aid in the development of our various industries, and tend to remove the long continued financial and commercial depression, which has so greatly retarded the progress of *Canada*.

I bid you now farewell, and desire to express my earnest hope, that when Parliament again assembles, we shall find the country enjoying the state of peace which now happily exists within its borders together with a great addition to the national prosperity.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said :

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,  
Gentlemen of the House of Commons :*

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday the Twenty-fourth day of June next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth day of June next.

## APPENDIX.

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### LIST OF APPENDICES.

- No. 1. IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.**—Report of the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.
- No. 2. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.**—Report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.
- No. 3. RIVER TRENT AND NEWCASTLE DISTRICT NAVIGATION AND CANAL WORKS.**—  
Report of the Select Committee relating to the River Trent and Newcastle District Navigation and Canal Works.
- No. 4. CHINESE LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.**—Report of the Select Committee on the subject of Chinese Labor and Immigration affecting the Dominion.



# REPORT

OF THE

## SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

# IMMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

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Printed by Order of Parliament.

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OTTAWA.

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1879



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## REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonisation respectfully submit their Report for the Session of 1879.

The subjects which formed the enquiries of the Committee have been classified under the following heads :

1st. Immigration from European Countries into the Dominion, and the operations of Emigration Agents in England, Scotland, France and Switzerland.

2nd. The Agricultural, Mineral, and Timber resources of the several Provinces of the Dominion as offering a large field for Immigration.

3rd. Stock-raising and the Cattle Trade.

The witnesses who appeared before the Committee for examination upon the question of Immigration into Canada were Mr. John Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration ; Madame Von Koerber, who has taken special interest in Swiss emigration to this Country ; Mr. George R. Kingsmill, who had been Emigration Agent in England and the South of Wales ; Mr. Thomas Grahame, Special Emigration Agent recently recalled from Carlisle ; and Mr. Paul DeCazes lately Agent in France. Their statements will be found appended to this Report.

From the evidence of Mr. Lowe the Committee finds that the immigrant passengers who arrived in Canada during the year 1878 were 40,032. Of this number 29,807 were reported to have settled in Canada, the balance were immigrant passengers on their way to the United States. The number of immigrant passengers and the places of entrance were as follow :—

<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence.....	10,295
“ Suspension Bridge and inland Ports .....	15,814
Maritime Province Ports and Portland.....	2,488
Entered with Settlers' effects. ....	11,435
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>40,032</b>

The places of arrival of the number who settled in Canada were :—

Quebec .....	5,804
<i>Via</i> Suspension Bridge.....	7,022
Halifax, N.S.....	1,970
St. John, N.B.....	276
Portland, Maine.....	161
Manitoba, from U. S.....	3,139
With Settlers' effects.....	11,435
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>29,807</b>

The increase of immigrants over that of 1877 was 2,731. The total cost to the Dominion Government for Immigration during the year 1878, including all Agencies, Passenger Warrants, Commissions and Publications, reached the sum of \$177,044.53. The value of settlers goods entered at Custom Houses was \$124,563. Amount of money brought, \$763,000, making a total of \$1,197,563.

The Policy of the Government being retrenchment, it was found necessary to reduce the expenses of the Department of Immigration, and this has been effected by recalling nine Special Agents. Four of these agents have been operating in England, one each in Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, and Switzerland. In addition to this the expenses have been further curtailed by stopping all bonuses and commissions to Steamship Agents. Special bonuses to colonists have ceased and the sum payable by the Mennonites under the agreement of 1872 raised from thirty to forty dollars.

No mechanics, artisans or professional men, who have simply their labour to offer, are invited to come to Canada, unless, it may be, for special situations requiring skill in certain branches of manufactures. Tenant farmers from the old countries with sufficient means to purchase lands, which are sold for a less sum per acre than the rentals of lands they now occupy, are principally invited. Their immigration into Canada will very materially improve their circumstances and add to the wealth of the country. A limited number of female servants will easily find employment and receive much larger compensation for their labour than is offered in European countries.

Madame Von Koerber states she has been instrumental in inducing between two and three thousand Swiss and German emigrants to make their homes in Canada. Her work in the past has been carried on under difficulties, owing to restrictions placed by the German Government upon emigration from their country. The laws of Germany prohibit open propagandism of emigration schemes, unless the agents employed be German citizens. Madame Von Koerber does not possess German rights; her efforts as agent for the Dominion Government were consequently directed to securing a portion of the emigration from Switzerland and the Tyrol.

National Colonies have the greatest attraction for the Swiss and Tyrolese, and great attention is therefore necessary to select portions of the Dominion suited to their habits and occupation. The Swiss are accustomed to a country that is wooded and hilly, while the Tyrolese, being a pastoral people, chiefly engaged in stock-raising and the growth of grain, require grazing lands. Madame Von Koerber examined the district of country between Muskoka and the Nipissing, and found it the most advantageous for the Swiss. The Eastern Townships in the Province of Quebec were selected for the Tyrolese, being the best grazing country.

An exploring expedition was organized, accompanied by a Swiss scientific gentleman, Professor Kaderly. He concurred in the opinion that Muskoka is admirably adapted to the occupations which his countrymen follow. It is suitable for stock-raising, the growth of grain, and advantageous experiments might

be made in the growth of grapes for wine. Madame Von Koerber thinks the wide circulation of the report made by Professor Kaderly, in Switzerland, would place before the people there, the facts concerning the adaptation of Canada for Swiss emigration and would lead to a scheme which must be one of national interest. The opportunities afforded Madame Von Koerber enabled her to observe, that not only was an emigration from European countries existing, but it has become an absolute necessity. The opinion is therefore advanced "that in order to bring more influence to bear upon the emigration question on the Continent, it is desirable to enter into direct relations with European Governments with a view of exercising a control over emigration." The Department of Agriculture sent an invitation in 1878 to the Swiss Government to send a delegate to the Dominion to see the character of the country, and its adaptation for Swiss colonisation. It is the opinion of Madame Von Koerber that a delegate will be sent next summer. Agitation on the part of Emigration Agents will not be necessary if the Swiss Government enters into a scheme of emigration to this country.

Emigrants are forwarded from Switzerland to this country by shipping agents, who make contracts with them to bring them from Switzerland to London or Liverpool, the passage price fixed by the shipping agents generally including all expenses of railway and board. In many cases imposition has been practised by the contractors. Where the Dominion Government had made a reduction in the passage rates, it did not serve the emigrant but went into the pockets of the men who made the contract. It is very necessary that some controlling power should be possessed to prevent any undue charge being made to intending emigrants, for it is upon matters of detail the success of immigration schemes rest.

Madame Von Koerber has taken an active interest in female emigration to Canada, and wherever a good class of females for servants has arrived ready employment has been found.

Madame Von Koerber states that a good class of agriculturalists in Wurtemberg, Germany, who have property worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000, have had their attention directed to Canada by Dr. Otto Hahn who has studied the question of emigration from the point of a political economist. The lands in Wurtemberg are held in such small parcels that people with large families can hardly live on them, and when a division is made among the children they become beggars unless work of some other kind than farming is found. Dr. Hahn recommends such German land-holders to sell off and emigrate to Canada, where land can be easily obtained, before their means are all absorbed.

Madame Von Koerber states that the German Government prefers its emigration should go to Canada rather than the United States, but a complete ignorance of this country exists among the people, as no means have ever been employed to inform them of its agricultural advantages and capabilities.

The evidence of Mr. George R. Kingsmill is valuable from the fact that he has been operating for the past six years in England and Wales as a Dominion Agent of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. At the commencement of his labours the system of holding meetings in the larger towns was employed, but latterly this method has been abandoned and special agents have allied themselves with Agricultural Labourers Organizations, and work through them. The demand for agricultural labourers having ceased in Canada the efforts of agents have been directed towards securing the emigration of tenant farmers to this country.

M. Kingsmill states that opposition on the part of tenant farmers to the emigration of agricultural labourers, was at one time a difficulty with which he had to contend, but this feeling has abated because of the desire of tenant farmers to emigrate themselves, occasioned by the distress that prevails among that class. This distress is caused by the shipment of American and Canadian products of all kinds entering into competition with home products of farmers and lowering the prices so that they cannot live upon their farms and pay the present rentals.

The tenant farmers of the old country can be more easily reached and with greater advantage than formerly, because they cannot possibly live in England and pay a rental of £1.10 or £2 per acre. Owing to the prevailing distress many are seriously considering emigration either to Australia, the United States or Canada. A preference for Canada as a rule prevails. Australia being distant, the passage there is considered tedious. The United States is not so much thought of, from the fact that it is a foreign country. Canada being British territory and near home, a longing towards it has been manifested. Immigrants of this class are very desirable owing to their knowledge of the best systems of farming, and as a rule possess sufficient means to purchase farms and stock. They are generally worth from £1,000 to £5,000; are fairly educated, and intelligent.

The Steamship Agents are of service to Canada in promoting immigration if properly looked after. They distribute pamphlets and employ other means of information, but are not careful in selecting the proper kind of emigrants for the Dominion. The Agents make no enquiries concerning the antecedents and circumstances of the people booked by them, their object being merely to obtain a commission. There are exceptions to this practice, the Managers of some lines taking great care in selecting good and efficient agents.

The opposition which had to be met by Canadian Agents, came principally from the representatives of other countries, especially the Agents of the Australian Colonies, representatives of Railroad Companies of the United States, and American Consuls.

From the opportunities which Mr. Kingsmill had of judging, by conversations with men of other occupations than farming, it is his opinion that a considerable number of the classes that have not hitherto been touched may be induced to come to this

country. For instance, miners might possibly, and very probably, be persuaded to come out and invest capital. Mr. Kingsmill gives it as his opinion that men with means will turn their capital towards Canada and establish branch houses for the manufacture of ironware, cutlery, and such articles. His views have been strengthened by conversation with some manufacturers in England who say that if they cannot export advantageously to Canada, they will employ their capital, and skilled labour, as was done when branch houses were established in the United States by English manufacturers.

Beneficial results might be secured by furnishing the agents in England with special information concerning the coal and iron deposits of Nova Scotia and the mineral regions of the Great Lakes. The attention of capitalists in Britain should be called to these deposits through the medium of advertisements in such journals as "*Iron*" and "*The Engineer*" setting forth the advantages offered for investment. The facts of the mineral deposits of silver, copper, coal and iron may be known to experts, but not to the general public.

The trade in cattle and natural products between Canada and Great Britain has materially increased of late, and it is a pleasing fact to Canadians residing in the old country to see that almost everything received from here has the word "Canada" printed or stamped upon it. In canned salmon, lobsters, and that class of goods for which a few years ago the Americans got all the credit, Canada has secured her share of credit, and salmon, lobsters, &c., are sold as the production of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. Canadian cattle have got a character of their own, entirely better and stronger than that of American cattle. From a statement made to Mr. Kingsmill by the largest exporter of cattle in this country, it appears that the Canadian bullock sells much better than the American.

It is satisfactory to learn that favourable reports of Canada have been sent by agricultural immigrants who have invested their money in land to their friends on the other side of the Atlantic. Many who came out some years ago have been followed by their friends as a result of the reports sent home.

Mr. Kingsmill considers the system of holding meetings by special agents, may be dispensed with and proposes the distribution of pamphlets, and the insertion of advertisements in the agricultural, mining and trade papers of Great Britain as the best means of reaching the tenant-farmers, and those capitalists who have suffered by the depression in industries of various kinds. These advertisements should be inserted under the supervision of some one acquainted with Canada, and should show the advantages the country possesses for such classes as are desirable.

Mr. Thomas Grahame has been employed as Special Agent for emigration purposes in the North of England and South of Scotland, his centre of action being at Carlisle. The attention of Mr. Grahame has been confined exclusively to agricultural districts and the agricultural population. Men of towns and cities have frequently applied to him for information respecting Canada, but invariably have been dissuaded

from coming here. His labours have been devoted to tenant-farmers and men of capital who might be induced to come. Mr. Grahame condemns the present method employed by Steamship Agents, who are careless as to the class of men that are induced by them to emigrate. They are also indifferent as to the destination of the people sent. Their commission is regulated by the distance emigrants travel, consequently they are interested in sending men as far west as possible, even to California.

A good opening presents itself for emigration from Great Britain among tenant farmers. The sources from which they produced their rents and gained a livelihood have been to a certain extent cut off by the competition in beef, mutton and other agricultural products. The necessity to purchase artificial manure, high rentals, and taxation prevent successful and paying operations in farming. The disadvantages under which the tenant farmers work and their losses have been the means of turning their attention to some other country in which to continue their occupation. The people in almost all the rural districts are ignorant of the kind of people to be found in Canada and some prejudices against emigrating to the new world may be overcome by a system of colonization in the North West. With a view of obtaining a desirable class of agriculturalists it is the opinion of Mr. Grahame that maps of a good size, containing information printed on the back should be published.

Erroneous ideas prevail in England and Scotland regarding the climate of Canada. It is important that correct information concerning our climate be imparted. With this aim the publication of a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of Canada as a country for emigration, would be accompanied with beneficial results. In it could be set forth the facilities for the safe investment of capital in iron and coal mines, also the fact that silver, copper, and gold can be found in various parts of the Dominion.

The internal resources of Canada are not generally known in Great Britain, and specimens of timber, cereals, roots and minerals would be valuable, to show the products of the Dominion and do more to give a true idea of our natural products than oral or written information.

Mr. Paul DeCazes has been engaged as Emigration Agent in France for five years. The results from an immigration point of view, have not been very large to the Dominion, the whole number of immigrants from France from 1872 to 1876 being only 5107. The number has been steadily declining each year. French immigrations to Canada numbered in the year :—

1873.....	2,083
1874.....	1,827
1875.....	315
1876 .....	100

The great prosperity which exists in France has checked emigration from that country. Good mechanics of all trades receive \$2.00 per day wages, and the economical mode of living enables them to save more money than would possibly be the case in Canada. One of the results due to French immigration to this country has been increased trade between the two countries. In 1876 the imports from France were 9,204,000 francs, while the exports from Canada amounted to 2,796,000 francs. These exports consisted of phosphates of lime, various kinds of wood, and preserved meats. In regard to phosphates, a recent analysis shows Canadian phosphates to be of the best class.

Mr. DeCazes considers that an immigration of French agriculturalists would be advantageous, because of their skill and aptitude; especially to the French parishes of the Province of Quebec.

From a careful examination of the evidence which has been adduced, the Committee considers that the most desirable class of immigrants to encourage to come to this Country, are tenant farmers with some capital. The position held by Emigration Agents gave them frequent opportunities for observing and learning the state of the labouring, manufacturing, and farming classes, and the result of their observations leads to the belief that a better acquaintance with Canada, her agricultural, mineral, timber and fishery resources, together with her manufacturing capabilities, will induce capitalists, farmers, and miners to look to her as the country that will afford the greatest advantages for emigrants.

Under the second classification of this report, the evidence will be found of gentlemen acquainted with the special advantages of the several Provinces in which they reside. The object of the Committee being, to lay before the country and those interested the peculiar resources of those Provinces and to show their advantages as fields for immigration and settlement.

Mr. William A. Loucks of Manitoba appeared before the Committee and gave a full statement of his operations in farming for the last four years. M. Loucks has produced 26 bushels of wheat to the acre and the yield of potatoes and all kinds of roots has been immense. He has experimented in some varieties of corn and the results have been satisfactory. Some 7,000 or 8,000 acres of land were broken up last year for the sowing of grain this spring. The population of Manitoba is rapidly increasing and numbers now about 53,000. One of the great drawbacks to building which formerly existed, is now obviated by the manufacture of bricks in Manitoba and the transportation of lumber from Ontario.

Mr. Bunster, M. P., afforded the Committee an account of British Columbia and its wonderful resources. Extensive deposits of bituminous and anthracite coal have been found, the depth being  $17\frac{1}{2}$  feet and running along the coast for miles. This coal is in the immediate vicinity of shipping places, and the output is estimated at 500 tons daily. From 1,000 to 1,200 men are employed in the mines. Lumbering is carried on in summer as well as winter, and the quantity which can be obtained

from an acre of ground is four or five times greater than in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Fish are abundant around the coast of British Columbia. The evidence of Mr. McInnes, M. P., will be found interesting on the point of the fisheries. The export of canned fish from 10 canneries for the last year amounted to \$1,000,000. Other kinds of fish, such as halibut, herring and sturgeon are abundant. Mr. Bunster states that the gold mines of British Columbia have yielded of late very largely. Iron ore deposits lie about 15 or 20 miles from coast. The rich deposits of copper and silver, are now attracting attention.

Mr. George Dobson gave information on the resources of Cape Breton and ports of Nova Scotia. The area of the Island of Cape Breton is 3,000 square miles and rich deposits of bituminous coal, of a superior quality, are found in almost every section of it. The facilities for mining in Cape Breton are good and the operations are carried on with every convenience. The coal lies near the seaboard and is shipped directly on board of vessels. The entire number of mines in Nova Scotia at work during the last year was 25, and the quantity of coal shipped from them amounted to 700,000 tons. In the year 1873 thirty-three mines were in operation and the sales of coal were 1,000,000 tons. The supply of coal is estimated at 800,000,000 tons. The iron deposits of Nova Scotia are very extensive and underlie the whole of the Province. One valuable and important feature in the working of iron mines in Nova Scotia is their close proximity to coal beds. Marble quarries and gypsum deposits are worked to some extent, and the marble of Cape Breton is considered superior to United States marble.

The Committee was favoured with a statement from Mr. Alexander Garrett of Ottawa, concerning the valuable deposits of phosphate of lime which exist in the Ottawa Valley. There are large deposits of phosphate lying in the adjoining townships of Buckingham and Templeton in Quebec and a portion of Ontario as far down as Thurso. The area in which it is found is about 180 miles in length and 80 in width. The Phosphate is taken in its crude state to London, Liverpool and France and there manufactured into super-phosphate and used as a fertilizer by farmers. It is also used in the manufacture of glass. Iron pyrites are easily accessible to the mines. This mineral is employed in the manufacture of the article of superphosphate; and this fact will present itself to capitalists seeking investments. The deposits hitherto have not been worked to any great extent, but the introduction of a valuable fertilizer upon soils to which it is adapted, will no doubt at no distant day become general.

The Committee would call special attention to the evidence of Mr. S. J. Dawson, M.P. It relates to the large section of country in the Lake regions called Algoma. Hitherto very little has been known about the timber, mineral and agricultural resources of this district. The wealth of the silver and copper deposits along the shores of Lake Superior show it to be one of the most valuable portions of the Dominion of Canada.

The evidence of Mr. Thayne upon the growth of timber is of general value and of special interest to those interested in its growth. The Committee is of opinion that steps should be taken to encourage the growth and culture of forest trees in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, as well as the preservation, as far as practicable of the existing forests in the older Provinces, and would think it desirable that information be obtained as to the description of timber best adapted to the soil and climate of the North-West; also the best means of preventing the spread of forest and prairie fires.

The third subject which engaged the attention of the Committee was stock raising and the cattle trade. Colonel Laurie, of Nova Scotia, kindly attended a meeting of the Committee and stated the results of his experience in stock-raising in that Province. His experiments had extended to almost all breeds of cattle; those from which he had received the greatest results being Devons. The progeny of imported thoroughbred animals have on his farm developed into larger cattle than the imported. A marked improvement is noticeable in the breeding of cattle by the efforts made to excel at Agricultural Shows in Nova Scotia. From the fertility and extent of dyke lands in Nova Scotia the country is admirably adapted for cattle raising. It is the opinion of Colonel Laurie that cattle can be raised with as great advantage in Nova Scotia as in Ontario and the facilities for shipment are much greater. Pleuro-pneumonia or any kind of epidemic disease is entirely unknown there.

The Hon. J. C. Pope, who owns a large herd of cattle in Prince Edward Island, appeared before the committee and stated the result of his experience in stock growing. Mr. Pope stated that the crossing of pure breeds with native cattle gave fine stock for beef. Successful results have been reached by crossing Durhams with ordinary cattle. In some cases bullocks have reached from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds weight at three years old. The attention of farmers has been devoted to raising of superior stock within the last few years, and their efforts have been amply repaid by securing a better class of cattle both for dairy purposes and for beef. Prince Edward Island farmers have also paid attention to the breeding of horses, and their stock are somewhat celebrated in the Eastern Provinces, and some parts of the United States for endurance and size. These horses are peculiarly suited for lumbering purposes. Mr. Pope also stated that the fertility of Prince Edward Island enabled the farmers to grow all kinds of roots and cereals raised in Northern climates. The annual exportation of oats averages 2,000,000 bushels, and some years when the demand is good the same number of bushels of potatoes are shipped to other countries.

From the statements of the Hon. J. C. Pope and Colonel Laurie, it is evident that the Eastern or Maritime Provinces from their very excellent and abundant pasturage, their moist climate, admirable supply of water, and large root crops, are adapted specially for the raising of cattle, sheep, horses and swine. In addition to this, their location upon the Atlantic coast, gives facilities for shipment to the markets of the old world.

Having in view the important trade in cattle which has been begun and is likely to develop to a much larger extent, the Committee summoned Mr. Thomas Cramp, Canadian Director of the Dominion Steamship Line, to ascertain the facilities which are afforded exporters of cattle.

Mr. Cramp stated that Steamboat Companies are constantly making improvements in fittings and ventilation, to secure the safety of cattle in crossing the Atlantic. The number of cattle shipped from the Dominion during the last season of navigation to Great Britain was 18,655, and of sheep 41,250. Out of the 18,655 cattle, 9,637 were Canadian. All the sheep but about 1,000 were Canadian stock. The export value of the cattle amounted to \$2,117,525, and the food required to make the passage, reached the value of \$130,602. The freight earned exceeded half a million dollars. Mr. Cramp states that many of the statements respecting the disease of pleuro-pneumonia in the case of cattle shipped by the "Ontario" steamship were based on insufficient grounds. The disease has never been known in Canada.

The Committee has here introduced an extract from the Report of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Great Britain, to show the large annual consumption of cattle there:—

"The total number of all animals imported into Great Britain from all countries in the year 1878 was 3,043,090. From Canada and the United States we received 86,439 cattle, 84,072 sheep, 17,953 swine. In the transit from America and Canada to Britain, the large number of 12,595 animals were sacrificed in one year, out of which 10,667 were thrown overboard; 1,210 were landed dead; 718 were so much injured or exhausted that they were killed at the place of landing."

All the evidence herewith appended is submitted as a part of the Report of the Committee.

Mr. John Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration has from time to time assisted the Committee in its labours by advice, and afforded information of a valuable kind.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM McDONALD,  
*Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1879.

## EVIDENCE TAKEN.

[The following Evidence is arranged in the order of subjects, not of dates.]

### IMMIGRATION INTO THE DOMINION.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
Friday, 7th March, 1879.

The Committee met this day, MR. WILLIAM MACDONALD in the chair.

MR. JOHN LOWE, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, appeared, and was examined as follows:—

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Can you tell the Committee how many immigrants arrived in Canada during the past year, the ports where they entered, and where they settled?—I have brought a statement. It is as follows:—

Via the St. Lawrence.....	10,295
“ Suspension Bridge and Inland Ports.....	15,814
Maritime Province Ports and Portland.....	2,488
Entered with settlers' effects .....	11,435
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40,032</b>

This refers to the total number of immigrant arrivals, including passengers to United States, as well as settlers in Canada. The entries of those who stated their intention to become settlers in Canada, were as follow:—

Quebec .....	5,804
Via Suspension Bridge .....	7,022
Halifax, N.S.....	1,970
St. John, N.B.....	276
Portland, Maine.....	161
Manitoba, from U. S.....	3,139
With settlers' effects .....	11,435
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>29,802</b>

Q. How does that compare with the immigration of the previous season?—It shows increase at all ports, and a very slight decrease in the settlers reported in connection with entries of settlers' goods from the United States at the frontier ports. The total number of settlers the previous year was reported to be 27,082.

Q. Can you state the total cost of the service of last year, and how it compared with the previous year?—The total cost of all immigration service for the year 1878 was \$186,210, less refunded by Mennonites and Icelanders \$9,165, making a net gross total of \$177,045, for immigration service, including the cost of all establishments, both in Europe and Canada. I should further explain, to elucidate this question, that the figures I have given are apparently different from those that appear in the Public Accounts for the fiscal year, although they are really the same figures and same items stated for different periods. In the Public Accounts the net total for the service of immigration during the fiscal year is \$150,351. This figure includes a refund of advances by the Department on Provincial Account of \$5,505, which is not stated in the figures I gave for the calendar year, for the reason that it was not made to our Department. There is further, in the general statement of receipts and payments for the fiscal year, in the Public Accounts, an item under the head of Casual Revenue, on account of immigration expenditure for 1877, of \$7,139. This

was on account of advances made for transport by the Department in the previous year, and, to arrive at the real net expenditure for immigration by the Department, these two items, amounting to \$12,644, should be deducted from the sum of \$177,045, making the real net expenditure \$164,401. In answer to that part of the question respecting the previous year, I may state that the gross total for 1877 was \$188,984, less refunds by Icelanders and Mennonites \$5,311, making a net gross total, by the books of our Department, of \$183,672. But this figure, to arrive at the true result, should further be reduced by the refunds which appear in the Public Accounts, not paid through our Department, but which amount to \$7,052, for refunds stated under the head of Immigration, and \$16,417 for refunds under the head of Casual Revenue, in the general statement of receipts and payments, making a total of refunds not paid through our Department of \$23,469. This amount taken from the net balance appearing in our books, would make \$160,203, which is the actual net total for the immigration service of 1877.

Q. Do you include quarantine?—No; the service of quarantine is quite distinct from that of immigration, and is quite as incident to commerce as to immigration. The items are, however, frequently grouped, arising from the form in which the vote is taken. The cost of the quarantine service for the year 1878 was \$27,894, against \$41,752 the previous year. The large figure of 1877 was owing to the breaking out of small-pox in Keewatin, increasing the figures of the ordinary expenditure.

Q. How many stationary agents are there now maintained in Europe?—Four, viz.: London, Liverpool, Belfast and Dublin. There are also three or four unsalaried agents, and an agent at Hamburg is employed during the three months of the Mennonite emigration.

Q. Are the travelling agents maintained as hitherto?—No; the policy of the new Administration has been to withdraw all the special or travelling agents who were engaged in lecturing and other forms of immigration propagandism. In all, nine of these agents have been recalled, four from England, and one each from Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Switzerland.

Q. How is it as respects the commissions or bonuses paid to steamship or other agents?—They also have been withdrawn, commencing from the first of March of this year, which date may be said to be the beginning of this year's immigration.

Q. Are no commissions whatever paid?—None whatever are paid in the United Kingdom or Europe, but a limited number of small commissions would be paid in case of actual settling on lands, after settlement.

*By Mr. Fortin :—*

Q. Are commissions for French immigrants withdrawn?—Yes; they were withdrawn about three years ago.

Q. Were not the immigrants who came from France a very undesirable class?—A portion of the immigrants who came from France were certainly very undesirable, but there were some good settlers, bringing special skill both in arts and agriculture. And I think it should be specially pointed out, that the great bulk of those French immigrants, concerning whom so many complaints were made, were not sent out through the instrumentality of the Canadian Government, but they flocked over the frontier from New York very soon after the commercial crisis broke out in the United States, in the latter part of 1873 and in 1874.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Was it not in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and not in the country, this undesirable class was found?—Yes; and principally in the City of Montreal.

*By Mr. Jones (Leeds) :—*

Q. Can you state the numbers of emigrants who have left Canada for the United States?—We have no record of that movement, and I do not think it can be obtained with any pretension to accuracy. I think, however, in consequence of the severity

of the depression existing in the United States since 1873, that the tide has been in the direction of Canada; numbers of persons from the Province of Quebec go to work in the United States during the summer, and come back in the fall.

*By Mr. Farrow:—*

Q. You stated that 11,435 immigrants came in from the United States. How are those figures obtained?—From the frontier Custom Houses, in connection with the entries of settlers' goods. We have no record whatever of the considerable numbers of workmen who come over the frontier simply in search of employment, and no means of obtaining any. The only record obtained is when settlers bring their household effects, and enter them at the Custom Houses.

*By Mr. Sproule:—*

Q. Would persons who came to work on the canals, and brought their effects with them, be entered as settlers?—Yes; if they made entries of their effects as settlers' goods. But I should think that by far the greater number of persons of this class would not be likely to bring effects with them. There might, of course, be exceptional cases.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. What classes of immigrants were induced to come to Canada?—The efforts of the Department were confined to inducing the class of agriculturists, that is tenant-farmers, or persons who had means sufficient to enable them to settle on land, agricultural laborers and female domestic servants. Special efforts have been recently made to induce tenant-farmers to come by representations made to them in reference to the cattle trade; by means, for instance, as that of such a pamphlet as I here submit. This is a subject which has attracted great interest among the farmers of the United Kingdom, and it is found there is beginning to be an influx of farmers, with means who promise to make very desirable settlers. Such people have found they could buy a farm in Canada for the rent of one in England. Professional men and artisans were not invited to come, except in case of previous engagements. The agents were instructed to make fully known the depressing effect of the commercial crisis on mechanical industries. But as respects genuine agricultural laborers, two or three of our agents reported that the demand for them was never fully satisfied; and I may state that I received, yesterday, the report of Mr. Hardy, the Commissioner of Immigration for the Province of Ontario, in which he says, referring to the year 1878, speaking of the immigrants who arrived, that "all the farm laborers obtained employment immediately on their arrival. As the season advanced the applications increased, till, during the harvest, it was impossible to supply them. In some parts of the country farm laborers were paid as high as \$2.50 per diem during the harvest. The demand in the western sections of the Province seems to be greater than in the eastern. The agent at London reports that he is already receiving applications for laborers for the spring work."

Q. What amount was spent last year upon repatriation to Manitoba?—\$14,301.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. You stated that the special agents were withdrawn. Please state the agents that remain, and what are their names?—Mr. Annand is the Chief Emigration Agent, and his office is in London; Mr. Dyke is Stationary Agent at Liverpool and has his office there; Mr. Foy is stationed at Belfast, and Mr. Larkin at Dublin, and both have offices.

Q. Has the agent at Hamburg been withdrawn, and are no efforts being made to secure the best class of emigrants. He (Mr. Hesson), had never known but one German pauper?—The agency at Hamburg was not permanent; but Mr. Klotz is employed during the season of emigration, for three months, specially to see to the care of the Mennonites passing through that port. As respects the general question, we have never been able to induce any considerable German immigration. There are very great difficulties in the way of our agents acting.

Q. Were any special inducements ever held out to German immigrants?—Yes; the late Minister authorized a special bonus of five dollars *per capita*, as an assistance in the passage, but it was not availed of.

*By Mr. Fortin :—*

Q. What is the organization of the London office, and where is it situated?—The new office is at No. 31 Queen Victoria Street, in the city; this site having been thought more advantageous than the building we formerly had at Westminster. I have said that Mr. Annand is the Chief Agent. Moore, who temporarily held the place of agent before Mr. Annand's appointment, is appointed accountant. There are also two clerks and a librarian; an important feature of the office being to keep the statutes, records, official documents, maps and papers of the Dominion Government, as well as of the Provinces, so as to be available for the use of Canadians who visit London, or other persons desiring to use them. It was previously difficult to obtain any information of this kind in England. There is also a news room containing the principal Canadian newspapers. I may further state, as a part of the organization of the London office, that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec each have offices in it, and each maintains an agent for the purpose of affording information respecting those Provinces. The Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick did not make another appointment in place of Mr. Annand when he was appointed Chief Emigration Agent, although the agreement at the conference of 1874 was that the arrangement then made should last for five years.

*By Mr. Farrow :—*

Q. Do you consider the emigrants who arrive by the Suspension Bridge as having been influenced by the Department?—Not in the same way as those who come by the St. Lawrence, or to the ports of the Maritime Provinces. There are no assisted passages by way of New York, nor have there been any commissions or bonuses. But it is a fact that there are four or five lines of steamers between Liverpool and New York, all of whom have agents, and they advertise to carry emigrants to Canada as well as to the United States. I now hold in my hand some of these advertisements, which I submit to the Committee. Except as respects the assisted passages, the emigrant rates are equal to all the Atlantic ports, and only a very small portion of all who come obtain the assisted passages. The route by New York, also, is convenient for many persons in the peninsula of Ontario, and persons in that part of the country sending for their friends often do so by way of New York. As far, also, as the general propagandism of the Department is concerned by means of lectures and publications, all companies carrying passengers to Canada have the advantage of it.

*By Mr. Little :—*

Q. Do I understand you that no commissions are paid to agents who send immigrants by the Suspension Bridge?—Not by the Dominion Government. But of course the steamship companies pay to all their agents the regular commission established by the Conference.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. How many agents are there in Ireland, and how many in Scotland?—There have been three agents in Ireland,—one at Belfast, one at Dublin and one at Limerick, but the Limerick agency has been withdrawn. In Scotland, for some time, there was only one agent, and he was one of the special agents in the class withdrawn.

Q. Did you get more emigrants from Ireland than from Scotland?—No; the relative emigration from Scotland has been much greater than that from Ireland, but that has not been owing to any question of energy of agency. It is a fact, that, as a Rule, the emigrants from the south of Ireland, especially the Roman Catholics, have

preferred the United States as a field for settlement. This, I think, is owing to the fact that larger numbers of their people had previously gone there, and there may be political considerations; or there is, at least, the fact of preference for the United States. From the north of Ireland, a much relatively larger number of emigrants has come to Canada. Mr. Foy, the agent in the north of Ireland, has been both energetic and successful. I do not mean to say the other agents have not also worked, but they have had a more difficult field.

Q. Then one agency in Scotland has been more successful than three in Ireland? —I cannot say that. Although there has latterly been one agent in Scotland, it is a fact that some of the special agents from England have frequently visited Scotland, and there has been a good deal of lecturing there. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, for instance, made great exertions in lecturing in Scotland, and there has been no lack of distribution of immigration publications. It happens, moreover, that impressions of this nature, made in one year, may bear fruit in other years. Emigration is a serious step, and there may be long deliberation before taking it. My impression is, the propagandism in Scotland has been quite as effective as that in Ireland.

Q. Can you give the expenses of the agencies in Ireland and Scotland, and the relation of expenses to *per capita* results?—I have not brought with me the figures of the expense of the separate agencies, but I may state that during the last year, they have been in round numbers, about three times as much in Ireland as in Scotland. But a simple statement of those figures would be misleading, in an attempt to establish a comparison of results. I can, of course, bring the figures, if it is desired, but if a comparison of this nature is made, several years should be taken in.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Can you state what publications have been issued by the Department during the year?—Yes; I have brought a list with me :

- 15,000 Leaflets on the Cattle Trade between Canada and England.
- 15,000 Pamphlets on the same subject.
- 300,000 copies of a Christmas Tale, in *All the Year Round*, descriptive of Canada.
- 5,000 Welsh Pamphlets.
- 5,000 French Pamphlets.
- 50,000 copies of a Pamphlet on Manitoba and the North-West.
- 50,000 ditto in French.
- 50,000 copies of Mr. Trow's pamphlet of Travels in Manitoba and the North-West.
- 15,000 copies of an Illustrated publication on Manitoba, from a Chicago newspaper.
- 2,500 Year Books.
- 1,500 Brochures on the Potato Beetle.

There are, besides, posters put up in all the post offices in the United Kingdom, a privilege specially allowed to Canada by the Imperial Post-office authorities. There was also advertising in the Railway Stations, and other advertising. In addition to the publications of the Department, the Steamship Companies, and particularly the Messrs. Allan, published vast numbers of short pamphlets, printed slips, posters, hand-bills, and advertisements in newspapers.

Q. Where were the pamphlets on Manitoba distributed?—Large numbers were sent to the London office for distribution from that point, and large numbers have been distributed in Canada and the North Western and Eastern United States. They have been given to all persons seeking information respecting Manitoba; a considerable number have been distributed by Members of the House of Commons.

*By Mr. Farrow :—*

Q. Are large numbers of Mennonites expected this year?—I cannot say how many will come to Canada, but I understand that large numbers do intend to emigrate from Russia. It is, to a large extent, a question of means. Those who are

well off will not leave their poorer brethren behind them. I believe they do club their means together to a large extent, to assist each other, but where it is a question of the emigration and subsequent settlement on land of large numbers, the amount of expenditure required is very large. It is also a fact, that the present policy is to increase the price to be paid by the Mennonite immigrants from \$30 to \$40 per adult, as their proportion of the passage, under provision of the agreement which was made in 1872.

Mr. FARROW said that he objected to any payments in aid of special classes.

Mr. PETER WHITE said that the agreement lasted until 1881.

The *Witness* confirmed this statement, and added there was no option but to carry out the agreement if good faith were to be kept. He further explained, that the agreement was the only one which could be made, and that its object was to secure a nucleus of settlement, having special adaptation to a prairie country. Even with the advantages offered, we only succeeded in securing a portion of the Mennonite emigration, in competition with advantages offered them in the Western States.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Do you say that any number of agricultural laborers could find employment in Canada?—I do not say that. Of course a number might come which would produce a glut; but my decided impression is, that we shall not be likely to get more than immediate employment can be found for. I speak of the genuine agricultural laborers, and not of men who come to seek for employment in towns or cities. Very few agricultural laborers in the United Kingdom can save sufficient from their wages to enable them to emigrate without assistance, and it would be quite impossible in the case of those who have families. There may be a good deal of employment afforded for general laborers on public works during the coming season.

Q. In which of the three Kingdoms is the system of farming pursued the best adapted to Canada?—I think, in Scotland, but the tenant farmers or agricultural laborers from any of the three Kingdoms, after a little time, adapt themselves to Canada.

Q. State what other classes of immigrants are advised to come, and those not advised to come?—There has continued to be a demand for good female domestic servants, but the wages offered in Canada have not been greater than those paid at home, so that the inducement to come is rather a general hope of better condition than of wages. I think the supply is not likely to be excessive. Miners and artisans have been dissuaded from coming since the industrial depression commenced, except in cases where they came to definite work. Considerable numbers, however, have come on advice furnished them by their friends or trades' societies. Professional and literary men, and clerks of all sorts, have been strongly advised not to come, unless in pursuance of previous engagements, for the reason that there is a very decided tendency on the parts of farmers' sons in Canada to become professional men or clerks, or follow the avocation of letters.

Q. Can you state the number of children brought by Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson, Mr. Middlemore and others, at what cost, and do you consider such immigration advantageous?—The total number brought was 384, at a cost to the Government of a little more than \$700, and I consider such immigration to be very highly advantageous. It is a protected immigration, and benevolent persons who bring these children out, have distributing homes, and take all charge of them until they are placed in situations, and afterwards receive them back into the homes if they are not found to do well. As a rule, however, these children have done very well, with very slight exception. The children are not now brought out over a certain age. It was found that the exceptions to the rule of doing well, were among the children over 14 or 15 when they were brought out. Children under this age soon adapt themselves to the habits of the families with which they are placed, and grow up to be valuable members of society. The children taken, both boys and girls, are those who are parentless or without protectors, not always from the very

lowest grade of society, as want has sometimes brought children of parents who were once well to do to the receiving homes in England, where they are specially trained with a view to emigration, and where it is found there is unfitness, the children are not sent out. I think, in fact, that the work which has been done by Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Birt, Miss Bilbrough, Mr. Middlemore, and there are others whose work I have not had the same opportunity of looking into, is simply beneficent to all concerned, and I make this statement in full view of the kind of objections which I have heard raised.

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. Are there any inquiries as respects immigration to British Columbia?—Yes; there are many enquiries, and especially as regards the cost of going there. If this were less, the immigration would be much larger. Much interest is taken in the Province.

Q. Have you any pamphlets on British Columbia?—A special chapter on the Province of British Columbia is always given in all the general pamphlets published by the Department, and I think, relatively, more space is devoted to it in those pamphlets than to the other Provinces. We had special pamphlets on British Columbia published by the Agent-General of that Province, but that supply is now exhausted.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Is there any immigration to the Province of Manitoba?—Yes; there is a comparatively large immigration. It reached the figure of 11,000 last year, but a considerable number of those who went returned.

Q. Are the reports from the new settlers in the Province good?—Those who settled on land have generally done well, and I am personally aware that numbers of these have written to their friends to sell out and join them. The soil is found to be deep, very rich and easily worked, and the climate not objectionable. Many of those who went to get work were disappointed. The country is new, and the labor market is easily glutted. Much difficulty is also found by settlers in search of land, from the defective state of the roads, which in many places pass over undrained and swampy sections of the prairie, and many settlers have been entirely discouraged by difficulties of this nature. The settlers also complain of the extent of lands locked up in Manitoba by the various reserves. In spite, however, of discouragements of this nature, settlement is making rapid progress, but it would be immensely more rapid if there were colonization railways, or even a little surface draining, sufficient to make the roads passable. I know, personally, from two visits to that Province, how disgusting it is to get stuck in one of those swamps which formed portions of the highways even as late as the month of August. When the late Governor-General went to visit the Mennonite settlement, his carriage got stuck in a swamp on the road.

Q. Are the Mennonite and Icelandic settlements doing well?—The Mennonite settlements are doing exceedingly well and becoming wealthy; I think there is no question as to the full repayment of the loan. The Icelandic settlement on Lake Winnipeg is also doing fairly well, but its position is a little more difficult than that of the Mennonites.

Q. What inducements are offered by the Local Governments to immigrants?—I may say that all the Governments of the four old Provinces offer land on very reasonable terms, in fact practically free, where there is a sale made, and in some cases "free grants" are offered. The Local Government of New Brunswick has established special Scotch and Scandinavian colonies, both of which I understand are doing well. The Government of Quebec has made special exertions to colonize, and in some cases pays a portion of the transport of immigrants. The Government of Ontario did offer a bonus of \$5, but this is now withdrawn, and it pays a portion of the inland transport of immigrants in certain cases. It opens what are called "Free

Grant districts," and these are being rapidly settled. But as a rule, it is found that immigrants from the old country who have means can do better by purchasing cleared farms than by going on wild lands.

Q. What are the prospects of immigrants for the coming season?—I think every indication points to increase, and that Canada may get as large an immigration as it is able to absorb. The agricultural distress, which appears to be in a great measure caused by the apparently permanent conditions of competition of foreign wheat and Canadian and American cattle in the English markets, seems to have rendered farming unprofitable, and the reports from the agents are to the effect that large numbers of farmers will seek their fortunes elsewhere. These would constitute the most valuable class of settlers for Canada. The industrial and commercial depression in the United Kingdom would also render available very large numbers of artisans and mechanics; but these, as I have said, in the present state of things in Canada, are dissuaded from coming.

Q. Was the emigration from the United Kingdom last year larger than previous years?—The emigration from the United Kingdom, according to the figures furnished by Mr. Giffen to the Imperial Board of Trade, was larger last year than either of the two preceding years, in which it appears to have touched its lowest point. The total number of emigrants in 1878 was 147,663, being an increase of 27,692 over the previous year. That of emigrants of British and Irish origin only was, in the same year, 112,902, being an increase of 17,707 over the previous year. On the other hand, the total number of immigrants into the United Kingdom was 77,951 in 1878, against 81,848 in 1877. And the immigrants of British and Irish origin only, 1878, was 54,944, against 63,890 in 1877. While, therefore, there is increase in emigration there is decrease in immigration. The emigration to British North America is stated, in these returns, to have been 10,652 in 1878, against 7,720 the previous year. But, as I explained in my evidence to the Committee last year, the figures in these returns are made up from the count of passengers to British ports in North America only, and take no account of the large number of immigrants who enter Canada *via* New York and the Suspension Bridge, and Boston and Portland. When the correction is made by the entries at these points, the figures substantially agree with those of the Department.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
15th March, 1879.

Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, re-called :—

*To the Chairman*.—When I was last examined, I promised to ascertain for Mr. Hesson the proportion of expenditure in Scotland, as compared with that in Ireland. Last year, as I before explained, there were three agents in Ireland and only one in Scotland, the cost in the former being £1,496, against £401 in the latter. Some of the special agents, however, may have been in Scotland. There have been years in which the expenditure in Scotland has been as great as that in Ireland. Under the arrangements for the next year, the policy has been to reduce the agents in Ireland to two, the Limerick or Western Agency, which was most recently established, having been stopped.

*By the Chairman* :—

Q. In connection with this point, can you tell us what the fruits of the expenditure have been in Scotland and Ireland, respectively?—As respects this question, I have already explained that Canada has not received any very large proportion of the emigration which has gone out from the South of Ireland—that is Catholic emigration—which has principally gone to the United States. The efforts made to obtain that emigration have been quite as great, in fact, greater than that made in the North of Ireland. The emigration from Scotland to Canada has been relatively much larger than from Ireland.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Did not the Committee understand from you that there was no agent and no expenditure in Scotland last year?—There has always been, up to the present time, an agent in Scotland. What I stated was, that since the retirement of Col. Shaw from the permanent Glasgow Agency, his place has been supplied by special agents, who are not permanent officers.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Is the immigration policy different from that of the last two years?—Not as regards the classes of emigrants encouraged to come; that has been the settled policy since the depression commenced in 1873. The difference now is that the special agents are withdrawn as well as all commissions to steamship or other agents stopped.

Q. Did not I understand you to say, the other day, that the reduced passenger warrants would be withdrawn, or are they continued yet?—The special £2 5s. assisted passages are withdrawn, except in cases where promises may have been made.

Q. That is to say that past promises will be respected, but that in the future the system will cease?—Yes; but I may explain that there is an arrangement with the steamship companies by which agriculturists can obtain a passage for £4 15s.

Q. That is continued?—Yes.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. In connection with the Emigration Agent in Scotland, can you tell us where he puts in the most of his time?—His office has been at Glasgow during the shipping season, and a part of the time his head-quarters have been in the Highlands.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. I think a great mistake is being made by the Immigration Department in placing agents in seaport towns. Parties who have left their homes elsewhere and made their way to seaport towns to emigrate have usually got their minds made up as to where they are going, and in nine cases out of ten are picked up by the runners who offer the cheapest passages. In Hamburg there is an agent, is there not?—There has been one, and his services are yet retained there during three summer months to assist the emigration of the Mennonites.

Q. Would it not be much more sensible to have him placed at Frankfort-on-Maine or Mayence?—The special object of placing Mr. Klotz at Hamburg was that he should be in a good position to be the medium of communication with the Mennonites at Berdiansk, and, as I have said, to assist them in passing through that port. The German Government will not allow any open emigration propaganda, and, as a matter of fact, (as I before stated) we have not been able to influence any general German emigration. I may perhaps be allowed to explain, in regard to the point of placing agents at seaport towns, the remark having been made in respect to Mr. Nicholson at Glasgow, that no propaganda is made in these towns. The propaganda made by special agents is all made in the country. No effort whatever has been made for years past to bring people from towns to emigrate to Canada; on the contrary, they have been dissuaded from doing so.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Madame Von Koerber the other day referred to the policy of the German Government to discourage emigration. Do you think it is possible for emigration agents, under those circumstances to influence to any extent emigration from Germany to Canada?—There cannot be any open propaganda in Germany to promote emigration under the present German laws; but there was room for a good deal to be done by the kind of action which Madame Von Koerber was instructed to pursue. For instance, the German Government would not object to any measures which had for their object the protection and care of their emigrants who were actually leaving

the country, while they would not allow propagandism; but this protection and care are a species of propagandism. I think, also, as regards the question of female emigration from Germany, the Government would be willing to allow that, and it is also an undoubted fact that the report which Dr. Hahn made from Canada has produced a very considerable effect in Germany. I think it is very likely, indeed, that some of the principles advocated in that report may be carried into effect in Germany. It is certain that this is a most important social question there.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. I wish to know if it is absolutely necessary that we should have so many inland offices?—I think it is of great importance that the greatest possible care should be taken of emigrants when they come to this country, and, especially, to give newly arrived immigrants official direction. They are, in general, very helpless and very liable to be imposed upon.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Your estimate that the actual number of emigrants, from all parts to Manitoba, last year, was about 11,000?—Yes; but the number of actual settlers would not be so many. Numbers went there to find employment, which could not be obtained, and so they returned. Others who went for the purpose of selecting locations, returned in order to get their families and take them back to settle.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. How many did you lose between Duluth and Winnipeg?—I cannot tell you the precise number, but there was a considerable number. The American agents, in their exertions to get emigrants to settle on the lands of the west are active, and not very scrupulous in the representations they make.

Q. Then you have no precise knowledge; you cannot say?—No.

Q. Can you approximate?—I may give an approximate figure. The local agent stated about five per cent.

Q. Not over five per cent?—I cannot say; but it may be, on the whole, taking those who went by Duluth and those who went by the American railways, more than that. The settlement in the southern part of Minnesota and in the northern part of Dakota has been exceedingly active during the past few years.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. In addition to the settlement in Manitoba, I suppose a large number settled outside in the Territories?—The large extent to which lands have been reserved in the Province, the half-breed reserves especially, has not left any very large extent of homestead lands available for settlement, and settlers have gone due west, for 50 or 100 miles outside the Province, principally to the Little Saskatchewan.

*By Mr. Merner :—*

Q. Is not the grant to the half-breeds about eighty miles west of Winnipeg?—If you take one of the maps of Manitoba you will see the reserves distinguished by a bright colour. They form a belt along the rivers and make other large patches on the map. They are probably the very best lands in the Province. These lands, however, have been to a large extent allotted, and I believe the allotment will be completed during the present winter. When it is, they will, no doubt, go into the market. The difference then will be that emigrants from old Canada will buy these lands at reasonable prices instead of settling on the Dominion lands free.

Q. Does not the giving of large tracts of land, by township, to steamboat companies keep settlers out?—The policy of the Government now is absolutely against all reserves, and to break up all possible reserves. As far as the steamship reserves are concerned, settlers may take up locations on them, and persons taking up land on the steamship reserves could not be denied the right to go there.

*By Mr. Sproull:—*

Q. Was there any effort made to give, by the distribution of pamphlets on the subject, information to those of our own people who might want to go to Manitoba? A pamphlet on Manitoba has been largely distributed throughout Canada; and members of the Committee, or other Members of the House who have applied to the Department, have been furnished with them on the understanding that they would distribute them judiciously.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Can you tell us the number of settlers in British Columbia last year?—We have no means of getting that information.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Is it not a fact that emigrants coming from the old country are accompanied on the trains by an agent, whose duty it is to see to their comfort?—The Dominion Government places an agent on the trains from Quebec to Montreal or a little above it. Then the Province of Ontario steps in and places an agent on the trains to see to the care of the immigrants going to that province. As a general rule, passengers first coming to the country need the greatest care and assistance, and my own opinion is, that it is far better to err on the side of overdoing than in underdoing this duty, wherever else we may save expenditure.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. You don't want a bad report to go back to the old land?—Certainly not; and, generally speaking, when an immigrant has broken up his home in the old country and comes out to this, he finds everything new and strange; he is also impressionable and liable to be deceived. It requires all the care possible on the part of the agents to direct these people aright, and, for my part, I look upon that as one of the most important of all our duties.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Will you give us your opinion as to the continuance of the agencies in the old country, the European agencies and their extension?—I have already explained that the special agents have been withdrawn, and also that the London office is not simply an emigration office—it is a general agency, and it serves to a very large extent, the same purposes for Canada as the United States Consuls abroad do for the United States. In fact, there is nowhere else in London to which people, who desire to get information respecting Canada, can go. Very often men who want to make investments in Canada, or in Canadian securities, desire to see statutes, maps or official documents. Until the London office was established on its present basis that information could nowhere be got. The Liverpool office serves a somewhat similar purpose, in addition to its duties as an emigration office. Mr. Dyke, the agent there, has certainly been most active in his propagandism, and in opening up the new trade in meat and live animals.

Q. That is very important, indeed. Now, could you prepare for the Committee a statement sufficiently in detail to guide the Committee as to the extent of each of the agencies, and the results?—I find the very greatest difficulty in attaching a proportion of the general result to any particular agency, and I think any attempt to do so would be misleading. I have often tried to see that for myself, but I have found it impossible.

Q. Are we to understand that the agents placed at Liverpool and London would not know the number of warrants they issued?—The agent at London has little to do with the obtaining or booking of emigrants, but applications from all parts of the country are sent to the London office. Of course he has the numbers of all assisted passages; and I can very easily give you these and also expenses of each agency.

*By Mr. Sproute :—*

Q. I suppose you can give the expenses of each agency either in England or in Canada?—Yes; the difficulty I find, with reference to Mr. Hesson's question, is this: I could not tell in figures the value, in results, of any proportion of the expenditure.

*By Mr. Merner :—*

Q. Has the United States Government sent agents to the Old Country?—The United States Government, as a Government, has no agents, but, as a matter of fact, the United States propagandism is carried on more actively than our own. Every United States Consul is, in a measure, an emigration agent, and the land companies and the railway companies who have lands for sale have sent agents directly out to the United Kingdom and to all parts of Europe. I am certain that the expenses they have incurred, the number of their agents and their publications, in every form and shape, have far exceeded ours, and have been far more active than ours. Therefore a statement that the American Government is not making any exertions would be misleading, unless all the circumstances were considered.

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. What makes you say that the United States Government has no agents directly employed?—I simply speak of what I see in their official documents pertaining to emigration, and I have made diligent study of these.

Q. They have agents in San Francisco and a number of cities to keep emigrants from going to Canada, and particularly to British Columbia?—I was not aware of that.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. I understood the question to be whether the United States Government had agents in foreign countries?—My answer was to that point.

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. They have their agents on the Northern and Central Pacific Railways who try to prevent people from going to Canada, and especially British Columbia?—I did say earlier in my examination, that we have found United States influence very actively employed as regards our own emigrants going to the North-West, but my understanding is that the agents are employed by the railway companies and the land companies.

The Committee adjourned.

March 12th, 1879.

Madame VON KOERBER called and examined :—

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What gave you the idea of working for emigration at the outset?—I had in my younger years always taken a great interest in the poorer classes of our people in Europe, and after coming to this country and seeing in what a short time those who came here got on, I felt persuaded that this would be a rational means of assisting others. But in order to provide a better future, I judged it to be necessary that some one should provide them with reliable information before they came out and take a special interest in the subject and in the fate of those who had arrived here. Immigration is a matter which has been very little treated of in Europe hitherto, except by shipping agents, and I think in order to establish a system which would give satisfaction both to this country and to the people at home, the matter ought to be taken out of the hands of speculators and placed under the control of people who take an

interest in the welfare of their countrymen who are obliged to emigrate. Knowing that from my social position I should be enabled to reach that class of people—the prominent people of our country—whose duty it is to take an interest in the welfare of their emigrating countrymen, I was anxious to have an opportunity offered me to work in that direction. I should have liked it if my late husband who was employed by the Canadian Government in the Crown Timber Office for many years, and who had consequently gained a great insight into the circumstances of this country, could have got for himself a position which would have enabled him to do this work. But that could not be done. After his death, however, wishing to return to Europe for the education of my children, an opportunity was offered me to work in emigration matters through Dr. Tupper, who thought I might interest myself in such subjects while in Germany. He himself proposed this to Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Pope gave me my instructions. Of course I felt I was not able then to prove to the people of Canada that I could do anything in the matter, but I accepted the instructions in the hope of being able to work up my position; and, ultimately, this was the case. By degrees I obtained the confidence of the Canadian Government; and I think it is my duty now to show you that I have not made a bad use of this confidence, to show you what I have done hitherto, and what I think is necessary to be carried out in the future.

Q. Under what conditions did you go to Europe?—A. I have partially explained this. Of course the condition which the Canadian Government makes is either an official position or the giving of a commission on the number of emigrants sent out. My principal object was just to have the opportunity to work, and therefore I accepted one of the conditions; but it had only one object in view—the assistance of emigrants. Miss Macpherson who works for emigration of poor children is paid by the Canadian Parliament a commission of \$2, and by the Ontario government a commission of \$6 for each child that comes out, in order to aid in the payment of the expenses. To me \$2 for each emigrant was offered—which is the regular arrangement with shipping agents. I did not know of such an arrangement with shipping agents at the time I accepted it; but when I came to learn it, I at once found that it did not comport with my dignity to take such money for any other purpose than that of helping emigrants. I have therefore spent about \$300 paid to me in this way; in the first place, in paying some of the travelling expenses I had to incur, in the next place, in assisting to pay the passages of the first people coming out to this country. That is the way the money was spent by me, so that it will be seen that it was not on the basis of a speculation that this commission was entered into by me. Indeed, I may say, I felt both in this country and at home that these instructions and these conditions were my greatest drawback in doing the work. This stands to reason when you consider under what disadvantages the immigration work lies in Europe; the special agents of steamers who promote emigration being generally the most unprincipled people you can meet.

Q. Where did you commence your first operations in Europe?—A. My first step was to go to the south of Germany, as I had some friends there. But the prejudice was very strong against any work of that kind, and as you no doubt remember, there was a law passed in Germany about that time that no person should work there in emigration matters except such as were German subjects. I had lost my German rights through having married an Austrian, and having lived in this country for so many years. I therefore had no right to work openly in the interests of emigration in Germany; nor could I claim my German citizenship at that time as I was working on emigration matters, and a jealousy would have arisen if it had been given to me. So I confined my work to Switzerland, and from that work I wanted to form a reputation which was to serve me afterwards in Germany.

Q. What was the result of your observations during your first journey through Switzerland and the Tyrol?—A. I first went to work by publishing advertisements both in the south of Germany, in the Tyrol and in Switzerland, and by those advertisements I wanted to see whether the work I proposed to do could really lead to good results. I found that such was the case; and further, I took a trip through the

different Cantons of Switzerland, the Tyrol and the South of Germany so as to get an insight into the condition of things there. My observations there were, that not only was an emigration existing, but that such an emigration was an absolute necessity for those countries. Accordingly, therefore, it seemed to me that in order to bring more influence to bear upon this emigration question on the continent, it was desirable that the Canadian Government should enter into *direct* relations with our European Governments with a view to exercising a *control* over the emigration, and also with a view to facilitating the emigration of people who had, perhaps, not sufficient means to enable them to do so. I found that the Governments would be quite willing to enter into some such arrangement.

Q. What attention was paid to your plans on your first visit to Canada?—A. I forgot to mention that the greatest attraction for the people both of Switzerland and the Tyrol would be the formation of national colonies. That strikes their fancy most; and I think the safest way of establishing a scheme of colonization would be by giving small portions of land, to begin with, for the establishment thereon of national settlements. Believing this, I went to the then Minister of Agriculture in Ontario, Honorable Mr. McKellar, on my return to Canada, and asked him if his Government would be willing to set aside some land for such a purpose. Mr. McKellar assigned for the purpose three different districts, and I chose the one on the south of the Nipissing, between Muskoka and the Nipissing, which I thought was the most advantageous for the Swiss, because it was not merely a question of getting land, but it was a question of getting the kind of land to suit the people. For instance, the Tyrolese are on the whole a shepherd people; they live principally by stock-raising, and therefore, in my opinion, they ought to be transplanted to a country in which stock-raising can be made their occupation. For that reason I chose for them a place in the Eastern Townships, where the best grazing lands are to be found. Then again, the Swiss require a country which is wooded and hilly; if they cannot be placed in a mountainous country they ought to be placed in one which is hilly. The district I mentioned, between Muskoka and Nipissing, I thought would answer their purpose in this respect. I organized an expedition to examine this district and a Swiss scientific man, Professor Kaderly, accompanied it. His report was published in the report of Mr. McKellar, and in it he perfectly coincided with me in the belief that the district would suit his countrymen. He thinks, for instance, that it is suitable for stock-raising and the growth of grain; and he also thinks very advantageous experiments might be made in vine culture, and that is a strong argument with the Swiss. And, I do not think the same could be said of the Eastern Townships or of Manitoba. I then went myself through that country to see if the report was based upon truth in every detail, and was perfectly satisfied with my inspection. My intention was to have this report of Professor Kaderly published on a large scale in Switzerland so that the facts could be thoroughly known through the country and that this scheme might be, so to speak, an undertaking of national interest; and might, in the first place, result in the formation of a colony which would form the nucleus of a larger colony, because people after living in this country a number of years could corroborate by their statements to their friends at home, that the report of Professor Kaderly was reliable and that the country was adapted to the Swiss. This result arrived at, it would then be the time for a delegate to be sent out by the Swiss Government to see for himself the character of the country and to judge of the advisability of sending Swiss people here. I may say that the Department of Agriculture has sent an invitation to the Swiss Government to send such a delegate out for this purpose, and I think he will come next summer. Then you see agitation will not be necessary; it will be an undertaking conducted on just and clear principles. It will not be opposed by the people who are now opposed to any scheme which is merely in the hands of the shipping agents, and it certainly will not be opposed by the Swiss Government. That is the advantage that will be gained by such open dealing.

Q. How are emigrants forwarded from Switzerland to this country?—A. Emigrants when they make up their mind to emigrate apply to some shipping agent in

Switzerland who makes a contract with them to bring them from Switzerland, through France to the seaport town, or, as in the case with emigrants for Canada, to Liverpool or London. These contracts generally include all the expenses of the railway and board in the different towns through which the emigrants have to pass.

Q. Is there a fixed passage price? or is the making of price left to the discretion of the agents and shippers?—A. The passage price is fixed by the agents. For instance, the Havre line, the Allan line and the Dominion line have fixed their prices from the seaport towns, but I have invariably found that it is absolutely necessary that there should be a control of these prices in the interior, for this reason:—I have found that when a reduction has been made on the part of the Canadian government, it in some cases did not serve the emigrant himself, but went into the pocket of the man with whom he made the contract. For this reason, I undertook while in Switzerland to exercise as much power as I could to induce intending emigrants to apply directly to me for information. I had an advertisement published three times a year with my address attached. In that way we made arrangements with the shipping lines to forward them and were pretty nearly sure that the price would not be overstepped. But even after that I found cases in which imposition had been practised; and in one particular case I found that a man was actually charged for two sons two hundred francs more than the agent had a right to charge.

*Upon these matters of detail rests the success of any scheme, because if the prices charged are too high the people will not come to Canada. If we have to compete with other countries we must see that the cost of passage is lower than that of our competitors. Therefore control must absolutely be practised.*

Q. How does the Swiss Government look upon your movement in favour of emigration to this country?—A. The Swiss Government or any other government cannot agree to any agitation in favour of emigration, and I believe my work can be distinguished by the fact that it never had the appearance of an agitation. The principle upon which I worked was to secure a *control*, and in gaining that I found that the Swiss Government would lend me its help. I can, as an instance of this, mention that the Federal Government of Switzerland has offered to give me letters of introduction to the Local Governments and, of course, that offer speaks for itself. I have, therefore, the country open to me, and the countenance of the government, which is all owing to the policy I pursued. I may mention that it may appear to you very easy to go to such a small country as Switzerland and work for emigration, but I can assure you it is the very hardest task I can imagine in Europe. Because, in the first place, you have to deal with the Federal Government, and then you have to deal with every Local Government. Now, every Local Government has its own opinion and its own laws regarding emigration; and it is with twenty-two different governments—twenty-three, I may say, including the Federal Government—that one has to make arrangements. Some Cantons are for emigration and others are against it; some Cantons are over populated and others have only just the population they need. I selected Cantons for the work in which they had a surplus of population. The Federal Government of Switzerland—and I think it is of importance to keep this in view if a delegate comes out here next summer—is trying to introduce a uniform law with regard to emigration, so that the same course should be followed on the subject in all the Cantons. For this purpose they have prepared a project which includes a better control over shipping agents. The law was submitted to me for my opinion and I think it opens the way to our government placing itself in direct communication with the Swiss Government; and the more kindly disposed the Canadian Government will show itself with regard to the settlement of the people in this country, the more readily will the Swiss Government cooperate in promoting emigration to Canada.

Q. What was the next step you took after your return to Europe?—A. I went through Switzerland and through the Tyrol in order to select some one to come out from the Tyrol as pioneers to see the country, as I mentioned before, and report upon it, as Canada is an unknown country in those parts of Europe. By having people from there to visit Canada, I thought I could sooner overcome the ignorance and prejudice

existing against this country. Thus it was that I went myself to the Tyrol and paid, partly with the commissions paid me by the government, the passage of the first pioneers. At this period I also went down the Rhine to Mayence and assisted at a meeting of the Catholic Union for the Protection of Emigrants, of which Prince Isenburg Borstein is President, and which has hitherto favoured the United States exclusively. It was my intention to interest the Union in Canada so that it might send some of their people out to us. I was also present at the conference at Frankfurt which was held by the Associations of Patriotic Women of Germany. I had at first the idea of starting a female emigration from the continent; but I found, as I said before, that such low and unprincipled arts had been practiced by agents that it would not do for me to identify my name with that work until it had become a guarantee as to the genuineness of the movement I was promoting. I found also that I should have to study the matter thoroughly, in order to lay before the people a plan for the reform of the abuses to which I referred, and that it would be necessary for me to associate myself with several of the large Ladies Associations which deal with different matters, and interest them in the question of female emigration. The conference which met at Frankfurt was that of the largest Association in Germany, of which the Empress of Germany is Patroness. I went there to sow my first seed and make my work known in preparation for a visit to Berlin. I was well received, and the President made a report afterwards to the Empress on the subject.

Q. What were your reasons for coming to Canada a second time?—A. Besides working to organize the expedition of which I spoke before, I desired to see how the people who had come out the preceding year and who had been placed in different parts of Ontario and Quebec—were getting on, and to hear from them, before I went any further, whether they were satisfied with the country, because the responsibility in this work is an enormous one. It was then I brought the Tyrolese with me, and after having accompanied them to the Eastern Townships they went with the nephew of the Hon. Mr. Pope to see the lands which were free for settlement there. They wrote a report on the country which was recognized by the Austrian Consul at Montreal; and which would have had good effects if I could have got the Canadian Government to sanction its publication. But it remained in the London office, which was under the care of Mr. Jenkins at that time, and I do not know what has become of it. I suppose it has been lost in some way or other. At that time I also started the idea that ladies should associate for the protection of female emigrants coming to this country. That is the first time I did anything in that matter.

Q. Do you think the Muskoka and Nipissing districts really advantageous for Swiss settlement?—A. Yes, and I think I have already explained my reasons for that. But of course you must make special conditions for Switzerland. It is absolutely necessary that you should assimilate your schemes here according to the requirements of the different countries from which emigrants come. A general system will not do for England and the continent. It is quite a different thing to work on the continent, and I think it is necessary, if any arrangement is made, that it should be made for a certain number of years, because it takes more than three years' time to make one's self known, and to publish what this government is willing to do. It generally happens that at the end of a year changes are made, and of course that hurts the work immensely. So I would suggest that any arrangement made should be good for at least five years.

Q. What became of the Tyrolese pioneers you brought out?—A. I hear they were first established in the vicinity of Ottawa as labourers, and are now in Toronto. Yet I think this matter ought not to remain as it is, for the Tyrolese immigration is a very desirable one. The Tyrolese are a very strong, healthy, simple minded people, and not a troublesome one as certain classes in Europe are. I think they would do capitally as settlers in the Eastern Townships, and I should be very glad if this subject were taken up by this country. I came out again in company with a lady from Switzerland. By that time I had formed emigration protection committees in Switzerland for female emigrants and for the emigration of children; and as there was still some hesitation about entering upon a scheme of emigration, I proposed that some-

lady should accompany me and see the country for herself, so that she should become acquainted with the ladies who interest themselves in the matter here and satisfy herself of the chances in Canada for female emigrants.

Q. You have given the Committee a synopsis of your work in Switzerland; will you now tell what you have done in Germany?—A. In Germany I intended to work out principally my *female emigration scheme*. I think my calculations were quite correct in supposing that the German Government would not make an objection to female emigration, considering that Germany has a surplus of nearly two million women. Of course in working for female emigration, I come in contact also with people who take an interest in *general emigration*; my observations lead me to the belief that our work ought to be confined to those countries for which emigration is a necessity. Now, when one of your agents, Mr. Dyke, met with trouble in Germany some years ago, it was, I am sure, owing to his agitating for the promotion of emigration. He did not know the feeling on this question in the country, and he held public meetings there just as he would in England, and in a part of the country, unfortunately, which had been partially depopulated by emigration, and in which all the large estate holders were bitter against emigration. That is one of the reasons why he met with opposition there. I think there is no part of Germany to which emigration is so important, or which actually needs emigration so much as Wurtemberg. It has a population of between three and four millions of people; which increases very fast, and it has, at all times, furnished the largest number of emigrants. I may just mention here that during the time of the large emigration, Wurtemberg furnished more than 275,000 people to the United States within ten years, and if you could only get half this number of people here within twice that time it would be a great acquisition to the country. I may say that it is the Wurtembergers who form the bone and sinew of the *agricultural* population of the United States. I therefore thought I could not serve Canada better than by taking steps to get this class of emigration. I do not think it is the work of an agent of the Canadian government to *agitate* in these countries; but I think we can find the necessary assistance by appointing persons who are subjects there and who possess the confidence of their countrymen. I first went to Stuttgart on the plea of female emigration and had several interviews with Herr Von Gopther, who used to be the Prime Minister there, and who took a great interest in this question—not merely so far as female emigration is concerned, but also in general emigration—and he gave me an introduction to the Minister of the Interior who recommended me to Dr. Otto Hahn in Reutlingen, as the man who could effectually work this matter in Wurtemberg. I went to see him ultimately and found that he was a prominent lawyer, a man of considerable political standing, one who had been treating this question from the standpoint of a political economist, and who had been a prominent promoter of the emigration of Wurtembergers to the United States, which I have just mentioned. I afterwards proposed to the Minister of Agriculture, who was then the Honorable Mr. Pelletier, to send an invitation to him to come out as agent for Wurtemberg. He came last summer, and his report is in the report of the Minister this year. I do not know whether it has attracted the attention of any of the gentlemen present, but I think it is a very interesting report, and written for the Wurtembergers; it is done in such a style as to please the people for whom it was written. Dr. Hahn was so much pleased with Canada, that he proposed to take the work in hand on the condition that the Minister of Agriculture would pay him the expense of an office and a clerk. He says he will give all his attention and energy to the work, but he cannot afford the time for the actual manual labour. I think it is a very small sum that he requires, and, in my opinion the Canadian Government could not spend money more advantageously in emigration matters than in adopting his plan. I should advise that his offer should be accepted as soon as possible. He will then, in addition to promoting emigration, exercise a control over the shipping agents. I have already had the honour of mentioning to you that I entered Germany with a view to continuing the work in the interest of female emigration. This work was taken up about three years ago, and about that time, my papers on the subject were

forwarded to the Crown Princess of Germany, who was very kind and attentive, and has been trying to pave the way for me in Germany which I soon perceived when I went to Berlin some months ago. She had been trying to remove difficulties for me. I was in Berlin about November last, and I heard then from the Foreign Office that the German Government certainly would not be adverse to a controlled system of emigration; and, under the word "controlled," of course we can work for Canada. I shall explain that to you afterwards.

Q. What do you propose should be done in Switzerland in order to continue the work you have already commenced?—A. I have found that the work has already become too much for me to master alone. I should not only have had help in the first place, but in the second place, I only wanted to start and organize a work, which suitable persons should carry out afterwards. With this view I have been making experiments with several people to see if they are worthy of confidence. In two cases I was disappointed, but in the last case I observed for a year and a half a gentleman highly recommended to me by the President of the town of Berne, Colonel Von Buren. In order that he might be thoroughly acquainted with the emigration business, I proposed him as a Swiss agent to the general agent at Basle to forward my people. I say I observed him during this time, and I found he could be thoroughly trusted for this business. It is a Mr. Johann Tanner, who resides at Berne. I think he should be appointed. It is of no use to send people from here as agents to a country where they are not known; it is best to appoint persons who are known to their own people. I should say that he should be appointed as agent of the Canadian Government with the duty of exercising a control over all the shipping agents in Switzerland and following closely the emigration interests of Canada, by suitable advertisements and distribution of information. I should also propose that the way in which I have advertised during the last four years should be continued; that is, the publication of the departure of expeditions at three different seasons of the year most suitable to the establishment of colonists, thus directing attention to this country and avoiding at the same time all appearance of agitation. By these publications I wanted to accustom the people to leave only in such seasons as are advantageous to their establishment on land, because a great deal of time and money is wasted if they leave at unseasonable times. I also wanted to accustom them to emigrate in large societies so that they could help each other and facilitate each other's settlement. I propose that these kinds of advertisements should be continued. Another point which is of great importance is, to publish once a month general news of this country. It is astonishing that nothing at all is heard of Canada. All the other British colonies have their regular articles published once a month reporting on the general condition of their country, its political condition and progress. This would keep the interest of the public in the colony alive, which is an important matter, and is but due to the position which Canada ought now to take in Europe.

Q. What do you propose having done in the rest of Germany?—A. I have so far had very great success in Germany. I have been kindly received at the Foreign Office at Berlin, as owing to the reputation which I had gained in Switzerland, my name had become a guarantee that things are honestly attended to. So I went with letters of recommendation on the part of the Swiss Government to the Swiss Ambassador at Berlin, and on the part of the German Ambassador in Switzerland to the Foreign Office in Berlin. I had the best of introductions, and from the first I enjoyed the full confidence of the Foreign Office. I heard with great pleasure that the German Government would prefer its emigration to go to Canada rather than to the United States. So if you will treat this emigration from the continent as it should be treated, and take up the proposals which I have to make, you will be able to settle the question raised by Mr. Hesson at one of the sittings of this Committee, when he said: efforts should be made to secure the best class of emigrants; and, also, that he had never known more than one German *pauper*. I think this expression of opinion by him could be corroborated by every one who has had to do with German emigration. I find that even in these hard times, wherever assistance is given, it is not the German who applies for it, and I have heard the same

thing said with regard to those in the United States. They say there, that there are very few, if any, Germans who apply for relief. I quite agree with Mr. Hesson that our population is very valuable to your country. As I have said before, the German Government is not at all adverse to the people coming to Canada; it is only adverse to any scheme which means agitation, but certainly not to a scheme which gives a control of emigration. It was a great satisfaction to me to have it suggested that I should take this control, both over general and female emigration. I may say I am getting very tired now, and I would rather leave the work, but the moment is too important, and the work too much advanced now for that, and it becomes a matter of conscience for me to go and complete what I have commenced. I think Mr. Pope will agree with me and will allow me to finish it. Therefore, I suggest that I go back again to introduce my scheme for the control of female emigration, and while engaged in this endeavor to find you the proper persons in Germany to take the management of general emigration in hand. I was in Saxony last fall, and I found there was a field for emigration there. You ought to have a man to represent you there, and one in the Rhenish Provinces. There ought to be some control exercised in Hamburg, I think, and in this way I should say you would become masters of the field. But the principal point is to make an arrangement with the Hamburg Line of steamers. Working under the system of control, a great deal can be done for the promotion of emigration to Canada, and the German Government, with its kind disposition towards Canada, could do much to help you indirectly. I forgot to mention that the Foreign Office offered to give me letters of introduction to the Prussian Ministers in the different German States, where I should have to form my committees; that is a great point gained. But the German Government could not do much to help, as long as the forwarding of emigrants lies exclusively in Canadian hands. The influence of the Hamburg Lines through their innumerable agents and sub-agents is very great, and should be borne in mind in all schemes for German immigration to Canada. Securing the influence of the Hamburg Lines would not be inimical to the interest of the Allan and Dominion Lines whose agents work under very great difficulty in Germany. The influence of the Hamburg Lines would cause immigration to Canada to be more generally looked upon with favor, and the Canadian Lines would profit by this.

Q. Does not the German Government oppose you in your work?—A. I have already explained that this is not the case. I have quietly worked at getting hold of honest persons to work for Canada, and by getting their services we shall continue to enjoy the confidence of the German Government and, under the name of "control" different schemes can be set on foot to promote emigration to this country. It is, in my opinion, actually the duty of the well meaning public at home and of our governments to pay more attention to the emigrants leaving Europe, compelled by necessity to do so, and emigration is again becoming an absolute necessity for our people; I think the German Government foresees that, too, for I was told at the Foreign Office that it was a wise plan to lay out a scheme now that emigration is at a low ebb because it must increase in volume, and, when once started, it will become hard to divert it from the channel in which it is flowing. I think this a very important concession on the part of the Foreign Office.

Q. What cooperation do you propose in this country with the committees formed in Europe to bring about successful female emigration?—A. I have already had the honour of mentioning to you that I think female emigration ought to be under the control of ladies. Governments may take police measures and offer all kinds of superficial protection, but this is not sufficient. From this I inferred that the best plan would be to form Ladies' Committees in Canada—as I have done,—and to request the different Ladies' Associations, formed in Europe for other purposes, to treat this matter as one part of their work. In endeavouring to get them to do this, I have been very kindly met in Berlin, where I have had unexpected success. On January 6th we had a meeting with regard to it, and before the meeting took place the Foreign Office requested me to lay before it my views upon a control of female emigration. I have it here. (*The plan produced*). There are fifteen practical points

suggested which might form the foundation for the statutes of the committees abroad. By this plan, the ladies at home will do their share in introducing the reformed system to which the Canadian ladies respond. The meeting in Berlin was opened by the son of the well known ambassador Baron Von Bunsen, and the different Ladies Associations were represented; there were also many leading people present, and Baron Theodor Von Bunsen was charged with the duty of forming the committee, and now we shall have an association which will be in a position to send out not only working women, but teachers or persons of that class when they are needed. Just while this committee was being formed, I had to leave for Canada on account of the report that the facilities hitherto offered for female immigration were to be taken away. I regret this very much, because in taking away these facilities, the bases for operations are removed. They consisted of a bonus from the Dominion and one from the Ontario Government, and a free passage through your country. Allow me to suggest the desirability of the continuance of these offers, and to ask your influence towards obtaining it again for this class of immigrants and for agricultural people, making it a point that only such as come with letters of recommendation, either from recognized committees or from Canadian special agents, shall enjoy it. Only those who merit the favour would then enjoy it. Of course the object of my scheme for female emigration was to place the committees here in direct communication with the committees in Germany, and to provide that the committees here, besides offering protection to immigrants, would assist in their distribution—each committee would have a district to work in; it would receive applications from persons in want of female help, these applications to be transmitted to the committee in Germany, who in their turn, receiving applications from persons desirous to emigrate, would then send out, as near as possible, the number and the classes required. Now, it would be a great boon to our women in Germany if such an arrangement could be made. Under the present circumstances it is really not possible. The few who have come out under my guidance were merely an experiment; I wanted the committees here to see what the women were like, and I wanted the committees in Germany to know that the reception and the protection of the young women would be such as they could desire, and that they would get on in this country. This has all been preparative work, and it has now come to the moment when all these different schemes should be developed. It is an important work; and the stage to which I have brought it, should be carried on and not dropped. I was in Dresden about three weeks last autumn, and the leading ladies there are ready to form a committee; there were from seven to eight thousand young women without employment in that city. In the same place there are from four to five thousand widows, with one or several children, actually burdens on the municipality, and I think they might be made useful to this country; they would do well in the country districts where young women would not stay. In your country of rude plenty, as Lord Dufferin terms it, it does not make the slightest difference in a farm-house if two or three additional little mouths are fed, and it would be a good plan, I think, if people in the country would take for their house-work such widows having their children with them; they would not change places as readily as young women and would not so easily feel lonely or homesick. The children would at the same time be trained to the work.

Q. Would you give your views on the question of industrial schools for farming in the Western Provinces?—A. During the several years of my work I have frequently had applications from parents of young gentlemen (principally officers) of social position, who have to leave the army, because their means do not allow them to keep up their position, and for whom there is really very little else to do in Europe. As I consider the only means of bettering our social circumstances at home is to transplant the people as much as possible on land, I should have liked that an opportunity should be offered to them to come and settle here. But of course I could not possibly send them out without having made arrangements beforehand. These young gentlemen would come out here mostly ignorant of agricultural pursuits, they would not know how to set to work, and would no doubt spend a great

deal of money unnecessarily. While I was in Berlin I had a conversation on this matter with one of the leading ladies, and she was just in a similar position with regard to several of her relations; and I proposed—having had this on my mind a great deal—that if we could establish a kind of agricultural school they could be trained in it, and they would make a very useful and advantageous class of settlers for you. I do not mean an Agricultural School such as that at Guelph, which has incurred a great deal of expense; I only mean a large farm where young men could get practical experience and learn to do the manual labour of a farm. A great many of these young men have been living on estates in their boyhood and have some knowledge of agriculture, but I think they require some experience of the kind of farming suitable to this country, and after a couple of years of actual practice at an agricultural school—such as that to which I refer—they could establish themselves on their own land. I have written since to the lady I spoke of to make this proposal known in her circle; she belongs to the Court and has the means of reaching gentlemen of means and influence, who could get the necessary money to send out a director, to commence his work under your direction: build a house, barns and rooms. I do not mean that this should be a charge on your government. On the contrary, I think the necessary money should come from home. I think, if the Canadian Government would give a grant of land, it would be as much as could be expected. Col. Dennis has made a calculation for me of the cost of this scheme, by which I see it would not exceed \$20,000. If this scheme meets with the anticipated success, it should be followed up by the establishment of similar schools for other classes of young people. During one of my visits to Wurtemberg, we actually could not venture to go out into the country at half an hour's distance, because there are so many young fellows of the class which we call *handwerksburschen*, apprentices to trades who, on account of prevailing hard times, wander about for months sometimes looking for work, begging their way. It is a recognized thing that such young men, going through the country looking for work, are entitled to meals at any house they choose to ask for them. The villages are so overrun with these people that thousands actually cannot get employment, and it is not safe to go out, as in their exasperation they would attack people for the purpose of robbing them; and many otherwise most respectable young fellows are actually driven to such acts in despair. In Berne, for instances, I have seen dozens going home to the north of Germany, who had wandered all the way to Italy and back again in search of work without being able to get it. Trades of all kinds are overdone, and it becomes a question of self-preservation to assist these people, and the means I propose would be the wisest. If there were schools here, the young fellows, after going through a course of training, could become agricultural labourers or proprietors of land. The question has already excited a great deal of attention in Switzerland, and a director of one of the schools there for boys who have no homes, was anxious to make an arrangement with the Ontario Government. He made an application last summer, I think, for a grant of land, but, I believe, was refused. It would, perhaps, be a different thing, in Manitoba, as I believe they have plenty of land to give there, and it would only require about a thousand acres to be laid aside for the purpose.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Can you give the Committee any idea of the number you have brought out to this country?—A. I think between two and three thousand people altogether; I have no means of verifying the number.

Q. How long have you been engaged in the work?—A. I think I commenced it about six years ago. But you see I did not work on the principle of pushing or agitating. I wanted that the people sent out so far should serve the purpose of experiment. Want of proper support and want of interest on the part of the Canadian public have greatly impeded my progress.

Q. What would be the probable cost of the appointment of Dr. Hahn at Reutlingen to exercise what you would call a satisfactory control?—A. I think he

asked a thousand dollars. The proposal, I believe, was considered in the Department, but they were only ready to give \$650 or \$700.

Q. I understood you to say there was some difficulty as to the Hamburg line getting a fair share of the German emigration. What are the difficulties so far as you know, because I think you said the fact that the Hamburg line did not get any portion of it, retarded German emigration? A. I think you misunderstood me. I think the reason why we could not get German emigration is that the Hamburg line has never taken any interest in the scheme for Canada. I had a conversation with a director of the line just before coming out here, and he told me that he did not even know Canada was giving Free Grant lands. It seemed to me a wonder that such a thing should not have come to their knowledge, as the Canadian Government has had an agent stationed there for seven years.

Q. Probably a difficulty had arisen between our government and the Hamburg line because they thought we were not giving them the same privileges as we gave to other lines?—A. I hardly think that; as the Hamburg line has never been approached, to my knowledge, in any way by the Canadian Government. No arrangements have ever been made with that line, and they were not entitled to grant the passage warrants. Of course, I cannot say what they would do, because I was not commissioned to make inquiries about it. I only know that the Hamburg line would not object to work for Canada if it were placed in a position to do so; in the first place, by being placed in a position to diffuse information about Canada, and in the second place, by the payment by Canada of the passage of people from New York to Canada.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Speaking of German emigration, could you tell me what are the means of the people likely to come to Canada?—A. Dr. Hahn will pay special attention to a certain class of agriculturists, who have property, perhaps, to the amount of \$1,000, \$2,000, or \$3,000. You see the great misfortune of our people is that the land is divided into such small parcels that people can hardly make a living on it; and land now worth \$2,000 or \$3,000 when it comes to be divided among the children, makes a beggar of each unless he can work at something else. Dr. Hahn says, before you come to such a condition as that, try to sell off, and with what you receive you can establish a home in Canada, which will support yourselves and your children, and they will not be obliged to leave their homes as they grow up; therefore, you can calculate upon getting people who will come with, at the least, the means of subsistence until they can live by the products of their land.

Q. That would be the most valuable class of immigrants we could have?—A. Yes. During the last three years, I have paid almost exclusive attention to that class and to agricultural labourers, and from the first it was my principle to work for the agricultural population, or to help others by some means or other, to devote themselves to agriculture.

Q. What are generally the means of the Tyrolese of which you spoke?—A. Well, the Tyrolese are not quite so well off as the Wurtembergers are. They would make good agricultural labourers, and some of them would have the means to settle on land. During the last two years I never let anyone come who had not the means of becoming an actual settler or what I call a colonist. I had more work to prevent them from emigrating than in getting them to emigrate. This is exercising a control; and you *must* exercise a control in order to get the proper class of emigrants. In going through the Tyrol I have seen how people are there threatened with the loss of their property. For instance, I have seen whole villages buried by the rocks, stones and sand that had been washed down from the mountains. In one place I saw only the spire of a church looking out of a mass of stones. So you see it is hard for them to get purchasers for the land they now own. They would like to sell but cannot because they are continually threatened with that kind of loss. A great many who have emigrated have gone to the United States, and some to South America. We could have got them to Canada if the report I have referred to had

been published in time. I have not been in Austria in an official capacity, but it was my hope to be able to go there because I have a great deal of influence there. For instance, the Governor of the Tyrol, whom I visited at the time I passed Innsbruck, was a personal friend of my brother-in-law, and coming into communication with these people and being able to exercise an influence over them, I can interest them in Canada. Your country is not sufficiently well known; it should be known, and I think for the future you should pay special attention to making it known.

Q. How do the Swiss who would be likely to emigrate, compare with the Tyrolese?—A. On the whole, the Swiss are better trained agriculturists than the Tyrolese, but the latter are men of a finer personal appearance, though I could not say that they are stronger.

*By Mr. Galbraith:—*

Q. You have repeatedly made reference to the European Governments exercising a control over emigration. Do you mean that they should simply make regulations and see that they are carried out, or do you mean that they should be able to say who should and who should not leave the country?—A. You see there has always been a great outcry against emigration. Some people have been saying: "It is a terrible thing; don't trust to people who will impose upon you and induce you to go to countries where the climate is injurious, and where our people will degenerate and die out." This is the question that would come under the term "control of emigration." I lay it down as a principle that it is the duty of our governments and of our leading men at home to choose some country which answers in all its details to the welfare of the emigrant morally and materially. As the emigrants are not generally able to judge for themselves—with some exceptions—I think it is the duty of the people who can form a judgment to select a country that will suit them. The question of climate is of the first importance, and there is no climate so advantageous to the European immigrants as that of Canada. Of that I am perfectly sure. Your winters may be severe—more so than in the United States;—but in the majority of the United States the summers are so intolerable that the advantage of the mildness of the winter is counterbalanced by the disadvantage of the summer weather. Then there is the question of good water. These three points, climate, land and water, are of primary importance.

The Committee adjourned.

28th MARCH.

GEORGE R. KINGSMILL, Special Emigration Agent of the Dominion Government, called and examined:—

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Have you been engaged as an Emigrant Agent of the Dominion Government?—A. Yes; during six years last December.

Q. In what part of England have you been employed?—A. I went to England six and a quarter years ago, and have been operating in England since as agent of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. I operated originally in the west of England and South Wales, and a little in the Midland Counties.

Q. Please explain your system of working?—A. We held meetings in the larger towns in Mr. Dixon's day, when he was the head agent in London. We afterwards abandoned that system and chiefly allied ourselves with, and worked through the Agricultural Labourers organizations—Mr. Arch's and Mr. Banks,' of Lincoln—and held meetings in connection with those bodies. At that time, some five years ago, there was a special demand out here in Canada for agricultural labourers, and we thought the better way to get at them was to hold meetings in connection with the organizations with which the labourers were connected. The result was that we sent out a very considerable number of labourers such as were required at that time.

Latterly I have been attending markets in the different market towns in my district and going to fairs—large cattle fairs and horse fairs, and gatherings of that kind—where one would be likely to come in contact with tenant farmers and people who would be likely to make good settlers in Canada, and men who would be likely to come out here with large sums of money. Very little has been done lately among the agricultural classes, because we received instructions from the Department that labourers were not required, and we have therefore been operating among the tenant farmers.

Q. Have you met with opposition, and if so, from what source?—A. Originally we had opposition from the farming class, when we were working among the labourers, because, of course, the farmers thought we were doing an injustice to them, or rather injuring them by taking away the labouring classes; but, latterly, there has been no opposition at all from them, because tenant farmers seem to be quite as desirous to emigrate as ever the labourers were, on account of the distress that prevails in England at the present time among that class. We have also been opposed largely by the representatives of other countries and other colonies, especially the Australian colonies. We have also been opposed by the representatives in England of railway companies of the United States, and by American Consuls in different parts of the Kingdom, for though the United States have not an organized system of emigration, every Consul over there has power and authority to distribute information touching the United States. These people we have always had to encounter, and sometimes have had very serious opposition from them, and have had to meet them with all the facts we possessed to show that Canada is quite as good a country for desirable classes to emigrate to as the United States.

Q. You say that the farming classes of England are in favor of emigration, as well as the labouring classes?—A. Yes, at present, largely so.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. Do you find the farming classes in favor of emigration?—A. Yes. I do not think I have stated the matter fully. At the present time there is a very large amount of distress prevailing in England. The tenant farmers of the old country are in such distress that in nearly all cases the landlords have been compelled to take from 10 to 25 per cent off the rents. These people are seeking an outlet. They say that under the present circumstances, with the low price of wheat and with the competition from the shipment of American and Canadian produce of all kinds that is going on to the old country, they cannot possibly live on their farms at the present rentals. The result is they are seeking new fields for themselves. They are being sought after by representatives of the Australian colonies and by the railway people of the United States, and they are turning their eyes to Canada. Coming over this time, there were on the ship (and I mention this as evidence of what is going on and what may be enlarged) five gentlemen who were going to Manitoba who had an average of £15,000 a piece. These were all tenant farmers from the old country. That class can be reached at the present time more easily and with greater advantage, in my opinion, than ever was the case before, because they cannot possibly live in England and pay a rental of £1 10s. or £2, or whatever it may be, and the result is they have to go abroad. Properly handled and taken hold of, there never was such an opportunity to get these people into Manitoba and the wild lands of the West. Either they must go there or else to Australia or the United States. They have, as a rule a longing towards Canada rather than the United States and rather than the Australian colonies, because the latter are too far from the old country to satisfy the desires of many of these people. They do not care to go to the United States because it is a foreign country, but Canada being nearer and British territory, they have a decided preference for it; and from what I have seen and know is going on in England, I think there never was such an opportunity to get hold of the tenant farmers of the old country as at the present time—men worth from £1,000 to £5,000.

Q. Are the steamboat agents of any service to Canada?—A. The steamboat agents are of service to Canada if they are properly looked after. There have been

a great many complaints, and justifiable complaints, I understand, here, touching certain people who have been sent out—loafers around towns and cities who are a burthen on the country, rather than a benefit to it. These people are almost entirely sent out by the steamship agents, who, having no interest at stake in Canada and caring nothing about the country, but simply wishing to make commission on the people they book, do not care whether the lame, the halt and the blind are booked and sent out here. These agents, therefore, want looking after, and it has been my policy all the time I have been in the old country to make myself acquainted with the steamship agents in my district, and ask them before booking any one to allow me, if possible, to enquire into his antecedents and see the individual; and in many cases, I have incurred the displeasure of the steamship agents by telling them that such and such men were not fit men to be sent out. But properly looked after, as I have endeavored to look after them, they are of benefit, because they distribute pamphlets, and do whatever they can if they work in connection with authorized agents of the Canadian Government; I may add, that in most cases the steamship agents do their work well, but there are exceptions. The managers of the lines running to Canada do all they can to get good and efficient agents.

Q. Have you been instrumental in sending out any large bodies of settlers?—

A. Four years ago next April I worked all the winter with Mr. Dyke, one of our agents, in Lincolnshire, Suffolk and Norfolk, and gathered together a large party, numbering about 400 souls, composed entirely of agricultural people, men with their wives and families. I had a special train to convey them from Boston, in Lincolnshire, to Liverpool; I went with them and placed them on board ship and saw them start for this country. A number settled in the Ottawa district, and I have reason to know from letters sent to their friends that these people have been successful as a rule. Some of these people brought means with them, but the majority were farm labourers; but so far as I have been able to learn from their friends in Lincolnshire, most favorable accounts have gone back from those who have been heard from. Some are farming their own land within a few miles of Ottawa. That is the only large party I have been instrumental in bringing out. I have brought little groups of ten or twelve.

Q. These people were all from the agricultural districts?—A. Entirely from the agricultural district. I may say, for the information of gentlemen who do not know England, that Lincolnshire is the finest agricultural county in the Kingdom, and especially noted for the strength, power and training of its agricultural laborers.

Q. What are the prospects of emigration from England to Canada? As I said, there is an excellent prospect of getting a number of tenant farmers either to come into the older parts of Canada and buy improved farms, or to go on the lands of Manitoba; but their desire seems to be, judging from the literature that has been distributed among them, to go to Manitoba, and as I have already said, I think there are a considerable number of tenant farmers with means who, in the present condition of affairs in England, can be induced to come to Manitoba.

Q. Do you think it possible to reach other classes than the agriculturalists?

A. I think at the present time, under the new system that has been inaugurated here, that a very considerable number of the classes that we have not hitherto touched may be induced to come out. For instance in, minerals upon which, under the new tariff, a duty is imposed, I think men who are engaged in coal mining in the old country might possibly and very probably be induced to come out here and invest capital. They would bring with them miners who would be engaged in the work. I think a very considerable number of those engaged in branches of industry such as cottons, woollens and articles of that kind who are now crying out against the tariff in the old country might be induced to invest a certain amount of their capital here and establish factories for the manufacture of those goods hitherto sent from the old country and the United States. The same thing was done in Massachusetts. If you go into the factories there you will find the employes are nearly all Englishmen brought out from English factories and that the capital employed is very largely English capital. When they found the American market was closed against

them they transferred a portion of their capital and took skilled artizans from the mother country and started those factories in the United States. I think the same thing might be done in Canada, and in that way a class of immigrants and capital might be introduced which we have not hitherto had in the country except in a very limited degree.

*By Mr. Paterson :—*

Q. Have you had any private conversation with any of those men to lead you to make these remarks ?—A. Within the last two months I have been in conversation with quite a number of men who understood that a change would be made in the tariff—men in manufacturing towns like Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds—some of them personal friends of my own, who have spoken in the way I have indicated to the Committee, saying that if they cannot get their own goods in here the next best thing is to transfer some capital and labor here and establish factories in this country.

Q. Branches ?—A. Branches of the English houses.

Q. Not the houses themselves ?—A. No, but to transfer a portion of their capital and establish branches of their houses in this country for the manufacture of such goods as will now be compelled to pay duty on coming in here.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. What system would you follow out to induce these people to come out to Canada ?—A. They are people you cannot well get at by meetings or lectures ; but they have all got—such for example as the cotton, woollen and mineral industries—their Trade Journals, and I would suggest as a means of reaching them that advertisements should be placed in the papers of the different classes of manufactures which it is desirable to introduce into this country, which would only cost a few pounds per year for insertion, saying that such and such is the tariff of Canada, and that there are such and such openings here. In that way we would reach the people and induce those who have not already done so to turn their eyes in our direction with a view of making investments here. I am satisfied from what I saw in the old country that some manufacturers will establish branches here ; but others know nothing about the new tariff, and probably know nothing about the advantages offered, and these can best be reached by putting advertisements in the Trade papers, or by distributing printed matter among them.

Q. In regard to trade between England and Canada, do you find there has been any material increase ; if so, in what direction ?—A. Most decidedly so, latterly. The trade in shipping Canadian cattle and products has grown wonderfully, and it is a pleasing fact to Canadians in the old country to see that almost everything that goes from here has the word "Canada" on it. In tinned salmon, lobster, and that class of goods for which a few years ago the Americans got all the credit, Canada now gets her share of the credit, and salmon is sold as having been canned in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. A result is thus attained which we have been striving to bring about, for Canadian cattle have got a character entirely better and stronger than that of American cattle. The largest Canadian exporter, W. Frankland, of Toronto, came out with me on the steamship and he told me that so far as he was concerned the trade he had succeeded in establishing was of such a character that he did not want to take an American bullcock over there, for the Canadian sold so much better.

Q. How do the reports of emigrants coming to Canada compare with those received from emigrants going to Australia ?—A. So far as my experience goes, the reports that come from Canada are as a rule of a proper class. We all know that sometimes men are sent out here by their friends who are entirely unfitted for the country—clerks or professional men or men who are worthless over there and will be worthless out here. From such people we could not expect good reports, but taking the class of men engaged in agriculture, either labourers or farmers with capital, as a rule, the accounts from these people are most satisfactory, so far as they go. No matter in what part of Canada they settle they send home, as a rule, favorable reports and I know in my own cases that many of those who have come out here alone, have

been followed by their friends in the course of a year or two on the strength of the reports sent home.

Q. You think it possible to induce other classes to come out?—A. As I said before, I think you can induce men with means to invest in the coal mines of Nova Scotia. I think you can get men who would establish branch houses in Sheffield goods, that is ironware, cutlery, and such articles. I think you may expect, in the course of time, that an amount of capital and labor will come out, because it follows that if the manufacturers had to go to the United States, as I have stated, they might equally as well come to Canada and establish industries here. I think you will get cotton and woollen manufacturers, and from what I have seen of the old country and from the desire the manufacturers have to find an outlet for their goods—locked up comparatively as they are by the competition of other countries—I think you will find a considerable number of these industries will be established out here.

Q. You have spoken about a gentleman coming out with you with the object of investing money in Canada: what do you think was the reason which induced him to come out here?—A. He thinks that the protection afforded here will enable him and his friends to invest capital out here, and get a return which would be advantageous for them—a better investment for money than was afforded in the old country.

*By Mr. Wallace (York):—*

Q. In what line of business?—A. Lead mines at the back of Kingston. He was a Cornish miner representing sixty thousand pounds of capital and brought miners with him. But he said lead is very low at the present time: we represent so much capital at present, but we propose to largely increase it under the tariff which is about to be introduced.

*By Mr. Paterson (Brant):—*

Q. When was that?—A. The other day. I got into Halifax on Saturday. This gentleman was on board this vessel.

Q. He had heard about the tariff?—A. He had heard the tariff was going to be altered; but did not know in what way or in what respect. He was coming out expecting it to be so arranged as to suit him.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. Do you think the present emigration system from England, the one which has been carried out to the present, a correct one?—A. Of course it was a new business when we all went into it, and we had to educate ourselves up to it. I think the system has been on the whole a fair one to those who studied it and tried to work it properly.

Q. A good deal has been said in the papers recently in regard to the distress prevailing all over England and Scotland. Can you give us some information upon that point—where and amongst what class?—A. Distress prevails almost universally. The price of what they call in England corn, but what we call grain, is so extremely low that tenant farmers are suffering. The competition from the Continent of Europe in nearly all branches of manufacture is so very great that in London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and all large manufacturing towns, the distress is very extended, so general indeed that they have, in addition to the ordinary charities they possess in the way of workhouses and outdoor relief, been compelled to organize a special system of relief. Wages have been exceedingly low, and everything in the way of manufactures that have been introduced from abroad have been so cheap the English manufacturers have been unable to compete. This competition has reduced wages, and the result has been strikes, trouble and distress. Therefore, I say there is a specially good opportunity to induce some of these manufacturers to come out here—those men who are desirous of going on with their work in some place else. They cannot compete with foreigners and there is talk, as members of the Committee may have seen by the newspapers, of a return to the old system of protection even in England. Finding they cannot compete under the present tariff with European manufacturers, English

manufacturers must find an outlet somewhere. Under this combination of circumstances the distress is almost universal among all the working classes.

Q. From what countries does this competition in manufactures, which is so much felt, come?—A. From Belgium, Switzerland, France and Germany. For instance, sugar comes over from France to England, and a bonus is given on every pound so exported. The result is that the French refiner can send in his sugar and undersell the English and Scotch refiner because he has the benefit of this bonus from his own Government. At the present time sugar refiners are in great distress, simply from their inability to compete with the sugar brought from abroad. Belgium sends in iron goods. I know of a case where a large manufacturer entered into a contract for rails to the amount of eight hundred thousand pounds. The moment this fact was known his men struck work and he simply blew out his furnaces, sent the contract over to Belgium and was clearing, as was supposed, ten or twelve per cent on it, and yet had not a man employed on it in England.

Q. What is sent in from Switzerland?—A. Chiefly small wares and watches. Bijouterie, picture frames, mirrors and such articles come in from Switzerland and some parts of France. Some industries of this kind are entirely closed in England from the introduction of goods brought in from foreign countries and sold at a cheaper rate.

Q. What classes of goods come from the United States?—A. As far as I have seen, the goods that chiefly come in from the United States are cotton cloths and sewing machines. I have seen cotton on sale in Manchester alongside of factories where they are making the cloth.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka):—*

Q. You told us a while ago that some English operatives found employment in Massachusetts—English operatives with capital?—A. Some without capital.

Q. Have you heard of the success of the operatives who went from Manchester to Massachusetts: what is their condition?—A. No, because I have not been there. (Question objected to). (Objection sustained).

*Witness:*—I have given the Committee my own experience in England and my own opinion as to what are the opportunities of securing emigrants, and as to what classes are likely to be induced to come here.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. Are you aware that iron castings have been imported into England and entered into competition with the English articles in connection with buildings, and, if so, with what class of buildings?—A. I cannot answer that question; I know it is so rumored, but I do not know it personally.

*By Mr. Galbraith:—*

Q. Before leaving England did you hear the changes that were expected in the Canadian tariff discussed?—A. No; but the general impression in England was that the tariff was to be protective, though the details were entirely unknown.

Q. Then your idea that the change in the tariff would lead to a large emigration of the working classes and men of capital has been formed on what took place in the conversation you had with parties coming out on the ship?—A. Before I left England they supposed there was going to be an increase on the duties on nearly all manufactures, but the details were unknown; and in conversation, in England, with people in different branches of manufacture, they said that if the duties were prohibitive and they could not get their goods into Canada, the best thing they could do would be to transfer some of their capital here and establish manufactures in this country.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Are you acquainted with the geography of this Dominion?—A. Yes, I am a native of Canada.

Q. You are aware of the extent of the coal mines of Nova Scotia?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you also aware that large areas of iron ore are to be found in that Province?—A. Yes.

Q. From your knowledge of the Dominion, which would be the best place for English capitalists to start their manufactories in?—A. I think, decidedly, that the coal and iron being in proximity and near the seaboard, as is the case in Nova Scotia, that that is the Province capitalists would largely seek first; I think capital will be drawn to Nova Scotia for the purpose of carrying on mining and smelting.

Q. And also for establishing manufactures in hardware?—A. For manufactures of all kinds that come out of iron and coal, I think Nova Scotia is a Province that will be sure to attract a considerable amount of English capital.

Q. You know the position of the Island of Cape Breton?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. I would like to ask the witness if it would not be highly desirable that emigration agents in England should be furnished with information with regard to those vast mineral regions we have to the west of us on the great lakes?—A. I have already answered that in part. I think it is most desirable and very proper not only that the agents should be furnished with special information touching the mineral regions of the great lakes, but that in the special journals in England, such as *Iron*, *Engineer*, and the papers of that character that are the mouth-pieces of people engaged in mineral and mining works, advertisements should be inserted, setting forth the mineral wealth of this country and the advantages offered for investment.

Q. Do not you think that there would be a disposition on the part of the English capitalists to invest in mining enterprises in the West, if they knew the large deposits of copper, the rich iron and silver deposits, to be found in that region?—A. I think there would be. English capital is seeking outlets all over the world; you know, the troubles that prevailed in the East, and the upturning of national affairs, and national boundaries, have had their effect on capital, and the result is that English money cannot find in Egypt, Turkey and Russia the investments it formerly did. This capital is in England; it must go somewhere, and I believe that if the advantages of this country as a mineral country are properly set before the English capitalists they would be induced to come out here and engage in mineral operations; that would be one advantage resulting from the insertion of special advertisements in papers of the class that reach these people.

Q. The extent and riches of the silver, copper and iron deposits in the West must be known in England?—A. The facts may probably be known to experts, but they are not known to the general public.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. You said that tenant farmers of England were induced very largely, now, to emigrate on account of the high rental they have to pay, and on account of the competition they encounter from Canadian produce?—A. Yes.

Q. Is not that an argument that Canada should endeavour by all possible means to send as much of the productions of Canada as possible to England?—A. Most decidedly. If we send all we can it shows that such goods can be produced here in abundance, and it induces people who suffer by competition to come out here and become exporters to the old country. This is one of the very best plans for promoting emigration; it pays both ways.

*By Mr. Paterson :—*

Q. You have informed the committee that from the knowledge that a protective tariff was to be enacted here, you were aware that certain manufacturers and others would be induced to come to this country?—A. Yes.

Q. You now mention that there is good hope of a large influx of tenant farmers from England to Canada; will you give it as your opinion that the fact that we have enacted agricultural protection will bring them out?—A. In my opinion, yes.

Q. The tenant farmers in England are an intelligent class and they must know what protection will do: have you any reason to believe that the enactment of agricultural protection will have anything to do in inducing a large influx of this class?—A. When I left it was supposed that there was to be general protection to manufacturers. Such a thing as agricultural protection for Canada, I don't think I ever heard discussed; but if you want my opinion.....

Q. No; I want their opinion; you never heard it discussed you say; then it was contemplated that such folly would be perpetrated here?—A. I was going to say that I think it would be an extra inducement,—as it would be an extra protection—for English farmers to come out here.

Q. Did you ever hear an English farmer say that?—A.—I can tell you this.

Q. No, I want you to tell me what I asked?—A. I have heard English farmers say it was a great pity the Corn laws were ever abolished; they want protection from foreign corn and our own cattle in England already; that is one point they have often discussed.

Q. My question is a plain and distinct one; did you or did you not ever hear an English farmer say that it would be well to come to this country because the Canadian Government intended to enact agricultural protection?—A. I have said already that the question had not been discussed, because it was unknown.

Q. But the tariff was talked of?—A. The tariff was talked of as touching manufactures, but not as touching agriculture at all; and, as I have said, if you want my opinion.....

Q. No, the English farmers' opinion?—A. Many an English farmer wishes he could protect his corn to-day by putting a duty on Canadian and Amercain corn.

Q. What is his opinion so far as Canadian protection is concerned? A. If you want my idea, I may say that the English farmer can give his opinion when he comes here.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Could you state any means by which the government could facilitate the exportation to England of Canadian products?—A. I do not know any means whereby they could improve the facilities except as science improves them. At the present time, so far as my experience goes, things reach England quite as speedily as we can expect. We have first-class steamships sailing from Halifax and Quebec which take our corn and cattle over very rapidly. Speaking of cattle reminds me that time and again I have heard English farmers say it was a shame and an outrage that American and Canadian cattle should be brought in free. Many believe that there should be a *per capita* tax put on cattle imported.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Is there a probability of influence being brought to bear on the government with a view to restricting the free importation of Canadian cattle; and, do you think they would make the disease that exists in the United States an excuse for restricting the importation, in the future, of Canadian cattle?—A. An effort has already been made to restrict the importation of cattle. But, up to the present, the government have stood firm owing to the fact, no doubt, that we have not sent any diseased cattle. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon exporters to keep out cattle that are diseased; because the first diseased bullock sent in would be a blow to our trade. If you allow American cattle to come through here and spread the disease, and you send a single bullock over there with any disease upon it, that moment there will be an embargo placed upon our importations.

*By Mr. King :—*

Q. As I come from a Province largely interested in coal and iron, I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the answer he gave to a question in which he

gave it as his opinion that parties in England, in consequence of the protective tariff, would be induced to come to this country and invest their capital in the manufacture of iron. I would just like to have his opinion as to whether those gentlemen would not be deterred from embarking in any enterprise of the kind with the fact staring them in the face that on the other side of the line, where there are forty millions of people, \$100,000,000 are invested in smelting furnaces which are out?—A. Of course I can only give my opinion. From what I have heard in Sheffield and in Birmingham, from the centres of the iron trade and from people engaged in various branches of iron manufacture, I think it is likely that manufacturers would be likely to erect houses out here for manufacturing in the branches in which they are engaged. As to whether they would be deterred from what has occurred.....

Q. I am speaking of the manufacture of iron itself?—A. The making of the pig. I cannot say as to that because I have not been in the region where pig is made. I am speaking only of manufactures from iron.

*By Mr. Galbraith :—*

Q. You spoke sometime ago of the emigration of the labouring class in England having been to some extent discouraged; does this discouragement extend to the agricultural labourers as well as to the workingmen generally?—A. Yes; so far as my experience goes we have not encouraged artizan and skilled labour of any kind—except in special cases where such workingmen have been sent over for. Our efforts have been entirely among agricultural labourers and farmers, yet latterly the depression that has prevailed here (though I have not known that they were not wanted) has deterred agricultural labourers from coming over.

Q. Has the Department ever discouraged them from coming?—A. Not that I have ever heard, because we never knew that there was a surplus of agricultural labourers in the country.

Q. You also spoke of the competition that existed on account of emigration to Australia; do the Australians offer inducements to emigrants in the way of assisted passages or bonuses?—A. Yes; what the present arrangements of Australian colonies are I cannot say, but a few months ago, when there was a strike among the agricultural labourers in Kent, they paid the passage of four hundred souls and took them out free. The terms upon which they place immigrants on land are: that they have to pay for their land in so many years. When we brought them out we used to pay part of the passage money and give them the land for nothing, but the general rule in the Australian colonies is to take them out for nothing and put them on land for which they have to pay in a certain number of years. Of course the fare out there is much greater than it is to Canada, so they charter ships and take them out for nothing, and all they have to do is to pay for the land; they also guarantee those who do not go to settle on land employment, as blacksmiths, labourers, and so on.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Were you instructed to discourage emigration of a certain class from towns and cities—that is the labouring class who, when they come here, settle down in towns and cities—or did you act on your own judgment?—A. When I first went over there under the gentleman who is at the head of the Department now—Hon. J. H. Pope—one of the strongest points impressed upon me was to discourage the emigration of people from towns and cities, especially those engaged in branches of industry that we have not out here. We were especially instructed to confine our efforts to people engaged in agriculture—farmers and farm labourers or other people of that sort—and we were told that unless there was a special application for skilled labour we were not to induce skilled labourers to come out here. I can give you a case in point. I remember when Mr. Dixon was at the head of the Department in England, application came for a lot of girls in the habit of working in straw hats and bonnets and they were sent out to the firm that made the application. Unless a case of that kind arose we never encouraged skilled artizans, but confined ourselves to agriculturalists.

*By Mr. Patterson (Brant):—*

Q. That was an instruction of Mr. Pope?—A. Yes, and carried on by the late government.

Q. It was originally issued by Mr. Pope?—A. Yes, and continued by Mr. Letellier and Mr. Pelletier.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Were labourers, other than agricultural labourers, assisted or given paid passages?—A. Agricultural labourers only or female domestic servants were assisted so far as I know. I do not know anything about the work in cities and towns because I confined myself to the country. We took men right from the soil—agricultural labourers—and those were the men assisted by the Dominion and the Province of Ontario.

Q. Was it your duty to discriminate in giving certificates?—A. We were supposed to see the men we sent out, and in nearly all cases we did see them. Supposing I addressed a meeting of labourers, I would say to them "if any of you want information privately I will be glad to give it to you." I would also give them pamphlets and tell them that if any one had relatives in Canada I would be glad to give him information about the part of the country they were in. I would also say "if any of you wish to go out I will tell you whether you are the class of people to go out or not." They would come to me after the meeting, and I would enquire into their circumstances, and if I found that they were good industrious men, and the clergyman of the parish or the dissenting minister said they were industrious, sober, and of good character, I would send their names to the head office in London, from which they would get a ticket and through it a bonus given by the Dominion and Ontario Governments at that time, four or five years ago, so that they used to come here for almost nothing at all. We were always very particular in looking after men and enquiring into their antecedents and circumstances.

*By Mr. Paterson (Brant.):—*

Q. You have explained that well?—A. As I have already said, it would be a great mistake if the Government allowed this business to go into the hands of shipping agents entirely. I have many times deterred unsuitable men from coming and, for doing so, have incurred the enmity of the shipping agents who have abused me by saying that I was taking the bread out of their mouths.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. What system do you propose as an improvement on the system hitherto carried out?—A. As I have already said, at the present moment emigration has dropped down to a very low ebb. We have not got at present an advertisement in any one of the agricultural papers in England, or in any of the mining or trade papers. I would suggest that as an inducement to tenant farmers in their present depressed condition, and as an inducement to people of capital who are engaged in industries of various kinds, that, under the supervision of some one in England who knows Canada and the emigration work, advertisements should be inserted in those papers, and that special propaganda should be distributed among these people showing the advantages the country possesses for such classes as we think would be desirable. I think there is no necessity for going on with the system we have followed hitherto, of holding meetings among the labourers; but if you can send men over there who can get tenant farmers to come, those tenant farmers will be followed by the labourers as they may be wanted. The work I have been at chiefly is getting at the tenant farmers by visiting the market towns, attending the market ordinary and distributing pamphlet on Canada, and if such work as that were continued, I think a very large and good class of emigrants could be got here; and, as I said before, if you get the tenant farmers to come you will find that the labourers will follow them. Those persons I have mentioned who have gone to Manitoba have in some cases their arran-

gements made to bring their labourers out; and if you get men out here worth, say £5,000, you will find them sending home to their former places of residence for labourers to come out to work for them. I think, therefore, that the best plan to be pursued is to distribute information setting forth the advantages Manitoba and the other Provinces offer for men who are now tenant farmers.

Q. So far as your experience has gone, do you think that there is hostility on the part of the public and on the part of the class papers to your mode of procedure?

A. The only hostility or opposition from the press that I have experienced in the old country, came from one of a most important class of papers, the *Field*. It has been part of my duty as an old newspaper man to write letters to the papers about Canada, and I have succeeded in every instance in getting my letter inserted, except in the *Field*, which is a most important medium for farmers to-day. The *Field* is apparently somewhat under the control of the railway companies of Kansas, Colorado and the Western States, but I believe that as money makes the mare to go, a little spent on the *Field* in advertising in it would ensure the publication of letters favourable to the Canadian interest.

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. Has any information about British Columbia been asked for?—A. In our office we have had several enquiries. I have often distributed pamphlets from British Columbia, but have not been supplied with them to the same extent as from Ontario. I have had a good many enquiries about British Columbia, and a young gentleman who passed through here a few days ago is bound for that Province. I believe he has been there before. He told me he was preparing a book on British Columbia.

Q. You spoke about the iron mines of Nova Scotia; are you aware of the iron and coal mines in British Columbia?—A. Those facts are all stated in the books we have on the whole Dominion, the Dominion pamphlet. British Columbia has always had fair play in the Dominion pamphlet, and as fair a share of space as the other Provinces. In fact in one book I prepared myself for the government, British Columbia had quite an important place. The book is circulated in England now.

The Committee adjourned.

March 31.

Mr. T. GRAHAME, Emigration Agent, recently returned from England, examined.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Will you state in what capacity you have been employed for the last five or six years?—A. For the last seven years I have been employed as special agent for emigration purposes in the north of England and south of Scotland, my centre being Carlisle.

Q. With what counties in England and Scotland are you acquainted?—A. The counties with which I am best acquainted are Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Lancashire and York, in England; Dumfriesshire, Wigton, Kirkcubright, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Berwickshire, in the south of Scotland. In this country, I may say, I have been a great deal through British Columbia; I have also very considerable experience in Manitoba and of all the old Provinces, except Prince Edward Island, of which I have no actual experience.

Q. To what class of people in Britain have you devoted your attention chiefly, and with what success?—A. From the very beginning I have devoted my attention exclusively to the agricultural districts and the agricultural population; I have had nothing to do with inducing people from towns to come to this country; I have frequently been consulted by people of that class and have invariably tried to dissuade them from coming. My exertions have been brought to bear entirely in

the country districts and on the agricultural population; and during the last few years my efforts have been directed to obtaining farmers—tenant farmers, particularly—and men of capital who might be inclined to come here.

Q. What is your experience as to the class of people sent out by steamship agents to this country, and what is your opinion of an assisted system of emigration?—A. So far as the steamship agents are concerned, my experience is that it is quite immaterial to them what class of people they may send out so long as they get their commission; they are also quite careless where the people they send out go; the further they go the larger their commission, so that they are interested in sending them as far west on this continent as possible—even to California. I do not approve of the assisted system of emigration in so far as money is concerned, and I am of the opinion that the introduction of people connected with the Agricultural Union systems from England to Canada has been productive of very considerable evils in this country.

Q. What are the classes of people who have chiefly attended your lectures, and have you found your mission opposed by people of education to any extent?—A. The people who have attended my lectures have been almost entirely those connected with agricultural affairs, because I held my meetings in the agricultural districts; I have very rarely held meetings in towns or cities, for I find that very few of the class we want are to be found there. I have found myself supported by the people of position in the districts in which I have delivered my lectures, and it has been a very usual thing for me to have clergymen of different denominations taking the chair at my meetings.

Q. Are there any reasons at the present time why it is of importance that among tenant farmers Canada should be represented?—A. I think there are at the present time especially strong reasons why Canada should be represented. They are as follows: In the first place, up till within the last few years, the British farmer had only to compete with the rest of the world in cereals; but since the trades in other provisions and cattle have been developed to the extent they have been, he has been cut off from the main source from which he produced his rent and gained his livelihood. The result of this is that many of these tenant farmers have got into difficulties. They find they cannot meet their expenses in the way of rent, the purchase of artificial manure, high taxation &c., and, the wages being high and the competition in beef, mutton, and so on, having brought down the price of these articles by at least two pence per pound during the last winter, they are suffering serious losses. I know as a fact that in many portions of Southern Scotland particularly, the farmers are in difficulties and dependent upon the credit of the banks and the middlemen. I know of many individual cases where farmers on large farms of five hundred or six hundred acres have lost at least a thousand pounds sterling during the last year, because, as they say, they are working at such a disadvantage. It is of great importance that Canada should be represented among them so that we should get a fair share of them and not let them go entirely to New Zealand and Australia and other new countries.

Q. I suppose such a class of people would bring with them very considerable means?—A. Some would have considerable means, and others would not have a very large amount of means. My advice to the latter class, when young men and not burdened with large families, has always been to go to the newer portions of the country. I have always advised them not to be too hasty in making their selections and to look about for, say six months, before making up their minds. Above all, I advised them to be careful not to invest their capital too largely on land at first. I think there will be great opportunities in the future for tenant farmers—men with families—to come in and settle in the older portions of the Provinces, and take the places of those who have gone from here to the North-West.

Q. What opportunities have you had of getting intimately acquainted with the leading agriculturalists of that portion of Britain where you have been operating?—A. From the fact of my always having taken a great interest in agricultural pursuits and having engaged in farming in Ontario, I have been led to interest myself in fairs and shows and such matters in Britain, and going to them I have got acquainted

intimately with many of the leading agriculturalists in all the various counties I have visited. As these people have got to know me, I have been consulted by them when they have friends who, having got into difficulties at home, or from being thrown out of their farms, or for any other reason, would do better in a new country; they have consulted me, I say, as to what was best to be done to improve the position of their friends.

Q. What are your views as to the advisability of adopting a colonization system in the North West?—A. I think a great deal might be done in that way of a satisfactory character. If you take for instance two or three counties adjoining one another in England and you set apart a township, for two or three years, for people coming from those counties, I think advantageous results might be derived, because many of the people in Great Britain are very ignorant indeed as to the class of people to be found in this country. The female portion particularly have extraordinary ideas as to the difficulties they may have to encounter, and as to their probable neighbours; but if a township were set apart and they knew they would be coming among their friends, I think a beneficial result in colonization might be obtained.

Q. What advantages does Carlisle possess as a centre for the diffusion of information respecting Canadian interests?—A. I think Carlisle has considerable advantages in this way; in the first place it is in a great agricultural district, and an especially important breeding district for the superior descriptions of animals. Many of the best flocks and herds in this country had their origin in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and many people who go from here for the purpose of making purchases to improve their breeds make Carlisle their centre. Besides that, it is a great railway centre, seven lines of railway having their termini there, which makes all the adjoining agricultural districts easy of access.

Q. What description of printed matter do you find most efficacious in bringing Canadian interests prominently before the best classes to emigrate here?—A. From my experience, I think that maps of a good size, that can be folded up into the shape of pamphlets, with information pertaining to the portion of the country represented, printed on the back, are by far the best description of literature that can be circulated, because pamphlets, as a rule, are laid on one side while maps are valued and taken care of. The maps in the old Ontario pamphlets were very good, but larger and more substantial maps would be preferable.

Q.—Have you done anything towards assisting and forwarding the interests of people engaged in the exportation of cattle, horses and provisions from this country?—A. I have done all in my power in that respect during the whole time I was in Britain. I may say that I was consulted by a large shipping firm in Liverpool five years ago as to the practicability of bringing cattle and horses over in large numbers from Canada. I went into the matter fully, and into the statistics and financial calculations, and pronounced it quite practicable. I was also consulted by a large contractor with regard to the importation of horses. These people have acted on the information I gave them, and the trade has since been developed until it has assumed very large proportions. In regard to that trade, I might remark that it is of the *very greatest importance* to this country that care should be taken to prevent the introduction of diseases of any kind, because if it was thought that disease was brought over with our cattle, the trade would be entirely stopped. I think also that there should be a proper inspection of animals sent across the Atlantic. I have seen, and I have heard of, large numbers of cattle being crowded and jammed into vessels in such a way as to bring about disease. I think it would be in the interests of the country if a proper inspection of the cattle and the ships took place before they left Canada.

Q. Have you taken any interest in the importation of well bred stock from England to Canada? A. Yes, I have taken a great interest in that and in agricultural matters of all kinds. I have furthered the interests of many Canadians in the obtaining of the description of animals they wanted. As I have already said, Carlisle is a great centre for all descriptions of well bred animals, and I have been able to assist the large number of Canadians who have gone there. I think that business

will be a very much more important one than it has been because the people engaged in the beef trade here find that unless the animals they send over are well bred they cannot get a good price for them. They find that the old mongrel stock, which may do very well here for general purposes, will not do for the British market, and they must have an infusion of pure blood to give a character to the beef and mutton. A considerable number of farmers in Ontario are sending over for stock, and I have no doubt that will become a large and important business.

Q. Have you done anything towards furthering the investment of British capital in this country?—A. I have done all I could in that respect; through my efforts I know of capital having been invested here, and I may add that I am authorized by several people now to look out for investments for them.

*By Mr. Paterson (Brant) :—*

Q. Investments in the way of business or in mortgages?—A. Investments in mortgages.

Q. Have you been questioned as to the climate in Canada, and do you think that very generally an erroneous idea prevails on this point in the old country, and by whom is this idea fostered?—A. I have found that a very erroneous idea prevails among the great portion of the people of Great Britain in regard to our climate; and from my experience of the matter I think that our cousins across the line induce people to have those false notions about the climate here. I have frequently met with Americans who rather laugh at the idea of getting people to come to Canada. They said, "what is the use of going to Canada; it is much better to go to the United States; Canada is frozen up all winter." They cast disparaging remarks on Canada for the benefit of their own country.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Those are agents interested in the United States?—A. Yes. I have met with a great number of Americans who have been over to England to purchase stock, and they also have spoken in that way.

Q. Have you seen American pamphlets issued in which this idea is set forth?—A. Certainly. I have seen it set forth in pamphlets issued by American railway companies, and in a variety of ways it has been prominently brought out as against Canada.

Q. Is it generally known amongst those with whom you have come in contact, capitalists and others, that Canada possesses coal and iron contiguous, and that silver, copper and lead can be found in convenient localities, and that capital and labour only are requisite to develop all three in districts with remunerative returns?—A. That is not known as a general thing throughout the country. Very little comparatively is known as to our internal resources in Great Britain. It may be known to individuals who take great interest in mineral matters; but it is not generally known.

Q. In those pamphlets which have been in circulation in Great Britain, has this knowledge been embodied?—A. To a very considerable extent, but I think it might be embodied to a larger extent beneficially. Of course, it depends on the class of people among whom the pamphlets go. In the districts where I have been, although there are other interests as well, my principal object was to get among the agricultural classes, and therefore I would not come in the way of people who took such an interest in minerals.

Q. Do you think it would be beneficial to Canada if a pamphlet containing this information were prepared and circulated?—A. In the future I certainly think it would be.

Q. Better than a general pamphlet?—A. I certainly think so.

Q. What is your opinion as to the developing of these industries. Would information from authoritative and responsible sources under the prospective working of the tariff now before the Canadian Parliament, tend to encourage and induce capitalists and others in the localities in which you have been labouring to come to

Canada and invest their capital and labour in the developing of these industries?—A. I think it is highly probable that that would be the result, because I am well aware that in Great Britain at the present time there is great depression in trade, and from the over production and number of strikes which have taken place, capitalists find great difficulty in investing their money satisfactorily. I think, therefore, it is highly probable indeed that British capitalists would send very considerable sums of money for investment here. The reason why I think so is that I am well aware large amounts of British capital in the iron trade have gone to Belgium and the United States. I know of a case in Glasgow to the point. A large station had to be erected; the contract was taken in Glasgow, but the building put up was of Belgian iron. I know also of many cases in West Cumberland, which is a great iron producing district. It is a well known fact that the iron is sent from there to Belgium, where it is manufactured into articles which are brought to Maryport and Whitehaven and sold cheaper than the English manufacturers could produce them. Another point in reference to the iron trade is this: I know of cases where people engaged in iron manufacture have sent capital to Pennsylvania. A friend of mine has come over to take the management of a portion of the business of a British firm manufacturing iron in Pennsylvania. Another point I ascertained before leaving the old country is this: one of the partners of a firm largely engaged in the iron business told me they can get pig iron for 40 shillings which costs with them over 60 shillings a ton; the quality of their own iron might be a little better, but for general purposes that obtained from abroad would do sufficiently well. The tendency is for a large amount of British capital to go abroad for investment. Under the tariff there is every probability of large amounts of it being invested in this country. If British capitalists would invest in the United States, they would prefer to invest under our own flag if they saw equal advantages. From all I know and can learn, with iron and coal so close together, I see no reason why capital should not be invested here as in other countries.

Q. I understand you to say that iron is sent from England to Belgium, and the manufactured article is brought back?—A. Yes; and the manufactured article from Belgium is sold cheaper in Maryport and Whitehaven than it can be produced in Great Britain.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. How do you account for that?—A. From the cost of living and from wages being lower than in Great Britain; and from the Belgians having obtained many of their skilled labourers from Great Britain.

Q. Does the Belgian tariff exclude manufactures of the kind produced in Belgium from that country?—A. Their tariff is protective in regard to manufactured articles.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Can England send manufactured iron into Belgium on the same terms that Belgium can send manufactured articles into Great Britain?—A. No, they have a protective tariff in Belgium.

*By Mr. Paterson :—*

Q. They send the pig iron, not the ore, from England?—A. Yes; that is as I understand it.

Q. Then you say they can afford to take the English pig iron to Belgium, to pay the cost of transportation, to manufacture it and to send it back to England; and they are able to do that because the cost of provisions and wages are less in Belgium than in England?—A. I assume that is the chief reason.

Q. You thought a similar state of things would take place in Canada under the present tariff; but if you knew that it was claimed by the advocates of this tariff that one of the most desirable features in it is that it will raise the prices of provi-

sions and wages above what they are now, would you not think that such a state of things would not take place here?—A. I don't think it is at all possible that the price of provisions here will approach the price in Great Britain.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Have you had any experience in the cotton manufacturing districts; have you had conversations with cotton manufacturers there. Do they say that they have experienced injurious competition from manufacturers in their line in other countries? A. My experience in regard to the cotton manufacturers is not very extensive. I have not become acquainted to any great extent in the large cotton districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, but there are a number of small manufacturers in various portions of the country, and about Carlisle, which I know are contracting their operations very materially. I know a gentleman engaged in cotton manufacturing in Arran, Dumfriesshire who had to stop operations entirely, the competition from abroad being so great. I am also told by manufacturers who are personal friends of mine in Carlisle that they are working, certainly not at a profit, but just to keep the business going. The reason for this is that cotton manufactures from France, Germany and the United States come into the British markets at such a low price as to cut down the profit materially. The cotton manufacturers are just in the same position as the people in the iron trade. They have frequent strikes there, and the wages they pay to the operatives are higher than they should be to make a profit.

*By Mr. Paterson :—*

Q. Strikes, I suppose, are the chief cause of the difficulties among the manufacturers, the cause I mean of the British manufacturers being at a disadvantage?—A. It is one of the great causes, undoubtedly.

Q. It is so spoken of there?—A. Yes; one great difficulty is that if a manufacturer there gets a contract and his operatives know of it, they immediately go for higher wages.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Has foreign competition—the importation of goods manufactured in other countries free into England—anything to do with it?—A. I undoubtedly think so, because that lessens the price to the producer there. I know also that some of the cotton manufacturers attribute the competition and the lessening of prices to the diffusion of the knowledge of the skilled labour of Great Britain by means of the various exhibitions that have been held. Perhaps this is a rather narrow view to take of it; but I know that many say the exhibitions which have been held have led the foreigners to get acquainted with English manufactures, and that that is one of the chief causes why trade has been driven out of the country.

*By Mr. Paterson :—*

Q. In reply to Mr. Stephenson you stated that goods being allowed to come into Great Britain free placed the British manufacturer at a disadvantage: that can have no injurious effect upon Britain's meeting other countries in foreign markets, I suppose?—A. It must, because they cannot produce to such a great extent; and they are obliged to produce to a great extent in order that they may make any profit, and besides manufacturers there have not now the whole home market.

Q. Suppose Belgium and England are competing on the Australian market?—A. In the iron trade?

Q. Yes, take the iron trade; the fact that Britain allows manufactured goods to be imported into her country free would not place her at a disadvantage, compared with Belgium, on the Australian market?—A. I think it would, because the admission of the goods into the home market free has a tendency to close up a great many of the workshops (and they are closing up because of this competition)—and the Belgian people being able to produce much more cheaply than Britain, and being able

also to send their articles into the British market, would have the advantage over Britain in other markets.

Q. Do I understand you to say that the Belgian importer will pay a heavy duty on pig iron, manufacture it, and then compete with England?—A. He does not pay a heavy duty on iron imported, but on manufactured articles.

Q. Then it is the same as in Britain, admitted free?—A. I don't think it is altogether free, but I am not exactly sure about that.

Q. But whatever the extent of the duty is, it would place them so much at a disadvantage, as against Great Britain?—A. Yes, but it is well known that in all descriptions of iron manufactures they compete with Great Britain on the British markets; they compete in steam engines, for instance.

*By Mr. White (Hastings) :—*

Q. The great disadvantage the English manufacturer suffers is the loss of the home market?—A. Certainly.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. As to mixed iron and wood goods; are they imported into Great Britain to any extent; if so, what class of goods are in greatest demand there, and from what countries are these goods brought?—A. Considerable quantities of goods of that description are imported. For instance reapers and mowers are imported largely from the United States and from Canada. Spades, shovels, forks and articles of that kind are imported also. I know of large importations being made from the neighbourhood of Oshawa—Glen's. Even Canadian axes are taken over to the other side of the Atlantic now.

Q. Is there any considerable importation of that class of goods from the United States?—A. From the United States there is a large importation, and especially of reapers and mowers.

Q. In your communication with the people in Great Britain have you heard the question of reciprocity or protection discussed?—A. Yes, it is a matter which is largely discussed throughout Great Britain on account of the general depression; there is a good deal of discussion on it in the leading papers of both parties. The *Scotsman* and the *Times* and many other leading papers have had articles and letters on the subject. At the present time, no doubt, the leaders of both parties are opposed to anything of that kind, but I am convinced that there is a strong sentiment among the thinking people that reciprocity will have to be brought about. Several newspapers have gone in for it. The *Yorkshire Post* is one of them, and it has gone in strongly for reciprocity. The feeling is gaining ground among the thinking classes that reciprocity in protection will have to be brought about, and, as I suppose you are aware, the matter has been brought up in the House of Commons and the House of Peers.

*By Mr. Paterson :—*

Q. Do you think there is a prospect of reciprocity or protection prevailing in Great Britain?—A. I think, in time, something in the direction of reciprocity will be brought about.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Have you found the feeling in favour of protection during the seven years you were there?—Since I have been in Britain there has been a complete change; when I went over five years ago the era of prosperity had not expired; and the feeling has grown very extensively within the last five or six years.

*By Mr. Paterson :—*

Q. And I suppose as country after country increases its tariff the feeling in Great Britain increases?—A. Certainly; what these people say is "we are prepared to

continue free-trade, if it is free-trade all round, but if other countries do not want free-trade what is the use of us having our interests injured just for an idea?"

Q. The feeling will then be against countries with hostile tariffs against them: Supposing Canada should forget herself and enact a hostile tariff against Britain would not there be likely to be a feeling engendered hostile to Canada and would not the people of Great Britain be likely to say "these Canadians have an agricultural country; they depend upon us to receive their surplus products at our free ports; they have enacted a hostile tariff against us; the way to deal with them will be to show that we can do the same; and we can do so because there is a feeling in favour of shutting out cattle from America?"—A. I think they would not have that sort of feeling against the colonies to the extent they would against foreign countries; the majority of the people in Great Britain have very warm feelings towards the colonies.

Q. But suppose we raise a hostile tariff of from thirty-five to forty per cent against imports from Great Britain, would it not tend to weaken that feeling?—A. It would certainly not improve the feeling, but that is a suppositious case.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. M. Paterson refers to promoting hostility against Great Britain alone. If we had a general tariff against all countries, what would be the effect?—A. The tendency would be to support the colonies against foreign countries, and a hostile tariff would be enacted against those countries which had hostile tariffs.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. When you were first appointed in what position was emigration so far as the classes adapted for this country and the numbers of such to be obtained, and what changes have occurred since?—A. When I was first appointed there was a great demand for agricultural labourers and women servants particularly, and my efforts were then devoted to them to a much greater extent than they have been since. During the time I have been over in Great Britain, there have been a sufficient number of people sent out to meet the wants of the labour market, as we have been informed officially. We have not therefore devoted the same attention to agricultural laborers and female domestic servants as formerly. My operations have been chiefly directed of late towards getting tenant farmers and farmers of all classes and people with capital to come out to this country; and this has been gradually brought about during the last four or five years.

Q. Do you think it would be of importance for agents representing Canada in Great Britain to be furnished with specimens of all cereals, timber and minerals found in the various provinces?—A. I think that would be a matter of very great importance indeed, because there is nothing like people seeing a thing with their own eyes to make them clearly understand what the products of our country are. Therefore specimens of cereals, timber or of minerals would be valuable to agents, who could take them on market days and exhibit them in the town halls or places where people congregate; and the exhibition of them at fairs would have a very beneficial effect.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. American agents have samples exhibited at our railway stations and public stations. Do they do that in England?—A. I have never seen samples in my district.

Q. Would it not be a good thing to be done in England?—A. There is no better mode of showing what are the productions of the country, and their quality.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. Have you any knowledge of what extensions have been made in trade between this country and Great Britain in what may be called the smaller commodities, such as poultry, apples, &c.?—A. I have taken a good deal of interest in regard to trade with Great Britain. I know of my own knowledge that large quantities of poultry

were sent over satisfactorily to those engaged in the trade. A gentleman came over in the ship with me who has been engaged in the trade at Toronto for several years, and is making it profitable; and also in regard to tongues and butter and other articles of that kind. That trade has been developed to a very great extent. The utmost care should be taken to send the best qualities; and if that is done there is always an increasing demand.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do you not think that those exhibitions of samples would incur considerable expense?—A. Not in the way I would propose.

Q. Is there any English Railway Company which would allow such to be exhibited free of expense. I know their object is to make money; and advertisements in the railway stations cost quite a sum.—A. Advertising is expensive always.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. You have a particular place where you reside. If you were to have a room for exhibiting samples, could not that be done, and the samples shown to people interested in them?—A. Yes. On the market days I could exhibit them in the Town Hall. It would be of great importance.

Q. Do you think there is a prospect of an increased demand for all articles pertaining to the fisheries as between the Maritime Provinces and Great Britain, and could you make any suggestions as to how that trade might be developed and encouraged?—In regard to that matter I may say that I know the fishing interest has been to a certain extent suffering as well as other industries in England. I am pretty well conversant with the fishing interest of the Solway and Tweed, and in both those portions of Great Britain the fishing industry has not been so productive latterly as formerly. I have met with a large number of fishermen, and many of them, if they saw a good opportunity, would be prepared to come to the Maritime Provinces and go into fishing there. I am also aware of the development of the fishing interest on this side of the Atlantic. I was in communication with people in Glasgow a year or two ago who thought it quite practicable to take over to England fish alive, salmon particularly, which is a very expensive article in England. I consulted an eminent Glasgow engineer and he said it was perfectly practicable in his opinion to construct a ship to bring over quantities of fish alive. Any project of that kind is of very material importance to the interest of the Maritime Provinces, and in order to induce the promoters to inaugurate a scheme of that kind, government would be warranted in giving a bonus to any person who should first send over a certain number of tons of fresh fish.

Q. Do you think any arrangements could be made to induce the natural increase of the population of Great Britain and Ireland to make their homes in the North West? If so, what arrangements?—A. I have already referred to the colonization system. I think such a plan, if thoroughly matured and thought over, might be carried out beneficially; but I think the greatest inducement to people to go to the North West will be the opening of the railway there, which will give an immense impetus to people to go there.

Q. Is there any special class of emigrants without employment in Great Britain, for whom employment may be found in the Dominion, especially in connection with our manufacturing interests?—A. Following out the remarks I made, if in time to come manufacturing is carried on to a large extent here, there will be opportunities of getting a large number of people from Great Britain, because at the present time the distress is so severe there that thousands of pounds are being subscribed to keep together the souls and bodies of these people.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Have the colonies of Australia and New Zealand any emigration agents in Europe now?—A. Yes. They have chief agents in London and many of the Australian and Pacific colonies have agents among the steamboat companies and

emigration agents of their own as well. I was told just before leaving England that New Zealand is going to send over a large number of agents to travel through the agricultural districts of England, as Canada had been represented, and they are going to be very particular in having the people sent out thoroughly inspected so as to ascertain that they belong to the proper class.

Q. They have effective agents there?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. The Australian colonies have also experienced trouble from receiving a bad class of emigrants?—A. Yes; they have been troubled in the same way from the shipping agents not being particular.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. How do the United States obtain a very large emigration; is it through the steamship companies or their own agents?—A. The American railway companies which have grants of land, have emigration agents.

Q. Do they depend solely on those agents?—A. No; every American consul is more or less an emigration agent.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. I understood you to say that our cattle trade was liable to be stopped if diseased cattle were imported into Great Britain. Could not a trade in cured and fresh meats be started between Great Britain and this country?—A. It is very doubtful if anything satisfactory could be done in exportation of cured meats. There is a prejudice, I do not know why, against every description of cured meat, except perhaps tongues. That antipathy does not, however, exist to any great extent against fresh meat sent over by the refrigerator process—there is a little; but great experience having been obtained that trade could always be carried on satisfactorily.

Q. Have you personally had any experience of the use of fresh meat exported from this country; and have you compared it with English meat slaughtered there?—A. On several occasions I have had people to dine and have had British and Canadian beef placed on the table at the same time, and no one knew which was which. They almost always preferred the Canadian beef. American and Canadian cattle are better because they are more naturally fed and the animals are allowed to come to maturity. British cattle are artificially fed and there is an amount of fatty matter in the meat which is not so tasty as Canadian and American meat.

Q. How are they laid down as to price?—A. As already stated to the Committee the result of the large exportation from the American continent last autumn and winter was such that the price of the beef was affected at the great sales before Christmas to the extent of two pence per pound.

*By Mr. Arkill :—*

Q. I understood you to say that you had devoted a great deal of time to induce tenant farmers to come to this country?—A. Yes.

Q. How many years?—A. More or less throughout my stay in England, but more especially during the last few years.

Q. How many have you induced to come out?—A. I know a large number have settled in Manitoba at Pembina mountains. A considerable number have settled in other parts of the country; several have gone into the Muskoka district and other parts. But of course, I never like to fix any particular place for a person to go when he is coming out here. I, as a rule, advise them to go to the immigration agents and make enquiries from them; so that most generally I lose track of them after they come out. In some cases I have corresponded with them.

Q. Have they generally brought money with them?—A. In some instances large amounts. For instance: I know two young men who went to the Pembina mountains took up 5,000 acres of land—scrip and other lands—and carried into the country

a large amount of capital. I know half a dozen who followed them, and they have also taken large sums.

*By Mr. Chandler :—*

Q. Do you know how many emigrants you have sent out per annum?—A. It is impossible to form an accurate idea, because after my lectures and meetings I talked with people who intended to come out; but as a rule they did not desire persons to know this fact, for a variety of reasons. A great number have come out, whom I did not know were coming, and when I have returned to the place where I had held meetings after a lapse of two or three years, I often found a considerable number had emigrated, although only one or two intended doing so when I was there.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Have you any knowledge of the flax interest of Ireland and do you think the emigration of a number of persons engaged in the production and manufacture of flax, to Canada, could be successfully carried out?—A. I am not posted in regard to that; I have not been in Ireland at all; so that I know nothing about the production of flax, and the trade is, I believe, confined to the north of Ireland. It is not followed in the north of England.

*By Mr. Paterson :—*

Q. Is there a feeling in Great Britain against the introduction of foreign products?—A. There is a feeling to a certain extent at the present time among the farmers who have been suffering; but not to a great extent. I refer to the introduction of stock and provisions.

Q. Is there a feeling growing up against the free introduction of manufactured goods, agricultural produce, or anything else?—A. Not against the introduction of stock and provisions to any great extent, but there is a feeling up against the introduction of manufactured goods which compete with British goods.

Q. And against cattle?—A. Cattle to a great extent, but not to the same extent as against manufactures. Of course, as I have said the farmers do not like the importation of cattle as they have lost by it.

Q. I suppose parties are indignant at the free introduction of any article that injures their business?—A. To a great extent; but still there is a more general feeling in regard to manufactures than provisions.

Q. Has that feeling been strengthened by the fact that other countries have raised their tariffs?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Does the agitation there take the direction of urging the imposition of duties on articles coming from countries or colonies which have a high tariff?—A. Retaliation is considered one of the remedies which would bring about a good result.

Q. And that is urged?—A. To a great extent.

Q. Is there any complaint made by the British farmer against the free importation of foreign cattle?—A. That I have answered already.

Q. There is?—A. Yes.

Q. Is the Canadian cattle trade with Great Britain a trade of much importance?—A. I think it is of very considerable importance and that it will have an increased importance.

Q. What would be the effect of Great Britain imposing restrictions against the free introduction of Canadian cattle?—It would depend upon the extent of the restrictions and what the duty would be. If it was only to a limited extent it might not affect the business materially. It depends upon whether the duties are restrictive or prohibitive.

Q. The injury would be measured by the extent of the restriction?—A. It would be injurious to the Canadian exporter.

Q. How would a protective tariff enacted by Great Britain affect our agricultural and lumbering interests generally?—A. That is a question I would not be prepared

to go into ; it is a large question ; there are so many things to be taken into consideration and it depends so largely upon the extent of the tariff.

Q. A retaliatory tariff such as you spoke of ; for instance, the imposition of the same duties that Canada imposes as against them ?—A. I said there was a feeling in that direction as against foreign countries.

Q. You said, also, that the tariff of other countries had developed that feeling ?—A. Yes.

Q. Then looking forward to the future, and in order to prepare ourselves for that event, I ask you what the effect of a protective, or rather, a retaliatory tariff enacted in Great Britain would have on our agricultural and lumbering interests ?—A. In the first place it would be impossible for me to predict. I am not a prophet ; I cannot tell at what time such a tariff might be enacted. I never stated or intended to convey to the Committee that there would be any probability of anything of that kind occurring, rapidly, and if it does occur very serious changes will have occurred and different circumstances arisen, and without knowing to what extent the tariff would be carried out and what percentage of duty imposed it is perfectly impossible for me to form any opinion as to how it would affect us.

I would just like to say that the question you ask is one it is quite impossible for me to answer from knowledge. I can only express an opinion, and my opinion on the subject is that there will never be a time when Britain will put protective duties on articles coming from Canada. I think that it is more likely Britain and her colonies will have reciprocal trade between them, as against the rest of the world. I do not think Britain will adopt a policy protective against her colonies ; but I think the result of this agitation will be that Great Britain and her colonies and India will have reciprocal trade with each other and a tariff, very likely retaliatory against other parts of the world.

Q. Do you advocate the policy you have enunciated of England and her colonies having reciprocal trade and retaliation against the world ?—A. Against countries which will not act reciprocally.

Q. Then there would be free trade between England and the colonies ?—A. Yes.

Q. And with other countries that would have free trade with her ?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. White (Hastings) :—*

Q. You were in England as an emigrant agent and not to teach the English people what trade policy they should follow ?—A. Certainly.

Q. You were not sent there as a school-master ?—A. I was sent there in connection with emigration, and I could not help hearing what I did hear, seeing the discussions in newspapers discussed by other people.

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. In the course of your remarks you have said that you have recommended people with capital to go to Manitoba and the North West ?—A. Quite a number of them ?

Q. I would like to enquire whether you have recommended any people to British Columbia ?—A. I have had enquiries from a good few people about British Columbia, several of whom have gone there ; but the great difficulty in regard to British Columbia is that it is so remote, and when I have advocated its claims and brought it before meetings, people have said that they would prefer going not so far. I am, therefore, very much inclined to doubt that there will be a large emigration to that Province, except among capitalists with enterprise, until the railway is completed across the continent. I have done my best for the Province, and have represented it in the light I thought of the greatest importance to the people. I was in British Columbia some time myself and I think very highly of it in regard to its timber, mining, agricultural and fishing interests. Those interests, in time, must be developed. The Provinces is one of the most important portions of the Confederation, but if fear it cannot be developed so quickly as it might be until the railway is finished.

Q. You have explained that to emigrants ?—A. Oh, yes, certainly.

*By Mr. Chandler:—*

Q. Do you think the depression that exists in England is greater than the depression in other European countries?—A. From all the information I can glean I think it is. England was for a long time the workshop of the world: there has been a constant increase in the population, there has not been famine, pestilence or war, and there has not been a very extensive emigration; so that there being not so much trade as formerly the depression would be felt more severely than on the continent, because the farmers in continental countries do not feel the effect of the introduction of stock and provisions as the farmers of England, as provisions are so much cheaper on the continent.

The Committee adjourned.

April 22.

M. PAUL DE CAZES called and examined.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Have you been engaged as Emigration Agent in France?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been so engaged?—A. Five years as agent of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Q. What have been the results of your agency?—A. The results have not been very advantageous from an emigration point of view.

Q. Can you state how many emigrants have come from France to Canada?—A. By the shipping agent M. Bossange 5,107 came from 1872 to 1876; and by other agents there were 3,000, making 5,107 emigrants from France during that period.

Q. Can you inform the Committee why the French do not emigrate more largely to Canada?—A. The cause is the very great prosperity which exists at the present time in France. In fact the only emigration that has taken place was after the war of 1870.

Q. Do you consider agriculturists the only desirable immigration from France?—A. For the reason that good workmen in France obtain very much higher wages than they are able to obtain in Canada. I consider that an immigration of French agriculturists would be very advantageous to this country, because of their skill and aptitude and especially so among the French parishes of the Province of Quebec.

Q. Is there any reason to believe that French immigration has had any beneficial results to Canada and if so what?—A. I consider the immigration that has already taken place from France has been advantageous to Canada from a commercial point of view, and that the augmentation of trade between Canada and France has been in proportion to the immigration which I have stated has taken place from 1872. I have these trade statistics: In 1872, the imports from France to Canada were of the value of 9,139,000 francs; exports from Canada to France 511,000 francs. In 1873 imports from France to Canada 11,500,000 francs; exports from Canada to France 1,336,000 francs. In 1876 imports from France to Canada 9,204,000 francs, exports from Canada to France 2,796,000. I call attention to the great deal of difference in Canadian exports which amounted to 511,000 francs in 1872 and 2,796,000 in 1876, there is also an increase in imports. The immigrants who arrive from France were of a very much better class, of late years. In 1873 those who came out brought money in drafts from M. Bossange averaging \$29.06 per head, while those in 1876 brought on average \$296.66 by similar drafts.

Q. Did you during your residence in France take any means for the purpose of promoting the commercial relations between Canada and France?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you please detail to the Committee the steps you have taken?—A. During my sojourn in France, that is my official sojourn, I published in the leading newspapers and reviews 149 articles. These articles treated of the industrial and

natural resources and products of this country. In addition thereto I was enabled to introduce Canadian merchants to French manufacturers and dealers.

Q. Are facilities afforded in France for emigration propagandism?—A. Emigration propagandism cannot be openly made in France by speeches and meetings.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Is the government opposed to it?—A. Yes. There are also laws which hold the agents responsible for the emigration from France, and very large deposits are required to be made by the agents.

In reply to M. Dubuc.

Witness said :—I understand that a deposit of 20,000 francs has to be made, and on a complaint being made by an emigrant, the agent has to pay over the deposit money under a rigorous administration of the law,

*By Mr. Dubuc :—*

Q. It is to ensure the good treatment of emigrants going to any country?—A. As a general rule, those persons who emigrate from France have lost caste, have lost their positions in society.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What exertions are made by the steamship companies to induce emigration to Canada?—A. The steamship companies make the only propagandism that can be made by means of applications and all measures of that kind. Therefore the steamship companies send forward more emigrants than it is possible for any other agents to send, on account of the laws and the condition of things which I have described.

Q. Are attempts made to induce emigrants to go from France to the United States?—A. Yes ; a great deal of money has been spent on that object.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Have many of the French people emigrated to any country ; is there much emigration to any country from France?—A. No, there is no very large emigration to any country.

*By Mr. Lowe :—(Secretary of Department of Agriculture and Immigration.)*

Q. What are the wages received by skilled mechanics, stone masons, bricklayers, or carpenters?—A. The wages are always in proportion to the ability of the workman. It is not uncommon that good carpenters in France will obtain as much as \$2 per day ; and the cost of living for working men is much cheaper there than it is here. The same rule applies to masons and bricklayers. Cabinet makers, carpenters and all trades of that kind are really at the same prices—they follow the same rule—in other words, there is uniformity of wages amongst the various trades.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Bricklayers, masons and trades generally are all graduated on that principle, I suppose : \$2 per day would be the maximum?—A. That is the maximum.

Q. What are the average wages of agricultural labourers?—A. That high price I have mentioned, \$2 per day, is for the best workmen ; it is the best maximum price and wages vary below that. Good workmen cannot expect to improve their position by emigrating from France with respect to rate of wages and especially cost of living.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. In 1873 the immigrants from France numbered 2083 ; in 1874, 1827 ; in 1875, 315 ; in 1876, 100. Will you explain the cause of the decline from the comparatively large number in 1873 and 1874 as compared with 100 in 1876?—A. The reaction after the war.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. To what particular districts or provinces do you refer—for there must be considerable difference in the rates of wages in different parts of the country?—A. I refer to the central districts of France. The best emigration Canada could get—if it could get it—would be that from the west and from the east.

Q. But in speaking of the rate of wages, I presume it would differ in different parts of France?—A. There is very little difference. Workers on the land get very much less wages than artisans.

*By Mr. Chandler:—*

Q. Why is the cost of living less in France than here?—A. In the great cities the cost of living may be dearer, but in the country parts it is very much less.

Q. Are the necessaries of life cheaper there—bread, meat and such necessaries?—A. Good meat cost in Paris over two shillings per pound.

Q. Then, why is the cost of living cheaper in France than here: is it due to the economical habits of the people?—A. Yes.

*Mr. Hesson*—Can you give the committee any reasons for believing that the 5,107 persons were booked for Canada and not perhaps for the western world generally?

*Mr. Lowe*—It is a matter of registration that that number arrived out.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Can you give the classes of emigrants sent out in 1873 and 1874—the general character of the emigrants sent out by our agents?—A. I cannot tell you that precisely.

Q. Can you tell the committee from observation what was the general character of emigrants who left the shores of France at that time?—A. Some of those who came were very good, and some came here simply because they were ruined by their war and had lost their positions in society.

*By Mr. Chandler:—*

Q. Do you know that the large proportion of those who came here in 1873 were miners who came out to the province of Nova Scotia?—A. No. 300 or 400 of that class went to Nova Scotia.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. The emigrants who came out from the Rhine provinces are not considered Frenchmen I believe; did emigrants after the war come out from Alsace and Lorraine?—A. Yes. The Prussian Government would not allow any propagandism whatever in Alsace and Lorraine. They cast immediately in prison an agent, as was done in the case of an Ontario agent named Dyke. I do not think it would be at all worth while to have in France a special emigration agent, but I think it is almost indispensable that there should be an agent of Canada in France with a view to promote commercial relations or facilities; in other words to have a sort of consul there.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. In what articles of Canadian production has the increase of exports principally taken place?—A. Phosphate of lime is very largely sent to France; also wood of various kinds and preserved meats.

*By Mr. Cockburn:—*

Q. Is there a large demand for phosphates?—A. Yes. There are means to establish a large trade in phosphate of lime. Phosphate is used very much in France for enriching the land.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Is a duty charged on it ?—A. I do not know.

Q. Is a duty charged on wood ?—A. No.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. What kind of market is there in France for our ships ?—A. At present the duties are very considerable, and the removal of the whole duties or part of them was a question of making a commercial treaty.

Q. If the duties were reduced might we not fairly expect to do a considerable business in Canadian wooden-built ships ?—A. England at present pays two francs to enter her ships in France, while Canada pays 40 francs per ton. In regard to phosphate, I may say that from analyses which have been made of the Canadian phosphate of lime, it is considered to be of the best class that exists in the world; the analyses have shown from 75 to 78 per cent.

# THE AGRICULTURAL, MINERAL, TIMBER AND OTHER RESOURCES OF SEVERAL PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OFFERING A LARGE FIELD FOR IMMIGRATION.

March 15th, 1879.

ALEX. GARRETT, of Ottawa, called and examined.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Can you tell the Committee if there are any large deposits of phosphate of lime in the Dominion of Canada ?—There are.

Q. Where are the deposits to be found ?—They are found in the Laurentian range in the adjoining townships of Templeton and Buckingham, and in a portion of Ontario, as far down as Thurso.

Q. What area is embraced by those deposits ?—They are about 180 miles in length and 80 in width.

Q. Give a statement of the nature of the rocks in which the phosphates are imbedded ?—They are lime, dolomites, gneiss and calcite rocks,—mostly of calcareous formation.

Q. Is the phosphate when converted into super-phosphates a good fertilizer ?—Very good.

Q. Is it fit for use as a fertilizer in its rough state ?—No ; it must be manipulated to suit the soils.

Q. Is it expensive to manipulate it, so as to make it a good fertilizer ?—No ; it is inexpensive.

Q. Can you describe how it is prepared as a fertilizer ?—It is first reduced to an almost impalpable powder and then treated with sulphuric acid derived from iron pyrites, which extracts all extraneous materials and leaves the acid of phosphorus intact, and that is used for the land.

Q. How is it reduced to powder ?—By stones, the same as you see in mills driven by steam power with great velocity, in order to produce the fineness.

Q. Will you state whether it can be procured nearly pure from the mines ?—It never is gathered pure from the mines ; about 95 per cent. will be the maximum.

Q. What is the minimum ?—75 per cent. for commercial purposes ; still it can be used lower than that if for domestic purposes.

Q. Has any large quantity been used in this country for agricultural purposes ?—Comparatively, very little.

Q. Have the farmers in Canada experimented to any extent with phosphates ?—Very slightly.

Q. They have to some extent ?—Yes ; to some extent, experimentally.

Q. Did they find the experiment to pay?—The most intelligent part of the farming community found it to pay; those who were not so, did not.

Q. Are not phosphates of various colours?—Yes.

Q. What colours yield the largest per centage?—Green.

Q. Is it found in a powdered state?—No; not naturally.

Q. What process must these phosphates undergo in order to be manufactured into supe-phosphates?—It must undergo manipulation by the application of sulphuric acid, which destroys all foreign matter and leaves the salt of phosphorus intact, ready for use.

Q. Can you give the amount of capital at present invested in mining and shipping this material?—About \$225,000 in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Q. That is the total amount invested in this industry in the Dominion?—Yes.

*By Mr. Shaw:—*

Q. In purchasing lands?—In using lands, not particularly in purchasing them.

Q. That sum is invested in mining and shipping?—In mining and shipping, and in purchasing the material for mining purposes.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. That is working and shipping from the mines?—Yes.

Q. I suppose you do not manufacture super-phosphates to any extent?—No.

*By Mr. Sproule:—*

Q. In the answer you gave as to what process it underwent in order to manufacture super-phosphates, you said that sulphuric acid was added. That would not increase the amount of phosphorus?—No; it only purifies it.

Q. Why call it super-phosphate, if there is no addition of phosphorus at all?—They are two opposite chemicals.

Q. That is why I think it is a misnomer to call it super-phosphate?—Why it is called super-phosphate is, that it is now in a state to be applied to the land.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Can you inform the Committee to what points the phosphate is principally shipped?—Yes; Liverpool and London are the principal points of shipment; from thence it is distributed to various districts to be manufactured, and also, to Scotland and Ireland. Liverpool and London are points of distribution to provincial centres.

Q. Does it go principally in a crude state?—Yes; altogether in a crude state.

Q. What does it cost per ton at the mines?—About \$6 on an average at the mines.

Q. What does it cost at a point of delivery, such as London?—The average cost is about \$10.

Q. The selling price at the port of delivery?—Yes.

Q. What is the freight from the mines to the port of delivery?—That depends where the point of delivery is. From here to Montreal it will be from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton.

Q. Do you think it will come in to general use in the Dominion?—I do.

Q. What profit per ton does it afford those who take it from the mine?—On an average about \$2 per ton.

Q. Is it not used in England in place of guano?—Yes; very much so, and is superseding it.

Q. In your opinion, will it supersede guano?—I think so.

Q. In what respect does it differ from guano?—Guano contains a large amount of ammonia that phosphate has not, ammonia being the element derived from decomposed animal matter.

Q. You say that the profit is about \$2 per ton?—Yes.

Q. And that the capital invested in the industry in Canada amounts to what?—To about \$225,000.

Q. Is there room for any more capital to be employed?—I might remark that this sum includes Mr. Goldrings's investment.

Q. You mean the total amount invested?—Including his investment.

Q. What do you mean by his investment?—His is one of questionable value in the present state of things. He purchased nominally \$45,000 worth; he has sold it for \$75,000. But whether the value is there now, I cannot say.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. The price you name, \$6 per ton—is that just as it is mined?—Yes.

Q. What is the cost of mining—the actual cost of the labour of mining it?—There are so many contingencies surrounding the mining of it, it would be very difficult to arrive at that cost.

Q. Would it be as much as \$4?—Yes; I think so. It is more expensive than is generally supposed. You have to go through heavy rock to get at it.

Q. It is only shipped in bulk?—Occasionally in barrels.

Q. Not in a super-phosphate state?—No; we do not make it.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. I suppose the Brockville works manufacture it?—They have not succeeded during an experience of three or four years in making profit to the Company. They are now preparing new machines for the purpose of manufacturing it.

Q. They intend to produce first class phosphates?—Yes; I had a conversation with the proprietor a few days ago. He intends to go on, with great hopes of success.

Q. Do they expect to put it on the market at a cheaper rate?—Yes.

Q. I suppose that has been the difficulty here?—Yes; they held it too high.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Is much outlay necessary for the purpose of separating the foreign matter?—Yes; It is rather expensive, especially the machinery required for preparing it.

Q. Would the article, irrespective of its being separated from the foreign matter by the process you have described, be expensive?—The chemical preparation must be made in order to prepare it for application to the soil. It must be pulverized to an almost impalpable powder to arrive at the particles which contain the phosphate. Then, it is made sensitive to the soil, and is absorbed in the soil and vegetation.

Q. Does the limestone not throw off of itself a certain amount of strength, when placed on the ground, by decaying?—It has inherent strength, but the mineral must be crushed in order to get it out.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. From what you state, it will be very encouraging to capitalists to invest money in phosphate mines?—I think so. From the three years experience Canada has had in shipping it, and the approval it has met with in England and foreign countries to which it has been shipped, it has proved a success so far—agriculturally speaking, at all events.

Q. Is it not very strange that capitalists have not taken hold of it before now, if the profit realized is so large?—No; I don't think so. It is more the fault of the agricultural community than of the capitalists. The farmers are unwilling and reluctant to receive anything like instructions in agriculture, and prefer the old mode of enriching the soils to the novel one, to them, of using phosphate of lime.

*By Mr. Sproule:—*

Q. What kind of soil do you consider best adapted for the application of phosphates?—Mostly all the soils will suit; but the English soil is well adapted to it.

Q. There are several sections of our country where the soil contains a great deal of lime, and others again which contain very little—such as heavy clay soils. Do you not think that phosphate is better adapted to clay soils?—No; guano is better adapted to clay soils. They are tough and require disintegration by a silicate, and so forth; a pungent manure like guano will act on them. Phosphate is well suited to gravelly and muck soils, and places them in a condition for pasturage and for cereals.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. When you speak of the antipathy of the farmers to use this article, do you speak of the farmers of England?—No; the farmers of Canada.

Q. Is it used altogether for farming purposes in England?—No; it is used sometimes in the manufacture of glass, but to a comparatively small extent. In Germany it is used in the manufacture of phosphorus, which is an article of great expense, and some of it is exported to Eddy's mills here, and used for making matches.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Then it goes to Germany and comes back home again?—That is the run of commerce.

*By Mr. Sproule :—*

Q. How does phosphate compare with salt as a fertilizer?—Salt has not the fertilizing qualities that phosphate has.

Q. The benefit of salt as a fertilizer would depend on the amount of chlorates in it?—Yes.

Q. Phosphate is a salt. They are therefore both salts?—Salts in one sense, but not in another.

Q. I know that in our county a good deal of salt is used for fertilizing purposes and they speak very highly of it?—Almost all alkaline matters have phosphates mixed with them.

Q. Is iron pyrites necessary, for manufacturing this material into super-phosphates?—Not essentially necessary if you can procure a sulphuric acid otherwise.

Q. Is that mainly found in the vicinity of phosphates?—Not particularly so. It has no companionship with it. The deposits in Canada so far as my experience goes are entirely separated from the phosphates, but accessible to it and necessary for its manufacture.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What information is necessary to be diffused, in order to bring phosphates into general use among the farmers of this country?—To publish all the facts connected with it and to show by the example of those who are the most intelligent in agriculture that phosphate is a success as a fertilizer. They are influenced by that more than by books. If farmers knew it had been successful when used by those contiguous to them, they would be very apt to follow the example; but this could not be done by books.

Q. What effect has super-phosphates on roots, grass, cereals, and so forth?—It permeates through various parts of the root and fertilizes the ground and brings it into good condition. It is a great stimulant to the growth of all vegetation and when applied to the roots is absorbed by the water and then permeates through the vegetable system.

Q. Do you think it would pay companies to invest money in this industry?—I do; I judge simply from precedents of success, commercially.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. Does phosphate differ from what is generally called plaster?—That is silicate of lime, gypsum. It is very poor as a fertilizer when compared with phosphates.

*By Mr. Sproule :—*

Q. What would you call this preparation, this phosphate; would not the basis of it also be lime calcium?—Not particularly; it has been changed chemically by the exuvie of the coprolites, according to the theory of Sir William Logan. According to the supposed origin of phosphate of lime or apatite, it is derived from the extinction of the coprolites, leaving an exuvie behind, which is a strong acid, permeating through the rocks and creating pure carbonate of lime, the phosphate of lime.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Do you know at what price the Brockville Company propose to place it on the market here in its finished state?—I do not know perfectly.

Q. Can you give the approximate figure?—Approximately, I may say, about \$30 per ton after being prepared for the market.

Q. I suppose it has heretofore been about \$40?—Yes; \$40 to \$50.

Q. Will the article, which they now propose to put on the market, be treated with sulphuric acid?—And with some other chemical matters, no doubt; I do not recollect what they are. The main point is to destroy all the intrusive qualities of the material by the application of acids. Two hundred pounds of super-phosphates are used to the acre for cereals.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Is it applied to the crops as plaster is when they are growing?—Yes; it is spread broadcast in the fields.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. I suppose a great deal depends on the amount of moisture to dissolve the phosphates and put them into a condition to benefit the soil?—I do not think that is so very essential.

Q. If applied late in summer, it would not be of much benefit?—The absorption of the earth will take care of it.

Q. I am speaking from my personal observation. I find one difficulty on the comparatively light soils of the West is that unless they were applied early, and there was a moderate amount of moisture afterwards, we do not realize very much apparent benefit that season, whatever we might in future?—Yes.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka):—*

Q. Have you any idea of the limit of the phosphate region, and as to the topography of the country where they are to be found?—The Laurentian region is undulating. There are bands of phosphates in that region that undulate with it—two or three bands, one above and one below, undulating in parallel lines.

Q. Is it principally found in gneiss and granite?—Not so much in gneiss; more in granite and quartz.

Q. The reason why I ask is, that this Laurentian region is almost boundless; it runs along the Georgian Bay; but I never heard that any phosphates had been discovered there, though I do not know that they have been particularly explored for?—The discovery is progressing gradually,

Q. I sent some samples up last winter to see if they had found anything like them; but no one has made a full exploration?—They will find it.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. What is the extent of the district now known?—130 miles long and 80 miles wide—that which is worked practically.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka):—*

Q. The Georgian Bay Branch is being built through a country like this?—You will find the phosphate all through the Laurentian range.

Q. You think you will be able to find it?—Oh, yes; I have no reason to conclude to the contrary.

APRIL 2nd, 1879.

WILLIAM A. LOUCKS, of Manitoba, called and examined :

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. You reside in Manitoba?—Yes.

Q. How long have you been there?—Within a few months of four years.

Q. What is your occupation?—Farmer.

Q. Where do you reside in Manitoba?—In St. Paul's Parish, seven miles from the City of Winnipeg, on the banks of Red River.

Q. Give the Committee some idea of the productions of the soil?—When I arrived in the Province, I went on an old cultivated farm, which I leased for a period of five years previous to purchase, from the fact that it was supposed the grass-hoppers would come there: I had an average crop of wheat the first year. The farm had been the residence of Mr. Monkman for 70 years, and 52 crops of wheat had been taken from it without any means of keeping up the quality of the soil, and I was cognizant of the fact that they turned the byre manure into the river. I had, however, a crop of 26 bushels of wheat to the acre. That was in 1876. I also had 51 bushels of oats. Of peas, I had something like 20 bushels to the acre. Of potatoes I had an immense crop; I do not know how many; the crop was all put in by me. In the following year, 1877, I planted ten bushels of potatoes, and from them I obtained 352 bushels. Mr. William Ogilvie, of Montreal, came there, and I took him to see my farm. I put in mangolds, carrots, turnips, blood beets, celery, potatoes and corn, all in the same field, which I had fall ploughed the previous year. The mangolds I had were immensely large; in fact Mr. Ogilvie said he had never seen any to excel them. The blood beets which I put in as I had been accustomed to do in Ontario, were also very large and yielded wonderfully. The carrots were very large, indeed, and very prolific. I did not measure the turnips as they were so plentiful, but I threw them in a heap and they occupied one half of a large barn. I never saw anything to excel the celery. I planted it in the field, simply in the natural soil. The corn that I took from Ontario and planted there ripened; it was fine green corn, a large variety of sweet corn, as well as a smaller variety of our common Canadian corn. I was led to believe that these kinds of corn would not ripen, because they have a small Indian corn, 4, 5 or 6 inches in length, in the country. But what I took there ripened and yielded well. I placed in the hands of Mr. Ogilvie some wheat plucked in my field from a new piece of soil. He took it to Montreal, and I afterwards saw a statement in the *Witness* about what were termed immense heads of wheat. I broke up the soil from which they were plucked in the fall previous, in 1876; this was in 1877. In 1877 I had still greater crops; last year I had not such good crops, owing to the very heavy rains we had during June, which soured the soil a little.

Q. Have the farmers of Manitoba engaged in stock raising to any extent?—They are now largely extending that class of business from the fact that a number of Ontario farmers have gone there. There is what is called Boyd's farm. Mr. Brecker, Mr. Burdon, and many others have gone into stock raising. I saw a statement in one of our papers that Hon. Mr. Reesor's son had gone up to Manitoba and taken a lot of

stock, including thoroughbred cattle and horses. It is also stated through the press that a wealthy gentleman from France, a Count, is going there to secure a township for the purpose of putting on it a herd of 500 cattle and 100 mares. This, no doubt is a fact from the report given.

Q. Are cattle high in price?—They have been very high. Good cattle were sold in 1876 at from \$180 to \$200 per yoke; cows at from \$35 to \$50. Last year they were somewhat cheaper. There were more cattle in the country last year than were required. In fact, it was the means of assisting some immigrants to buy cattle. A large number of cattle are owned by the natives, who use them simply for agricultural purposes. The cattle run in common over the prairies, and wherever you go you see them.

Q. What is the average-cost of horses?—They were very high in 1876—\$400 to \$600 per pair. I sold some at that price. Sixteen horses brought \$300 for the smaller classes or French Canadian ponies, and others, draught horses, \$400, \$500 and \$600 per pair. Last year horses were somewhat cheaper from the fact that a great many were brought into the country, and that farmers during the last three or four years have been raising horses on their own account, particularly Canadian farmers. Some very fine horses have been taken up, and most of the farmers have good horses for agricultural purposes.

Q. Where do you find a market for your produce?—In Winnipeg.

Q. What is the prospect for good markets in the future?—From the quantity of grain grown in the country, no doubt, we will be able, if we have railway accommodation, and an outlet by the Canadian Pacific, to fill the granaries of a large portion of the world.

Q. Has a large area been broken up for the purpose of sowing grain and roots within the last year?—A great deal has been broken up, particularly in Dundas, Greenwood, Victoria, Rockwood, Woodlands, Springfield, Sunnysides, Boyne and Pembina, as well as towards the Portage. A great many people have broken up a great deal of land—7,000 or 8,000 acres within Manitoba, if not more. I am not fully conversant with a portion of the outer limits of the Province into which large numbers of Canadians have gone.

Q. Do fruits grow in any quantities?—There is a Mr. Hall, who has seventy trees bearing. He lives on the Assiniboine, and went from Hamilton 20 years ago. I did myself the pleasure of going to his place to see what success he had had, from the fact that I desired to plant an orchard on my farm. I found he had simply tried the dwarf varieties of fruit trees; all had grown well, and all yielded fruit last year. He has a large nursery of young trees. He lives in the township of Headingley, twelve miles from Winnipeg, on the Assiniboine. I find others are commencing in a smaller way, particularly Canadians, who are bringing in a few fruit trees as they come. But there is no fruit in the country beyond that I have mentioned.

*By Mr. Dawson:—*

Q. It has not been tried?—Not much.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Have trees been transplanted in prairie lands?—Not to any extent. I don't think it has been done. I don't know that it is at all necessary unless you go to the Pembina and Boyne district where it is pretty much all prairie, but in other sections where I have travelled—and I have travelled through a large portion—there are bluffs with a large amount of timber. The young trees grow very rapidly, and every seven years they take out what is called rail timber.

Q. What is used for fences?—Small poplars; we have plenty of cedar, tamarac and spruce there. We have cedar at Point du Chene and at Brownhead, and it is brought into Winnipeg and sold for posts. The Canadians are adapting themselves to wire fencing and buy posts in the city of Winnipeg.

Q. What kind of fuel is used?—Poplar, principally, except the wood which has floated down the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, and which has been brought from greater distances; that is oak and other varieties of hard wood.

Q. Is this fuel expensive?—In Winnipeg, which is the only place where it is yet bought and sold, it is from \$3 to \$6 per cord, the cost depending on the season of the year and whether the stock held has become light. If it is plenty, it is not so high.

Q. Is the climate of Manitoba rigorous?—This is the third winter I have been there. In the winter of 1876 there was a very slight fall of snow and little sleighing. It was cold, a firm, dry cold. I have never been obliged to wear any more clothes than I did in Ontario. I have worn the same old coat for farm work which I did in Ontario, and I have felt the effects of the cold no more than I did here. During last winter, 1877, there was no sleighing at all; our travelling was done on the rivers, going on the ice long distances to get to the markets. This winter, about the general depth of snow is eight inches. I have received a letter from my son, saying that the grass is getting green, and that the cattle are grazing on the prairies. Allow me to corroborate my statement by referring you to Mr. Dubuc, a surveyor from the Province, who will make the same statement.

Q. What is the length of the winter?—The winter is about the same length as here. Further than that; you can plough until the first frost, but the moment the frost comes it will freeze down seven or eight inches. The frost in places goes very deep into the soil; and when it goes out, in about two weeks, I do not doubt but that we shall hear of farmers ploughing. When the frost goes out of the ground, except to a depth of about three inches, we can sow our grain.

Q. How long does the wet season last?—During the three years I have been there, the month of May in 1876 was very wet. Last year; June month was very wet, indeed; it rained continually. The mud is very heavy at that time. It is adhesive, and sticks to wheels and boots, so that it requires a pretty strong man to get out of it.

Q. What is the present population of Manitoba?—I do not know, further than that it is estimated as between 37,000 and 50,000.

Q. Are there many migrating from the older Provinces to Manitoba?—From the Province of Ontario, particularly from the Counties of Huron and Bruce, a large number of farmers went out to Manitoba last year, and this year there is an exodus from the same counties, but they are going still farther west, to the South Saskatchewan. Very few are staying in Manitoba; they are going still further west, to the townships taken up by Prittie and Young. A great many Canadians came in last year and settled in the free grant district within convenient distance of Winnipeg. The poorer classes went there some few years ago, more particularly those who were with the forces, and afterwards, on being relieved, settled in the country. I find a great many people whose circumstances were very limited, but who struggled on and took up homesteads as well as pre-emption rights, are now settled on those lands; and the most valuable section of the Province, that within 30 or 40 miles of Winnipeg, is, comparatively speaking, all taken up in that way. They have struggled during the past two years under great difficulties. I have met them all through the country, within a short distance of the Riding Mountains, and have found them all thoroughly happy, doing well, and delighted with the country and with their success, notwithstanding disadvantages, and the want of a good market and the means of getting there.

Q. By what route are emigrants conveyed to Manitoba?—At present they go by the Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, St. Paul and the Pembina branch to Winnipeg.

Q. What class of people would you recommend to go to Manitoba?—I think we have got about all the poor people we want. We want good settlers, men who can help themselves, and who can live one year. There will be no difficulty afterwards.

Q. What will they require to take with them on going to settle there?—A man going out on the prairie lands necessarily shuts himself off from the comforts he has enjoyed here; although he can get many of them cheap in Winnipeg. All he requires is simply a cook-stove and necessaries, a plough, a team, a couple of cows, no doubt, if he has a family, and such light farming utensils as he must have to do anything with the soil of the country.

*By Mr. Chandler :—*

Q. Had emigrants better take those effects with them?—They can buy them cheaply there.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Is proper care taken of those who go for the purpose of settling in Manitoba?—During last year, I was induced by Mr. McCarthy, Agent of the Merchants' Bank, together with several other citizens, who made up \$100 a month for me, to leave my farm for two months, to go to Winnipeg and look after Canadians who were coming in. On going there, I found Mr. Hespeler. He is, however, devoting more attention to the Menonites, for he got the colony out. Mr. Belch is also there—I do not know him only by report. I assisted our emigrants, pointing out to them where to go, endeavoring to get them employment, going with them to buy cattle, and in this way endeavouring to prevent them going to Minnesota and Dacotah. It is said that eleven thousand people have left these Provinces to go to Manitoba, and I very much question, although I do not know the figures, whether they all came to Manitoba. I am quite convinced that hundreds of them, finding themselves in difficulties, were led astray by promises, and turned round and went to Minnesota.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. And settled there?—Yes; I was called upon, on Tuesday, last week, to address a number of people at Renfrew who were going to Dacotah. Their friends had gone to Manitoba, but being dissatisfied, they intended to go to Dacotah the ensuing week. However, I think I dissuaded them from that purpose. I find people are going there, and those who are settled say they are doing well. I quite understand the means devised by the American railway companies to induce people to settle on their lands; for when I went over the Northern Pacific, every inducement was held out to settle at Glyndon. The Northern Pacific Company have broken up large tracts of land; they have provided houses, schools, and churches, of all denominations, and offer every inducement to Canadians to settle in the State. I am quite aware that a number went back, because, while attending to immigrants at Winnipeg, last year, some men who had money in their pockets, who intended to go back, walked up the town with me. In conversation, I showed them the chances offered to industrious, sober, moral men remaining in the country, and before an hour had passed they had bought wagons, ploughs and oxen; and fifteen men were thus retained in the country, who had intended to go to Dacotah. They are now settled at Tatoga, on Lake Manitoba.

Q. Do you think immigrants have suffered by transport on any of the lines of railway?—When they leave the Northern Pacific and come to Fisher's Landing they have to go on the Kittson line of boats. I might say that I took means to reach our immigrants by addressing them in the Immigrant Sheds, on which occasion Mr. Hespeler told me I was to say nothing about politics, which I did not. After addressing them, I found out that a number of them, who had come from Peterboro, Lindsay and places which I knew, instead of coming by the Kittson line as Christians, were brought through as freight. I remember how, I an immigrant, was treated when I reached Fisher's Landing with my wife and eleven children. We were charged twenty-five cents a piece for standing under a tent in the pouring rain, for we were not allowed to go on board the Kittson boat, although our passage was paid, and were subjected to three-card monte men who go through all the arrivals at the Landing. The means of taking immigrants by the Kittson line are so insufficient that Canadians have to be on the top of wood, barrels and goods, and horses and cattle, with a stench enough to destroy them, and as the outer portion of the boat is covered with canvas, the storms which occur on Red River are so severely felt that the immigrants can hardly get through safely. The Kittson line which has been plying on Red River during the last few years has materially retarded the progress of Manitoba, and has been the means of sending back hundreds of our people, and I do not know but thousands.

Q. The Kittson line is an American line?—I am told it is.

Q. What effect have the operations of this line had on Canadian bottoms?—I know nothing further than what I heard at public meetings during the election contest between Mr. Smith and Mr. Morris. It was said that British bottoms were not allowed to cross the boundary line. Previous to my going there, some boats were built by Canadians who ran them as British bottoms. They were obliged to succumb, and the boats are absorbed in the Kittson line to-day.

Q. Would you recommend immigrants going to settle in Manitoba to go by the Northern Pacific?—No.

Q. Do you know if inducements are held out by Americans to emigrants going to Manitoba or the North-West to settle in the United States?—Yes; those inducements to which I have alluded are held out. I know there are American agents, well dressed gentlemen sitting in every car, who bring out maps of every city and show what advantages are offered to Canadians, more particularly when the circumstances appear favourable to induce them to accept the advantages and leave our own country and flag.

Q. What means do you recommend to bring to public attention the advantages which Manitoba offers?—There was a pamphlet written by Mr. Trow, which I have read. It is rather flowery in some points; I believe it deals largely with a section of country with which I am not acquainted, and which lies still further to the north; still Mr. Trow's pamphlet is of material use to the country. A pamphlet has also been written by Mr. Spence. But I look forward to the time when instead of issuing letters here to induce the people to go to Manitoba, living residents who have succeeded by farming will go forth with the truth in their mouths and lay the facts before the people, the means of getting to the country, and how to farm there, without any one being led astray. Pamphlets often look very well—a pamphlet took me to the country. I do not say that I have had anything but success as a farmer; but if means were taken by the Government to reach the public mind by live active agents who knew something of the country from a residence there, they would be more effective in sending there a population of a better class.

Q. You have already mentioned the complaints of emigrants, as to how they were treated?—During the two months I was working in Winnipeg, immigrants came to me and made statements in respect to Prittie and Young. I did not know those gentlemen, but I met Mr. Prittie there on 24th May, when I called a meeting of 40 or 50 immigrants who had been brought through. He asked me if I was going to say anything about it? I do not know anything about the matter, except what I heard from the immigrants themselves. Mr. Prittie brought two parties of immigrants through during the season. He would go to Duluth and meet immigrants. They came to me and asked what had he to do with them, why he had to take their names for the purpose of saying he had brought them into the country, when he had never seen them until he saw them in Duluth. This was from the immigrants. Mr. Prittie asked if I was going to allude to him. I did not know his object, and thought he might be employed by the Government. I was at Gladstone and found unfortunate Huron men and women struggling with their horses and cattle up to their waists in water, being then on their way with all their effects to the Saskatchewan country; yet Mr. Prittie was sitting down in an hotel at Portage la Prairie where I met him, and not looking after his charge. A great deal of fault-finding took place by those people on the way in which they had been led into the country and piloted through.

Q. What kind of buildings are used by the people?—Log-buildings. The manner of building a log-house is very simple indeed. There is plenty of poplar there. They drive in posts and put the building up in sections, room by room, leaving places for doors and windows, using mud for plaster and straw for thatching. A good ordinary house can be built in three or four days. I lived two years in a log-house with my wife and a large family, and found it very warm and comfortable. They can be made clean by whitewashing, and are very comfortable indeed.

Q. Is the building material good?—Yes; lumber is from \$45 to \$50 per 1,000. Lumber is high and is to be only had at certain points. There is a good deal at the Portage. I see they are taking measures on Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg to manufacture lumber. There has been a great deal of lumber brought in from Ontario. An immense quantity is held at Winnipeg, and 5,000,000 feet are to be cut there this year, by Macaulay and Jarvis, Manning and Dick.

*By Mr. Dawson:—*

Q. What is the price now?—I paid \$24 per 1000 for common lumber.

Q. What kind of lumber is used?—Pine and spruce. Pine logs come from Minnesota.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. What kinds of agricultural implements are used there?—We have a great many American implements. We have several agencies of Ontario implement manufacturers—Brantford, Smith's Falls, and other makers. We have any amount of implements at reasonable prices. I bought a good mower last year for \$100 and a good rake for \$40. A good plough can be obtained from \$15 to \$25, according to the description of plough required. I have noticed that the Canadians instead of using American ploughs are purchasing ploughs from Brantford of a larger size. I have seen them breaking up light lands with a yoke of oxen and turning it over, and you can take a horse rake and rake it all over and dump it out. When the ground is dry the roots come out easily. I have seen land cleared with a couple of rakings with a hay rake; this has been done at Greenwood. Our Canadian ploughs will become the ploughs of the country eventually.

*By Mr. Sproule:—*

Q. Are you acquainted with any arrangements by which Messrs. Prittie and Young receive remuneration?—None whatever.

Q. There is a report in circulation in my part of the country, where they are operating, that they get every immigrant who, under the Homestead Law, is entitled to 160 acres of land, to give them 60 acres?—I have heard that, but I do not know it to be a fact. That is the rumor in Manitoba.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. In connection with the operations of Messrs. Prittie and Young you led the Committee to understand that they were employed by some Government, either our own or the American, to get immigrants into that country. Do you think they are or were employed by this Government?—No.

Q. Have you been employed by the Government to give advice or assistance to emigrants going there, or have you done it voluntarily?—I never was employed and never have received a cent from any Government for any purpose.

Q. You were getting \$100 per month?—From the citizens of Winnipeg. They thought my experience and knowledge as a farmer would be useful in aiding immigrants to settle.

*By Mr. Sproule:—*

Q. Do you think that Messrs. Prittie and Young were obtaining money by going in advance and representing that they had brought emigrants there?—I did not say that. I said that Messrs. Prittie and Young brought a first party of emigrants from Huron and Bruce and that he, Mr. Prittie, returned to Duluth, whence he returned with a large party whose names he took. They came to me and asked who he was, what interest he took in them, and why he got their names—to say that he had brought them through. He did not bring them through, that is evident.

Q. You do not know what object he had in view in getting their names?—The immigrants told me that when they were at Duluth, no attention was paid to them

and they were therefore unable to know which way they were to go without asking for advice, for no body looked after them.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Supposing an emigrant agent was placed at Duluth, he would only be employed a certain portion of the year?—That would be all.

Q. Would that be a proper point to have an agent?—Yes; if the tide of immigration comes that way. For my part, if I were going to Manitoba, in place of taking a route where there is so much transshipment and getting into the hands of Americans, that is by the line of the Northern Pacific, unless they have a connection from Pembina to Winnipeg,—I most assuredly would take the all rail route through St. Paul without transshipment, for when I went up on the Northern Pacific I had hard work to induce them to move the car to the warehouse. I had to jump my horses down six feet which I did with difficulty. There was some little collusion about it. An emigrant should go through by the quickest and best route, for the quicker you get through with the trip the better.

*By Mr. Sproule :—*

Q. Then, what route do you consider preferable?—I have only once come down by the St. Vincent and St. Paul on my way to this Province. I have never travelled on it before. The Pembina branch is not yet built, but when the road is completed over the 60 miles to St. Boniface, it will be the means of getting the emigrants through. I have been told there will be no difficulty in completing it. Notwithstanding it is not graded, still as it is a very level section of country where the rain quickly permeates through the soil and leaves it dry, a train would not interfere with the roadway to any extent; and if means could possibly be devised by which emigrants could be carried direct to any point, it would be the best thing for them in the country. It is a very serious matter when you have to tranship.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. It will be interesting to the Committee if you will state how the Mennonite and Icelandic settlements are progressing; whether they make a good class of settlers, and whether it is desirous to encourage such an immigration of foreigners, or whether it would not be preferable to fill up the country with our own people, who would make better settlers?—As to that matter the Menonites are a thrifty, hardy race of people. They live where we cannot exist. They are now getting up a herd-law among themselves. They take the offal and refuse, and mix it with straw, and dry it and press it, and make use of it for fuel in small brick stoves with a plate of iron on the top. They are great producers, and in competing side by side with our people can undersell them at the market price. They are a valuable class of people. Whether they will do anything after they have acquired money which they are getting, and whether they will be any good to the country afterwards with regard to investing capital in it is another matter. I live near the Icelandic colony. They are settled on a section of the country which is almost as good a place as could be found. They are more inclined to fish than to work, although they are quiet people. Some of them have applied to my son with a view to obtain assistance to start a stock farm at Shoal Lake, where there are immense grass lands, and the Icelandic settlement is more woodland than prairie. They are a very careful people. They house their cattle, and never let them see the light of day during the whole winter. I think these people will do very well. As to our own people and the class of settlers we want, I believe it will be more conducive to the interests of Canada, if, instead of going to other countries to obtain immigrants, we went to Nova Scotia, where there are hundreds and thousands of people idle, who belong to a hardy race; and also to Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the towns of Ontario, where there are thousands who want to go to the North-West, if means can be devised to put them on the soil, and assist them in every way, directly and indirectly, to tide over for one year. These people would be a most valuable acquisition to that

country, and this plan would be preferable to sending agents to foreign countries, distributing pamphlets to induce people to come out to this country. I question whether people coming from the Canadian cities to the North-West will be good agriculturalists. The question is, whether, after we got them there, they would confine themselves to farming or not; but if we can get a hardy class of people from Nova Scotia and the other Provinces—and they particularly want to go—they are the class, we, as Manitobans, want to see there.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. You have admitted that it was a pamphlet that led you to go there?—Yes.

Q. And a pamphlet might influence others in a similar way?—That is true.

Q. Always supposing it contains reliable information?—I look upon pamphlets in this light. When I went there in 1875, it was supposed I was going among a wild and uncultivated people, and among the natives, but I have not had to lock a stable, or the house, although I have lived two years right among the Indians, and in their settlement. Although the Indians have been around me by hundreds, I have lost nothing, and always had every courtesy extended towards me. During my experience in 1875, in charge of a lumber yard, I have only had two men who were dishonest.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. They are a very good, quiet and industrious people?—As fine a people as any in the world.

*By a Member :—*

Q. Do you think it desirable to offer inducements to the Chinese to emigrate to Manitoba?—We have three there, and we are willing to dispose of them.

*By Mr. Ferguson :—*

Q. You are thoroughly acquainted with the relative proportions of the arable lands in Ontario—land fit for cultivation and that that is not?—Yes.

Q. Is the relative proportion of arable land in the Province of Manitoba as great or greater than that in Ontario?—It is greater.

Q. Would the settlements be nearer to each other than in Ontario?—No; as it is now constituted, each and every man has 160 acres of land. It will be a long time before fathers have to divide up their farms for their sons. There is a vast region of country in the North-West, and therefore the population will not be so dense as it now is in the Province of Ontario.

Q. Is the portion of the land unfit for cultivation in Manitoba less than in Ontario?—Most assuredly; my reason for saying so is this: I have travelled a good deal over the Province, and the maps show that it has been closely surveyed, and the swamps, bogs and other such lands laid down. I bought two farms without seeing them, just from the map, and I could not have selected anything better.

Q. Could you give the Committee any idea of the prime cost of putting lands, with ordinary prairie soil, under cultivation, ploughing, &c., fitting it for the first crop?—If it is necessary to get a crop there the first year, you will want peas, oats and a little barley; I do not say the land is then fit for wheat. You can plough a little depth if the land is moist. You can get a small crop the first year—good, and abundance of potatoes. I was farming by the side of natives, and was greatly interested in observing one sowing wheat on the stubble, without ploughing. I had fall-ploughed my land and was going to beat all the natives that year. I asked the native what he was doing; he replied, I am going to plough it in. He had a wooden plough and turned it in. He had a better crop than I had, notwithstanding all my labor and Canadian machines.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. Had he any chess in the wheat?—There is a great deal of noxious weed among the native farms. Some few years ago, I believe, the Government without

exercising that due care that ought to have been taken, bought a quantity of seed wheat with all the noxious weeds of Minnesota, and gave it to the poorer natives just after the grasshoppers came, and it has filled the Red River country with any amount of noxious weeds.

Q. Sowing good seed wheat, there will be a certain amount of this weed in it next year?—Very little. There is a large weed which gets into the wheat but I forget its name.

*By Mr. Sproule:—*

Q. According to your experience, what season of the year is the best for parties to go to the North-West?—Some say June, others early in the spring; a great many are going now. In thinking over the matter, I would reverse the whole system; I would go in July if I was able to tide over a year, and I would do so on these grounds. I would be able to build my house, after the spring rain-fall had gone through the soil; it could be easily broken up. In the fall I will be able to get my wheat cheaper, 40 or 50 cents a bushel in the further sections. All the necessary seed and feed is cheaper then. Grain has advanced to a higher price since I left home.

Q. Can you go early enough in spring to get a crop that spring?—Yes; of oats, potatoes and vegetables.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. How does spring wheat grow there?—It is nothing but spring wheat; I have had it in contemplation to try some fall wheat.

*By Mr. Sproule:—*

Q. What kind of soil is the prairie land?—It is a black loam, underneath is a whitish loam, and underneath that is a heavy bed of clay. I recognize the fact that the moment we underdrain the country, we are going to relieve it of all its strength. There are reasons for this: if the marshes are drained into the rivers, it will take off the surface water and thereby take the moistness out of the soil. The water in place of running off as it does in Ontario through small drains, sinks right down to the bed of clay, from its being a light porous soil, and during the drougthy season of the year, (thus far we have had but very little drought since I have been here), this would evaporate up to the soil, and afford sustenance for the growth of cereals, roots and grain. If we underdrain, the day is not far distant when the whole country will blow away. The dampness in the soil causes it to be heavy enough to remain stationary.

*By Mr. Orton:—*

Q. Is there much difficulty in obtaining water?—There has been in some places. I find the people dig wells from 10 to 12 feet deep and get good water—some a little deeper. I have a well which is 45 feet deep and there is very good water.

Q. Is not the water very alkaline in some sections of Manitoba?—It is in some sections. I was at Springfield this winter and the water tasted very much of alkali.

*By Mr. Galbraith:—*

Q. You mentioned that Mr. Prittie's emigrants were at one time up to their waists in water. Have Emigrants much of that kind of travel to encounter?—This was during May and there had been heavy rains, in fact we had all to lay up. The main road was utterly impassable, we had therefore to strike out into the prairie and came to a point towards Long Lake. This was a very bad time.

*By Mr. Orton:—*

Q. Can you give us an idea as to how much an Immigrant with an ordinary family would require to tide over until he could produce enough for their support?—If a family goes up pretty well clad (they will find means of getting flooring and

lumber to build a house) if they have some few groceries—they will raise some potatoes and want some little wheat—I think an Immigrant could get through the first year on \$400.

*By Mr. Chandler :—*

Q. After he arrives there?—Yes.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. That is over and above what he would require for implements?—A very poor man who has simply the means to buy a plough can make his own harrow—a wooden harrow has been used frequently. The soil is very tough at first; it is turned down perfectly flat, and lying exposed to the atmosphere is easily pulverized the following year.

Q. Do they use the same ploughs as are used in the prairie districts of the United States where the ploughman sits on it instead of guiding it?—A few of them have gone into the country.

Q. They cannot be used very successfully?—None of us have used them except a few people at the Portage.

*By Mr. Sproule :—*

Q. Do you find the country good for corn?—I had good corn from the varieties I took up from Ontario.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. You have not seen much Indian corn in the Province?—No.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. Do you think the sods if cut into blocks and piled, can be used for fencing?—I have seen some Scotchmen at the Portage cut the sods into blocks, pile them, put in stanchions and roof it with either straw or marsh grass, and this makes a warm stable, all that is wanted being a door and a couple of apertures for windows.

Q. If it was put into fences would it become permanent and solid?—I do not know as to that. I think if our people would fence the outer portions of their farms with poplars in six or seven years, they would have as strong a fence as they want, which nothing could get through.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. As to the quality of the soil, is it the same all along the banks of the Red River to Emerson and the boundary line?—No; down in the region of the lower Stone Fort it is a light loam; from there to Winnipeg it is more of the heavier clay loam; through to Emerson, the soils are lighter in places, they run in veins. There is a section running from Victoria to Greenwood where the soil is lighter; they have immense crops there.

*By Mr. Sproule :—*

Q. Do you find trouble from late spring or early fall frosts?—There are slight frosts at both times, but during the three years I have been there they have not had the effect of destroying anything. The first year I went there, on the 15th June, there was a slight frost which nipped the potatoes a little, but did not affect their growth as they came to perfection.

*By Mr. Hesson :*

Q. I understood you to say that your crop of peas averaged twenty bushels to the acre?—I had 21 bushels to the acre that year.

Q. That was not a large yield?—I sowed the crop on a very inferior piece of clay soil. If the land had been cultivated the year previous, I would, no doubt, have had a much larger crop.

Q. Are peas grown generally in the Province?—No.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. How are the roads in Manitoba. Is there much difficulty in traversing them during Spring and Fall?—During the wet season they are very bad.

Q. Impassable almost?—Yes; still we get through them; but in the dry season they are the finest roads in the world—as level as a bowling green. We have one pretty severe rain after the harvest. Having no barns we stack all our hay and grain and during the fall it is perfectly dry. I may allude to the fact that the natives, when they have no means of threshing with machines, will lay down a couple of small trees six or seven inches in diameter, and throw buckets of water on the ground, and thus obtain an ice threshing floor.

Q. Have you good building stone in the Province?—Yes; there are quarries on the Red River and at Stony Mountain, and towards the Portage there are quite a number of boulders in the land which are useful for building purposes.

Q. Have you limestone?—Any amount of limestone.

Q. Are there facilities for making good solid roads?—There are gravel beds at Birds Hill and other places. I know the Pembina road has been ballasted from the former bed where there is an immense quantity of gravel, enough to gravel a road through to Ontario.

*By Mr. Wallace (York) :—*

Q. What waggons are used there?—A good many American waggons are used. I bought a wagon for \$90 at Ingersoll. It is a light one and answers my purpose with a pair of horses.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. Could tramways be used?—Yes.

Q. There would be no difficulty in grading?—There would be simply the difficulty of getting over the marshes.

Q. It seems to me that the great drawback, unless you have the material for making solid roads, is the great difficulty experienced in getting to market?—What we want are branch railroads. The grain on the Assiniboine was not cleared out last year, and this year there will be a great quantity on that section of the country.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. You have a surplus to export?—I do not know that, as many people are going in.

*By Mr. Smith, (Selkirk.)*

Q. You have spoken of the great advantage of emigration agents over pamphlets. There is no question that however well prepared or conceived the information may be it has not the same effect as statements made by those who know the country. Do you not think that instead of agents being employed by the different provinces to speak in their favor, as has been the case, it would be better there should be agents appointed directly by the Dominion Government who would not have any interest in advocating the claims of any particular section?—I quite conceive that it is not necessary to appoint agents in the Dominion, for everybody who can get to the North-West wants to go there; and the question is if the Government can find any means of sending our people there.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. The great difficulty is to take proper care of Canadian immigrants when they arrive there?—That is it.

Q. No provision is made for that?—No; except Mr. Hespeler and Mr. Belch are there. I never saw the latter; I do not know the man, and never saw him attending

to emigrants. Mr. Hespeler was kind to them and gave them every assistance in his power. But I question whether he has afforded that assistance as to giving them information respecting the country and as to where they could buy articles they needed. I quite remember how I as a stranger was bandied about when I arrived there, and I feel for my fellow-men going there.

Q. Do you suppose one agent could perform the work required of giving information and assistance to immigrants arriving there?—I think not; not at present.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. Do you not think that tenant farmers of the old country would be very desirable as settlers?—I do not see but that they would. I still think that fine men might be obtained from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the other Provinces. In one section of the country twenty bachelors meet and vote down the schools every time. One of the requirements of the country is a regiment of women.

*By Mr. Arkell :—*

Q. What is land worth outside of the Government lands?—The lands thus far have been taken up by a scrip issued to the native population which is now passing rapidly into the hands of moneyed men, and they are offering the lands at very reasonable prices. It is a great blessing it has so happened, from this fact: the native population had not the money to buy the necessaries of life, but they had a certain quantity of land under the scrip which they were able to sell and were thus able to live over two years. The lands have passed into the hands of those who have got them at a reasonable figure. A man wishing to purchase farming land can obtain it from \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to its position and convenience to market.

Q. Not very near Winnipeg?—Yes; near Winnipeg.

Q. At \$5 per acre?—Yes; but not within ten or fifteen miles, as the crow flies. They are the finest men in the world out there, just like brothers to one another. There has been only one bankrupt in four years, and the people have tided over without any outlet or inlet. We have had, however, small men go down.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. The grasshoppers have completely disappeared from that country, and such indeed has been the case for some years?—Since 1875. I went there when they were leaving the country. I used to call myself a grasshopper exterminator, as they never came back.

Q. You have not been troubled with them since, and you have no apprehension now of them?—I have heard nothing of them. The Americans have devised a method, during the last year or two, of getting rid of them. They take an immense scoop, like our reaper, and gather them up and burn them with tar, and all the eggs they lay and the young ones are destroyed. We do not anticipate any inroad of them from the United States. We have heard nothing of any eggs being laid, and I do not anticipate the people will have another such infliction,—at least, we hope not, for some years to come.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. To what do you attribute the great anxiety manifested in the various Provinces to immigrate to Manitoba and the great North-West. Do you consider it is due to information being distributed broadcast throughout the Dominion?—I account for it in this way: that many citizens of the Provinces to which I have alluded, have gone there and have been successful, and have written home and have thus given publicity to the actual prosperity of the Province, and the necessity of going there in preference to the United States. This has been done by living settlers from several of the Provinces, who are now in Manitoba and the North-West. That has been done through the medium of actual residents more than by any other means of which I am aware.

Q. The movement has only taken place recently—within the last two or three years. Do you not consider that the action of this Committee, and the publication of reliable pamphlets have proved an efficient means?—I believe they have been largely conducive to interest the people in the country; but they have referred particularly to a section of country with which I am not conversant, that is the great North-West and the Saskatchewan region, not Manitoba proper.

*By Mr. Bunster:—*

Q. Is it not desirable to have a large emigration of women?—Yes; I think it very necessary to have a large number. I know one school section where there are 22 bachelors, and they vote down schools every time.

*By Mr. Ferguson:—*

Q. What is your opinion of the capability of Manitoba for dairying purposes?—Good; the grasses are exceedingly rich, and the milk from the cattle is excellent. I have made better and even a greater amount of butter than I did in Ontario.

Q. Is the outdoor season for cattle as long as in Ontario?—It is equally as long. A question I would like to answer was raised by Mr. Trow in regard to the ingredients of the soil and the alkali in it, from which cause he thought fruit, and probably Indian corn, would not succeed there. I take exception to that. The soil is only alkaline in certain localities. As to the whole of Manitoba being in that way I question it very much; it is only so in sections. It is a wise provision on account of our cattle. You cannot get native cattle and horses to eat salt with the grasses that grow there.

APRIL 7, 1879.

Mr. WILLIAM A. LOUCKS, recalled.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. Is the timber of Manitoba fit for any other purpose than fuel?—Yes; I have had a great deal to do with the purchase of a description of timber for the manufacture of paper; and I look forward to the utilizing of that class of timber in the Province for that purpose. It is a sappy timber, white and fibrous, and in fact a good timber for every purpose. I think it can be used for the manufacture of timber for the Dominion and other countries.

*By Mr. Elliott:—*

Q. What wood is that?—The poplar.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew):—*

Q. Is there as much wood as is necessary for fuel purposes?—Yes; there is a large quantity that will come down Lake Winnipeg and be conveyed by the Canada Pacific Railway to those sections of the country where it is wanted.

Q. And for other purposes?—I believe there is plenty of wood. There is a pine district where there is little except bluffs, but on the margin of the lakes and throughout the Province there is a great deal of timber.

Q. And you think there will be a surplus to be used for other purposes than for fuel?—Yes; from this fact: it is a timber that grows rapidly, and every seventh or eighth year it is firm and can be used for rail purposes.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. What educational advantages does Manitoba possess?—Manitoba possesses educational advantages in advance of any other place in the world. The Bishop of Rupert's Land, Archbishop Taché, the Presbyterian Ministers, the Methodist

Ministers, the priests, clergy and laity of the several churches sit down at the Board of Education and carry out the school law—which is not the case in other countries.

Q. You have several well established educational institutions?—We have St. John's College [Episcopal Church]; St. Boniface College [Roman Catholic.] The Presbyterians have an academy, the Methodists have one, and we have other high schools and preparatory schools there.

Q. Is your ordinary system of education the same as that prevailing in Ontario?—The same.

Q. What amount of land is reserved for school purposes, and what part of the country is it in?—I do not know what amount is reserved for that purpose, but I know there is a large area reserved for school purposes which is not opened to the emigrant nor yet for sale. I think if the Government would allow these lands to be sold at the price land is now going at, it would be the means of settling a large population contiguous to the City of Winnipeg and throughout the length and breadth of the Province, which would form itself into municipalities and be the means of sustaining railways and assisting to support the Canada Pacific from Winnipeg.

Q. Were these lands purchased by the school corporations you have mentioned, or set apart by the Provincial or Dominion Governments?—They were set apart by the Dominion Government, as I understand.

*By Mr. White (Hastings):—*

Q. Has the Dominion Government a right to pass a law putting these lands into the market?—I do not know of any other body that can put them into the market.

Q. How are the lands granted?—They are not granted at all. The Dominion Government holds them, and no person, so far, has been able to secure the right to go on them. Persons who have settled upon them previous to the reservation will have their rights considered. At present they are not on the market, but if brought into line at once it would be in the interests of the Province.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. What quantities of land are reserved by the Dominion Government for the aid of schools?—I do not know the quantity, but I think the Local and Dominion Governments have been in correspondence on that point. During the last year, the last Dominion Government granted a further \$10,000 a year to our Local Government for school purposes, on the consideration that the money was to be recouped on the sale of the school lands.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. The school lands consist of two sections in each municipality?—Something like that.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. What kind of land is there in the railway reserves?—There is some splendid land above the line of the new surveyed route of the Canada Pacific. The reserve there is ten miles on each side of the line. As yet, they are not settled on. But people would go on them if they were offered at reasonable prices. The Government is willing that people should go up and pay one dollar an acre on them, which should go towards the price which will be afterwards fixed for them; but the people are afraid that the price that will be fixed will be one above their means. It would do justice to Manitoba and the Dominion generally if these lands could be settled on.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. You have reference to the lands from Selkirk to the Narrows?—Yes.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Are fish plentiful in Manitoba, and of what kind are they?—Not so plentiful as Mr. Bunster says they are in his Province. But we have plenty of sturgeon, a fine fish for food; whitefish in Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba. The whitefish in Lake Manitoba are larger than those in Lake Winnipeg. We have also catfish, and what are called pike in this Province, but what are known as jackfish in Manitoba. I have seen them from two and a half to four and a half feet long; they catch them and take them to market in the winter. We have also gold-eyes, sunfish, the English perch, which is known here as the pickerel; the red-finned sucker, and other fish. As Mr. Bunster has referred to the use of fish in British Columbia for lighting, I may say the Indians of Manitoba use the oil wholly for lighting purposes.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. Are these fish found in the streams or chiefly in the lakes?—In the lakes and in the streams.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Is game plentiful and easily procured?—There are prairie chickens and ducks. Game was plentiful some few years ago, but owing to so many people going up there the game is going further back. There is a good deal of wild rice in the country in which they hide their eggs, but, unfortunately the Indian women go round and gather these eggs and sell them by thousands in the markets in the spring. Towards Netley Creek and the mouth of Lake Winnipeg there are immense breeding grounds.

Q. Have you any local game-laws?—We have something like the same laws there are here. We have moose very plentiful, but they have been killed out of season until the present year. A law has been passed preventing them from being killed out of season, and the Indians are becoming conversant with the benefits of observing that law, and not killing them out of season.

Q. Have you any hare or rabbits?—Any amount of hares and rabbits; they are the principal food of the Indians during the winter season.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. What kind of rabbits?—The ordinary rabbit.

Q. The burrowing rabbit?—No; but a very fat, large and delicious rabbit.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Are there many Indians in Manitoba, and are they troublesome to white settlers?—There are a great many Indians in Manitoba. I lived among them in the Indian Reserve, and there were no other whitemen there but myself and the Archdeacon; they are very courteous and honest. I have never had to lock my granaries or doors, and I have never lost anything to my knowledge. They are, besides, very respectable and loyal to our country.

Q. What means are being taken to civilize them?—Nothing further than is done by the ministers of the several denominations. If means were provided by which they could help themselves, the Indians would be utilized in many ways, and they would be no longer an incumbrance on the Government of the country. They occupy some of the finest lands in the world. My best crop, which Mr. Ogilvie referred to in his letter, was grown in the heart of the Indian Reserve.

Q. Have foreign immigrants brought in any new ideas in the way of farming or house building?—I do not think so, further than has been done by Canadians and Nova Scotians. The Canadians who are going in there are thrifty people. When I went there myself I thought I would adapt myself to the same means and appliances as used here, but I found it was unnecessary. I found I did more work than was required, and that the more I simplified my work the better I succeeded. The land

is easily worked. A boy twelve years old can use a plough there, for there is neither a stick nor a stone for long distances.

*By Mr. White (Hastings) :—*

Q. Have the Indians adapted themselves to agricultural pursuits?—Not as yet, except a few. Whilst living among the Indians I found a great many thistles from the American grain brought in a few years ago. I went to a Chief about it, and all the Indians turned out as one man—this was in 1876—and cut every thistle down. And if they had any one to point out how they might adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits, every one of them would do something. They work and are not idle. Although they possess as good land as any other people in the world, they do not possess the means of applying themselves so that they can make themselves self-sustaining.

Q. If the Government sent in farmers to show them how to work the land, would they adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits the same as other men?—Not to that extent which we do; but I think if the Commissioners who are sent among the Indians were practical men, and would make a personal supervision and give them advice, much could be done. I made a report to Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon on the subject. Last year, for example, each Indian received half a bushel of grain and potatoes, that was all they received. But they had land which would have given them much more. I believe if means could be devised of providing the Indians with ploughs they would recoup the Government if properly handled, and they would do something for themselves.

Q. Do the Commissioners encourage or discourage them in agricultural pursuits?—I do not think they discourage; but I quite conceive that when the Commissioners do not live within ten or twelve miles of the reserve, they do not give the Indians that attention they ought to receive, because I had to do a great deal for them. This is the most trying season of the year for the Indians. I have suggested that the Government should have a granary; that the Indians should deposit annually their seed; that they should hand over a certain quantity of fish to be smoked and dried. This is the period of the year when the Indians have nothing to eat and when their annuities are spent in advance. The Hudson's Bay Company supply them with goods on the treaty money due in July, and every dollar will be swept away from the unfortunate people and they will have nothing to receive at that time.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Most of the Indians to whom you refer do not receive any annuities?—Every one of them.

Q. They are Sioux Indians?—Yes; Mr. Ochiltree is agent at Portage la Prairie.

Q. They are United States Indians?—They are the Sioux who came over many years ago.

Q. The Indians of whom you are speaking are Sioux Indians who came over to Manitoba after the Minnesota massacre?—They receive annuities.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. You spoke about poplar being fit for rail-stuff?—Yes.

Q. Will the use of wire fence be an improvement over existing methods?—Yes; it is now being adopted by many who require fences. They are availing themselves of it largely.

Q. What are the breeds of cattle most suitable to the climate of the country?—The native breeds are large. Gerry & Co. have brought through twelve or fifteen thoroughbred bulls. The stock is improving, and will steadily improve, although the cattle of the country are immensely large.

Q. What breeds are the thoroughbred stock?—Durham and Ayrshires.

Q. Have many of these people who have gone to Manitoba from Ontario taken their stock?—Very few.

Q. Horses and cattle?—A good many horses have come in. I noticed by the *Free Press* of Winnipeg while I was on my way down that a gentleman had taken in a car load of horses this spring. I advised them to take in cattle, but I notice that a car load of cattle and horses have arrived there.

Q. The native horses are a small breed?—Yes; they live out all winter in some sections where there are bluffs; they go there at night and to gain shelter from the wind. I have seen old mares with their colts out all winter. The only difficulty is that in the spring the ground gets swampy and they are liable to get on their backs, and we lose them in that way.

*By Mr. White (Hastings) :—*

Q. Do the Upper Canada horses stand the climate?—They have done very well. The great difficulty is to carry them over the first year. They are subject to white worms. They don't take freely to the grass of the country at first, and want a little grain; but after they become accustomed to it, they are all right.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Is sheep raising successful, and what kinds would you suggest to be taken up there?—I have noticed at Tatoga some of the finest breeds of sheep, animals immensely large and fat. Mr. Lynch who has imported animals which he brought in some few years ago has a fine flock of sheep there. Among the natives on the Red River there is the old class of sheep—very large and long saeep. I have not observed the foot rot or any disease of that kind among our flocks. The kinds we have are Leicesters and Cotswold.

Q. You have no fine wool sheep?—There are a number of Southdowns brought in by Mr. Gerry, along with the cattle.

Q. Are they doing well?—They only came in during the summer months, and the man who has them has lost none of them as yet.

Q. Do you think the climate is adapted to them?—I think it is as good as it can be for growing sheep in the Dominion.

Q. What is the average cost of cutting and stacking hay in the prairie sections?—I cut sixty tons myself this year and my sons took it out and got \$2 a ton for it and we made \$40 out of it, clear profit, without taking actual labour into account.

Q. What is the average price per ton?—I think if we get \$2 for cutting by the machine, and \$3 for cutting with the scythe and stacking it is a good price, and we can make money. I put up all my hay in the season of 1877, and it did not cost that.

Q. At Winnipeg what is hay worth per ton?—During the winter months it was cheap.

Q. But what is the average value?—The average value is \$6; I have sold it this year for \$4; but for the forty tons I sold I have averaged \$6.

Q. How long does the hay cutting season last?—The law of the Hudson Bay Company is that you can commence on 20th July. The hay is good up to September or October from the fact that it remains green and does not ripen or seed, you can get just as good hay in September as in July, and just as good in August as in September. The only thing that kills it is the frost, and when the frost gets it it is not worth touching.

Q. You commence to cut on 20th July?—On 20th July they commence.

Q. And go on till October?—Yes; till the first frost, in fact.

Q. How does that hay compare with our grass for feeding purposes?—I think the hay of that country is still stronger than this; my reason for saying this is that while a farmer in this Province I used to boil hay tea for calves. I have also boiled it there, and I know that the liquor from it is a great deal stronger than the tea from the hay here.

Q. What quantity of hay of this prairie grass will winter an ox?—Two tons or two and a half.

Q. Feed from October till when?—To about 1st May I think horses will take about two tons.

Q. Are the common necessities of life dearer in Manitoba than in other Provinces of the Dominion?—No; the more weighty goods whose carriage is costly are a little higher. Our sugars and hardware cost more, but tea is no higher there than I have found it here.

Q. Would the sugar beet grow well in Manitoba?—It is going to be I think one of the most important industries in the whole Province, from the fact that the root is a very prolific yielder, it is a firm, large description of root. With that fact before you, it simply amounts to this, without having recourse to the application of artificial phosphates and compositions for the purpose of forcing the growth of vegetable matter, the sugar beet will grow well there, and it is going to be one of the most prominent of our industries. I think one year from this you will see a sugar refinery established at or near Selkirk, and the whole Indian element along Lake Winnipeg, together with the Icelanders who have small farms, will be the means of supplying that root for manufacturing sugar. I conceive that we can raise the crop by simply applying ourselves, and we are going to be competitors with the West India Islands, Cuba and France, which has driven other countries out of the market with her beet-root sugar. It has been established that we grow large amounts of other roots to the acre; and you will be surprised when I tell you that two turnips have filled a half bushel, nevertheless such is the fact. Some people go so far as to say that three turnips fill a bushel, but I have not seen it. Roots grow large and firm, and Manitoba will be the producing country for the sugar beet. In two or three instances it has been tried and has grown very large.

*By Mr. Merner :—*

Q. Do you know what was the percentage of sugar?—No.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. The sugar beet is not a large beet?—No.

Q. It is a question of quality?—Yes.

Q. I question whether your seasons are long enough to bring it to perfection?—The rapidity of growth matures our vegetables very quickly.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Have you experimented in the growth of the sugar beet?—I have not myself.

Q. Have others?—Others have. In the matter of sorghum and sugar cane, Mr. Bradley has grown it, crushed it and boiled it; he has had some of the finest syrup as well as sugar candy produced near the boundary this year.

Q. Have you ever seen broom corn grown there?—Yes; it is grown in Mr. Dubuc's constituency.

Q. As to Canadian agricultural implements; are they as good as those imported from the United States?—I am an earnest advocate of them; I have used everything Canadian since I have been in the country; I find the Canadian implements applicable to any agricultural pursuits, and from the competition that has taken place amongst the trade and the manufacturers we are going to have all kinds of implements, and sufficiently cheap to make it unnecessary for us to rely on other people for them.

Q. What effect will the importation of thoroughbred stock have upon the importation of cattle from Texas and Montana?—Thousands of head have come in from Montana; the owners give notice in our papers that they start in such and such a month with a herd; they take three or four months to come across the prairies, and they come into our market to be competitors with us without paying a fraction of revenue, and we have to sell our finer cattle, in consequence, much cheaper than we would have to sell them if the cattle had to come in upon the same terms as our cattle go into their market.

*By Mr. Borden :*

Q. They have to pay ten per cent.?—Yes.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Do you think a duty of twenty per cent. will be a benefit to the Manitoba farmer?—Yes; we have finer meats than in any section of the country; we have grass grown meats. I account for the fattening qualities of the grass in this way: through this country there is what is called the wild pea growing with the native grass,—this is the same as your vetches here—and in the fall of the year our cattle are so fat that they can hardly walk; we can therefore raise the finest meats in the world, and when we come down to the principle of fattening cattle and you give us the railroad, we are going to supply you with meat to ship across the Atlantic.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. Are not the long winters a disadvantage to the cattle?—No; my cattle during this winter have eat nothing but hay—we burned all our straw—and they are rolling fat; there are stronger properties in the hay of that country than in the hay of any other country in the world.

Q. But when the country is settled up you will not have the prairie hay in such quantities?—I do not know why we should not, there is no man there who cannot get any amount of hay; there is hay on every man's lot; of course there are some sections where the finer grass grows; there are two kinds of hay in the country used for fattening purposes, and there is plenty of it.

*By Mr. White, (Hastings) :—*

Q. Surely your cattle, which have not been driven, are much better than those that have been driven into the country?—I quite understand that. The meats of the wild cattle of Montana and Texas are hard, and the animals are not useful for any purpose.

Q. They do not compete as regards meat consumption with your cattle?—They cannot do it.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. You before stated that they competed injuriously?—They do, from the fact that they come in against our cattle and are able to undersell us. They can raise cattle in Montana at \$5 or \$6 per head.

Q. Are they of any use to the natives?—None whatever. They are dangerous cattle, and would as soon turn round and run at you as not.

*By Mr. White, (Hastings) :—*

Q. If they are inferior cattle as regards meat and milk purposes, where can the competition come in to be injurious to you?—I will explain; where it injures us is here. When 1,000 or 2,000 head of Montana cattle are brought in, they undersell us. When placed on the market the butchers and drovers will buy them, and the Indian purveyor will buy them and send them to the Indians. In this way we cannot sell our cattle, and cannot place them in the market at the price they are worth. These American cattle are not fit for either milking or working purposes. I can only add that if any gentleman eats Texas beef or Montana steer, he will not wish for it again.

Q. You are quite willing to deal with the Americans as they deal with you if they allow your cattle to go in free; you are quite willing that their cattle should come in free; but you do not believe in your market being thrown open to them when their market is not thrown open to you. You believe in competing on fair grounds?—That is all we ask.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Is the Province generally healthy, and what diseases generally prevail there?—I have known nothing in the shape of malignant types of disease, such as small-pox, further than that which was brought in by the Icelanders from the Hos-

pital in Montreal. It did not get among the Canadians and the native population, with one exception, and that was in the case of Dr. Young, Indian Commissioner, who went out to assist the poor unfortunates. We have not diptheria, and I do not know of anything like it further than mere colds. Neither have I heard of measles or typhoid fever, during the few years I have been there.

*By Mr. Orton:—*

Q. I thought typhoid fever was rather prevalent?—No; there are very few cases of it, if any. If you will look at the whole of the country, you will see that the doctors are no nearer than within twenty or thirty miles of each other; but if you go into Winnipeg, where the means of taking off the offal and refuse are small, the population dense and the buildings without ventilation, no doubt you will find something which spreads itself over the country in name, if not in fact.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. Do lung diseases prevail there?—No; I have known persons having the asthma to come there and work on a farm in a quiet way without being seriously troubled by it. As far as lung diseases, in the way of consumption, are concerned, I quite understand that the unfortunate Indians are going to die off with it. They are not shown how to take care of themselves, and just at this period you will see them running with their dogs across the ice and through water six inches deep, with nothing on but moccasins. They are dying and must die from the want of the common comforts of life, which they should possess.

Q. What is the tendency of the climate on various diseases. What diseases will be most affected by the climatic influences up there?—I do not know, but I think asthma is improved. I do not know about consumption; I have seen consumptives come there who have not been better for it, and they have returned believing that they were no better. I know that persons with the asthma, from the United States and from Ontario, have been apparently relieved, after being up there for a time.

*By Mr. Orton:—*

Q. That is spasmodic asthma?—Yes; as far as consumption is concerned, it is not the country for consumptive people.

*By Mr. White (Hastings):—*

Q. You believe it is as healthy as any other Province?—Yes; as healthy as any other country in the world.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. Is the Province well supplied with churches?—The Church of England has an immensely large stone church. I once counted 280 Indians, communicants, seated at the the Lord's Table in the church at St. Peters. These churches were built many years ago by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The Methodists and other denominations have a fine church, and they are following immigration as far as it extends, and are doing everything possible in the way of education, and are also reaching them in a spiritual way.

Q. There will be no want of religious services?—No; I do not think it. I think there are agencies connected with all denominations for the purpose of reaching them.

Q. Are the religious provisions just as convenient in the new localities of Manitoba as in new localities of the old Provinces?—Just the same.

Q. Have you any good brick and pottery clay in Manitoba?—We have splendid brick clay; it moulds well, bakes well and looks well. It is of cream colour, something like the Chicago brick, and Winnipeg is being built up with it entirely. They are tearing down old buildings and putting up fine stores in the principal streets, together with some warehouses in the side streets. As to pottery, there are now

two potteries in Manitoba, one at Selkirk and another at Morris. I was instrumental in helping to establish the first pottery in Manitoba. The party failed, however, to find a substance for glazing it. He worked away and baked pottery, and made soft ware such as flower-pots; and afterwards there came along a couple of men who said they would accept no remuneration if they did not find a glazing substance. They discovered the material at Beaverton, and we have now as nice pottery as any country.

Q. You think that is an industry which will develope?—It is an industry that will supply all the necessary wants of the whole Province.

Q. What are the effects of the prairie fires?—They are at times very dangerous from the fact that in the large marshes and bogs, just after the hay season, the fires run fiercely. As yet they have not destroyed anything, but I look forward to the destruction of the timber of the country, and the forests must be denuded of a great deal of timber, although the wood rots within a period of two or three years, and becomes a perfect compost and fertilizer of the soil. The poplar, when green and sappy, rots very quickly.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. What local laws have you regulating prairie fires?—There is an established local provincial law respecting putting out fires at such a date, just after harvest, but the people are very careful, and are as much afraid of fire as anyone else. I know I was surrounded by the greatest sheet of flame I ever saw, in the Big Marsh, when I was away visiting a farm some forty miles from Winnipeg; it was fearful to look at, but still it was magnificent.

Q. There are local laws?—Yes.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. The fires would do a great deal of harm in time?—Only after the first frost; you cannot burn grass there previous to the frost; when the frost comes upon it it withers to a woody substance, and burns readily. In order to prevent the spread of fire people plough round their stacks in winter.

*By Mr. Borden :—*

Q. Would there be danger of fire being caused by locomotives passing through the prairie country?—I do not think it.

Q. They have had fires from that cause in the Western States?—I came through on the train from Fisher's Landing, and there was one mass of flame along the railroad; still it did not affect the road in any way whatever.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Are there not some self-appointed agents who act in that way. Were these Government agents or self-appointed agents?—I am led to believe that there was a Mr. Belch who had an office at Winnipeg, but what duties he performed I do not know; I was there two months attending to the immigrants on the part of the citizens, and I never saw him discharge any duty. As to the Northern Pacific, I would further say that I take exception to that line, as a Canadian, for another reason than the frequent transshipments, it is the fact that the conductors have not power to put off the three-card monte men who operate on the line. I have seen young men from England travelling on that line play away all their goods; and when I went up there, I sent two children in advance of me with the horses, and at Thompson Junction their watches were taken from them. I collared the men at Bismarck and came near being shot; if it had not been for a Frenchman I would have been shot. All the riff-raff and scum of creation going to the Black Hills take that road and keep our immigrants from us.

Q. Do you think it would be a good policy on the part of the Government to appoint an immigrant agent at Duluth to see immigrants through?—Yes; that is a course that should be taken.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. There is one there already?—But he does not go through with the party.

Q. Mr. Graham goes through with each party?—Where does he go?

Q. Up to Fisher's Landing to the boat?—Yes.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka) :—*

Q. I have heard that the Canadian agents and officials do not take the same trouble with immigrants that the Americans do; the Americans are very attentive to Canadians, and even private citizens take them out without charging them a cent; the result is that a number of persons going to Manitoba become actual settlers in Dakota, because the Americans are so attentive?—Yes; that is so.

*By Mr. Chandler :—*

Q. What are the milling facilities of Manitoba?—There are a great many mills in the country; there is one at St. Andrews, one at Park's Creek, one at St. Paul, one at Winnipeg, one at St. James, one at Headingley, there are two at Portage la Prairie, one at Stonewall, one at Tatoga, one at Rockwood, and the facilities for milling are extending very rapidly throughout the country.

Q. Are the mills run by water-power?—No; by steam.

MR. DAWSON, M.P., examined.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What is the extent of the District of Algoma?—A. As you will see on the map beside us it commences on the Georgian Bay at the mouth of French River and embraces all of Ontario northward and westward of that point, with the islands in Lakes Huron and Superior.

Q. Is such a vast territory a Judicial District?—A. It is known as the unorganized District of Algoma.

Q. Is the whole of that immense district in Ontario?—A. If the recent award of the Arbitrators in the matter of the boundaries is to be carried out, it would be all in Ontario, running to Hudson's Bay and the Albany River on the north and taking in the Lake of the Woods and a long stretch of the Winnipeg River, on the west.

*By Mr. Cockburn :—*

Q. Is it a Judicial District?—A. It is a Territorial unorganized District, and a Judicial District as well.

*By Mr. Chandler :—*

Q. Is it an Ecclesiastical District?—A. There are two Bishops—one Anglican and the other Roman Catholic,—I cannot say precisely how they have it arranged as to Ecclesiastical Districts.

*By Mr. Cockburn :—*

Q. Your county is the Ecclesiastical District?—A. A portion of it is, but not all. I am not informed very fully on that point. There are different denominations each having its way of dividing it.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What is the general character of the country?—A. In such a vast region, of course the character of the country varies much. From the mouth of French River to the Lake of the Woods, the distance is 900 miles as the route goes, and there are differences in climate, soil and natural productions, but except

near the coast of Hudson's Bay, the whole region is within the habitable part of the continent, and soil and climate are in many sections equal to what they are in the most favoured parts of the Dominion. On the shores of Lake Huron, and at Manitoulin Island, which is an island nearly as large as Prince Edward Island, and where there is now a large population and extensive farms, the soil is remarkably good, and within the last few years, the population has more than trebled. Along the north coast of Lake Huron the country is rather broken, but in the valleys of the rivers the land is excellent, and settlement within the last two or three years, has been advancing fast. About Sault Ste. Marie there is also a good deal of excellent agricultural land, although, as a general rule, the country is somewhat broken. A great many agricultural settlers have gone there of late. Going further west, on Lake Superior the country becomes still more broken, but a large settlement has grown up at Thunder Bay. Westward, after you pass the Height of Land, you get into a better climate and better country.

Q. What is the present population of Algoma?—A. The white population of Algoma, including the whole of the district, is about 17,000 and the Indian population about 10,000, making 27,000 altogether.

*By Mr. Elliott:—*

Q. That is the population of the whole district of Algoma?—A. Yes, with the new territory added.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Does wheat grow well and to what extent is it cultivated?—A. At Manitoulin Island the soil is remarkably well adapted to the growth of wheat and so is the climate. On the north shore of Lake Huron wheat also grows well, and gives very large returns. It is all a densely wooded country except where cleared by the settlers.

*By Mr. Chandler:—*

Q. Will wheat grow on the north shore of Lake Superior? A. It will, but better some miles inland than immediately on the coast, because the water of Lake Superior is so intensely cold at all times as to affect the climate of the country bordering on the lake. When you go fifteen miles inland wheat grows well.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. What classes of settlers go chiefly to Algoma?—A. The old settlers of Ontario moving westward. We have some settlers from Lower Canada and also a few immigrants from the old country; but the principal number are people from the old settlements.

Q. Do many settlers cross over to the United States?—A. I am sorry to say too many cross over, especially opposite Sault Ste. Marie. Quite a large number go over after coming to Algoma because they have better roads there. There is one place on the American side at Sault Ste. Marie where for a distance of 24 miles in a fine settlement, every settler is a Canadian.

Q. What are the inducements that lead so many to go there?—A. Better roads and facilities for getting settled on the land.

Q. Are there active land agents in Algoma and do they exert themselves to retain the settlers?—A. The land agents do the best they can; there are, however, but few of them, and on the American side the whole population take a great interest in drawing people into the country, and whenever settlers come up from Ontario the people at Sault Ste. Marie will gather round them and shew them, free of expense, where the good land is. The people on our side do not do that.

Q. If there were good colonization roads, would not intending settlers remain; what is being done in the way of opening roads?—A. The Government of Ontario has been doing something during the last three or four years in opening colonization roads, but the roads are still very imperfect, and I believe that with good roads we

would retain most of the settlers who go up to Algoma—with good roads leading to the good lands.

Q. You say that wheat grows well on Manitoulin island and generally on the shores of Lake Huron; does it grow well at Lake Superior?—A. Some distance inland from the lake, it grows well, as far as it has been tried.

Q. What crops can be grown in the high region of the water shed, west of Lake Superior?—A. The high region of the water shed is a little cold. When I was in charge of the North West communication I made the employees cultivate little farms at the different stations along the route in order to ascertain what crops would grow, and I have known Indian corn ripen at the Height of Land, the coldest part of the district.

Q. How is the climate still further to the westward, at Rainy river and the Lake of the Woods?—A. There are now a good many settlers in the Rainy River district who have taken up lands; and at Fort Frances a village has sprung up. At the Lake of the Woods the Indians cultivate farms. They are now settling on the reserves, building houses and cultivating the land to a considerable extent. I may remark that the Indians of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River have cultivated Indian corn from time immemorial, and it grows remarkably well in that region.

Q. Are the Indians numerous in that part of the country?—A. There is on Rainy River and at the Lake of the Woods a population of about 4,000 Indians.

Q. Are they friendly and well disposed towards the settlers?—A. Exceedingly so. The Indians there are very industrious in their own way, and are exceedingly well disposed and neighbourly towards settlers.

Q. Do you consider that eventually there will be a fine settlement on Rainy River?—A. I think eventually there will be a very fine settlement on Rainy River because there is in that section a fine tract of land in the middle of a district not otherwise inviting. There is a full sweep of 100 miles down Rainy River and the south coast of the Lake of the Woods where the land cannot be surpassed, and that will form a very fine settlement in the heart of a country which must in a great measure remain a wilderness.

Q. Are there not valuable pine forests in Algoma?—A. There are valuable pine forests on Lake Huron, on some parts of Lake Superior and on Rainy River.

Q. In what sections is a trade in lumber being carried on at present?—A. A trade in lumber is already carried on at Lake Huron; there are a good many mills both on the north shore and on the Island of Manitoulin; but the lumber trade has been so depressed of late years that there is very little doing now.

Q. Is it from the forests of Rainy River that the North West Territories must be supplied with timber?—A. That is the country whence they can most easily obtain a supply of timber for the great regions of the West where there is but little wood. There are extensive forests of pine and woods, useful for building purposes, on Rainy River and its tributaries.

Q. What is the extent of country in which timber can be found on the waters of the Rainy River?—A. On the waters of the Rainy River system there is a country very like the region of the Upper Ottawa. The whole area drained by Rainy River, south of the Lake of the Woods is about 33,000 square miles, and there is timber scattered more or less over the whole of that region, although many places have been burned and swept by fire, as is the case in this part of the country.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Is that area on the Canadian side?—A. I have included in the 33,000 square miles, 5 000 or 6,000 square miles on the American side of Rainy River.

Q. That is the extent of land bordering on both sides?—A. Yes, the whole country draining into Rainy River.

Q. I suppose it will be the outlet for the timber from both sides; the American as well as the Canadian side?—A. Yes; it must go that way, for there is no other way of getting it out.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What kinds of timber prevail in that extensive region?—A. White pine prevails very largely over the whole region. It is to be found here and there, except in places where it has been swept off by fire. There is a large quantity of what we call in Ottawa red pine; it is the same as the red pine here, and is of very fine growth and large size. The other classes are basswood, large quantities of birch, and some soft maple (the hard maple which we have here disappears in that region). We have also soft elms on Rainy River, very beautiful ones, but the hard or rock elm is not to be found. There is also very fine white oak on Rainy River.

Q. Does not pine grow further west?—A. The western limits of the growth of pine may be said to be the Lake of the Woods. Passing from the Lake of the Woods westward pine slowly but gradually disappears and neither red nor white is to be found from there till you reach the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of a thousand miles.

*By Mr. Cockburn :—*

Q. Is hemlock to be found in Rainy River district?—A. Not what we here call hemlock.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Is there spruce to the west?—A. There is a fine growth of spruce as you proceed farther west beyond Algoma in the region of Lake Manitoba and Winnipegosis. There is a great deal of spruce and tamarac. There is very fine tamarac in the North West, but it is confined to particular localities and low swampy ground.

*By Mr. Cockburn :—*

Q. Is there not good spruce back of Bruce Mines?—A. There is a great deal of very fine spruce on the upper waters of the St. Lawrence. I was speaking just now of timber on the waters of Rainy River. On the waters tributary to Lake Huron and Superior there are red and white pine, spruce and tamarac. All the classes of timber that grow in the Ottawa Valley are to be found there, although not always in large quantity. There is a very fine growth of pine on the Mississauga, and Spanish Rivers, and a great deal of it.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. As regards minerals, where are they chiefly to be found and of what descriptions are they?—A. Valuable minerals are to be found along the north coast of the Great Lakes. At Lake Superior we have a silver region which also abounds in copper and iron. Coming eastward from Thunder Bay, we have a country where yellow sulphate of copper and native copper are abundant, such as the island of St. Ignace and east of that, about Pic River. Then coming still eastward we have at Sault St. Marie mines of galena, and along the north coast of Lake Huron a very fine copper bearing region, such as was at one time worked extensively at the Bruce mines.

(The witness exhibited a number of mineral specimens from the Lake Superior region.)

Q. Does Silver Islet give good returns?—A. Silver Islet is now giving very good returns. It was very rich when first opened; for a number of years afterwards it yielded little and did not pay working expenses, because they got into barren rock, but now they have again found the great lode, and the mine is not likely to give out again. It produced according to the published returns, from the month of March last year up to 1st January this year \$790,000 of silver.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Is the report that they have struck the vein on the mainland correct? A. Yes, but it is not so rich as that at the Islet. They always knew the vein was on the mainland, but some parts of it only contain rich ore.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What other good silver mines are there in that section?—A. Silver-bearing lodes are very common in the Thunder Bay district. There is a silver lode at a place called the Duncan Mine, near Prince Arthur's Landing, where there has been a very rich strike in silver. On Pié Island, silver-bearing lodes have been opened; and also at Thunder Bay, all in the district of Thunder Bay. Silver has been found on the Island of St. Ignace, at Spar Island, and generally in the lodes of that district, it is common, and is to be found more or less in all of them.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Do you know at what depth silver has been recently struck at the Duncan mine?—A. At a depth of 400 feet they struck very rich silver; quite near the old lode. The total depth is from 400 to 450 feet.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Is galena abundant and does it carry silver?—A. Galena is abundant and carries silver. A mine is now being worked at Gardon River near Sault St. Marie which is very rich in galena, yielding about \$30 worth of silver to the ton of galena.

Q. Where are the principal lodes of iron as far as discovered?—A. At Thunder Bay, Little Pic, Gros Cap near Michipicoten, at Batchewaning, at Sault St. Marie, at Desert Lake some distance back of Bruce Mines, and in that vicinity; and down on the north coast opposite to Manitoulin Island, there are large lodes of iron.

Q. Is copper widely distributed through the district?—A. It is considered by geologists to be a copper bearing region all along the north coast of Lakes Huron and Superior; it is to be found in a great many places.

Q. What other valuable minerals have you in the district?—A. We have gold west of the watershed of Thunder Bay. Fine free gold is found in the waters running down towards Rainy Lake, just immediately west of Lake Shebandowan; they have found free gold in the rock. Roads have been opened to the spot and it may become a very important gold bearing region. Molybdenite, a valuable mineral, has been found at Black River on Lake Superior. They have found it in considerable quantities, but it is a mineral for which there is not a very great demand as yet.

Q. What is the reason why the mines on the Canadian side of the great Lakes have not been fully developed?—A. Want of capital; want of means and proper appliances for developing them.

*By Mr. Merner :—*

Q. Is there coal in that region?—A. No.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Are the mines on the north coast of Lake Superior as rich as those on the south side?—A. I believe they are quite as rich. I believe our copper mines at Michipicoten and other places are quite as rich as any on the south side of the lake. There are rich silver mines, and the iron in the Thunder Bay and other parts of Algoma is equal to the iron of Marquette.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Is it of the same character?—A. It is in some cases magnetic iron ore, and that is what is chiefly found at Marquette, although they have other descriptions; and it is generally of the same character and occurs in the same kind of rock as that of Marquette.

Q. Have you native copper on the north shore, or is it copper ore?—A. We have both native copper and native silver on the north shore. On St. Ignace native copper has been found. On Copper Island, native copper occurs, and inland from Thunder Bay in the trap rock it is quite common, although not in very large quantities. At Michipicoten Island there are mines of native copper.

Q. I suppose your mineral differs in this respect, while it is native copper on the south shore your copper is mainly in sulphates?—A. Our mines on the north shore so far as they have been worked have been entirely of the yellow sulphate of copper, but we have native copper also.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Are there extensive fisheries in the Great Lakes?—A. The fisheries in the Great Lakes are very extensive.

Q. What kinds of fish are the most numerous and the most useful?—A. The large lake trouts are very abundant and very good in Lakes Superior and Huron, as are also white fish. The white fish and trout are the fish chiefly exported and considered most useful; but we have all the other varieties common to fresh water.

Q. Do not fisheries in the Lakes soon become exhausted?—A. They do. The fisheries of the Lakes are not like those of the sea, but become exhausted very soon if fishing is prosecuted to any great extent. Unfortunately it has been practised so far at seasons when it would be most likely to destroy the fish, viz., when the fish are on the spawning beds; but fish are still abundant in the Canadian waters of the Lakes.

Q. When does the navigation of Lake Superior open and when does it close? A. The navigation of Lake Superior generally opens with the opening of Sault Ste. Marie Canal, about 1st May. As to the time of its closing, some years Lake Superior may be said not to close at all, but to remain open during the whole winter. As for instance during last winter when a steamer ran occasionally from Duluth to Thunder Bay. I think it might be relied on that the navigation of Lake Superior remains perfectly open as much so as during summer, through the months of November and December at all events.

Q. To what cause do you attribute the absence of ice on Lake Superior during the Fall months? A. To the immense extent of water. Lake Superior is an inland sea, 400 miles long by nearly 200 wide at one place. It is a sea of great depth, and such a vast body of water although exceedingly cold does not freeze very readily in the Fall.

Q. Will not the Pacific Railway tend greatly to promote the settlement of Algoma?—A. No doubt it will. The Pacific Railway from the mere fact of its being constructed is already drawing settlers into the Western part of Algoma, and no doubt it will promote the settlement of the whole district.

Q. Your district with the new territory added is very extensive?—A. I can give you no better idea of its extent than to say that it is as large as all the Maritime Provinces put together, with Newfoundland and portion of the Peninsula of Gaspé added. This you will see on reference to the map on which I have traced its outlines.

APRIL 7, 1879.

Hon. A. BUNSTER, M.P., of British Columbia, called and examined.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. What are the prospects of British Columbia?—A. The prospects of British Columbia have been considerably impaired owing to the want of faith the Dominion Government has exhibited in not keeping its promises to that Province. The prospects of British Columbia were beyond question—it is the very best Province of the Dominion—previous to Confederation and a year or two afterwards, but owing to the way the Province has been abused by Canadian statesmen, or would-be statesmen, and the Canadian press and even by some of its representatives, its union with Canada has so far in my opinion been an injury to it. However, there is now a little stimulus given in the Province in the hope that the Government will prosecute the work of building the Canadian Pacific Railway according to the terms of Confederation; hence I can safely say that the Province is in a better state now than it was

in a year ago. My private letters advise me that real estate there has gone up from ten to twenty per cent, so I can safely say the prospects are better and the inducements for immigrants to go there are better than in any other Province. The climate on the coast cannot be surpassed in any part of the world; the cattle stay out there all the winter long without housing, living on bunch grass, and when the spring comes they are better than cattle that have been housed, and are superior to those to be got anywhere else. In fact Lord Dufferin when he was out there said it was the best meat he had ever tasted, and his party remarked how much better the beef was than any to be found elsewhere; so that as a matter of course it cannot be surpassed.

Q. Are there large deposits of coal in British Columbia?—A. There are.

Q. What kinds?—A. Bituminous and anthracite; bituminous is to be found on Vancouver Island; it is also to be found on the mainland up around; it is too far away at present to be available, still it will be of great assistance to feed the railway with coal.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew):—*

Q. Is there coal on the main land near the sea, coast?—A. No, some two or three hundred miles in.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Can you tell the number of men employed in the coal mines there?—A. There is another part of the question regarding coal deposits which I have not answered; the coal deposits in Vancouver Island are large—the largest deposits probably in the world; seams have been struck  $17\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick and running along the coast for miles; I cannot tell how far, because they probably run back to the mountains. They are principally owned by what is known as the Vancouver Coal Company which is a very wealthy English Company. They have large wharves from which to ship the coal to San Francisco.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew):—*

Q. Is the Vancouver Company's coal found in the immediate vicinity of shipping points?—A. Yes, in the immediate vicinity; the mouth of the pit is probably three-quarters of a mile back of the shipping wharves. There are two very large shipping wharves and the coal is shipped from the railroad cars into the hold of the vessel. The company have two vessels there at a time loading and many sometimes waiting to be loaded.

Q. Are the mines worked deep?—The Vancouver Coal Company have three mines: the Douglass mine, the Wellington mine and the Newcastle mine. The Douglass mine is 150 feet deep; the others, I think, are about 100 feet deep. The output is about 500 tons a day from the three mines.

*By Mr. Paterson (Brant):—*

Q. Where is it sold principally?—A. Her Majesty's Navy takes a great deal of coal; they generally make a point of coaling up at Nanaimo, Esquimalt being the head naval station on the Pacific, and they go up 70 miles to Nanaimo and take the coal on board. A great many American steamers, as the British Columbia coal is much superior to the American coal, come there for a supply when on trips to Sitka or San Francisco. There are two mail steamers which run to our place. Of late, although they have tried very hard to take coal at Puget Sound, yet our coal being so much better, they find to their advantage to take it. Our own coasters, also, take our coal. The company have ships and steamboats of their own, and the other company have ships of their own, by which they ship the coal to San Francisco where they have yards. The quality of the coal in both mines is superior to anything else on the coast, and the Douglass coal is very superior for gas purposes; that is nearly consumed altogether as gas coal. It goes to Portland, Oregon, San Francisco,

Tusawana, Acapulco, Panama, Valdivia and Sandwich Islands, and as far down as Valparaiso. There is much more gas in it than in any other coal.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. Is the coal so much better than the American coal as to enable them to compete with that coal in San Francisco, notwithstanding the duty?—A. The duty is seventy-five cents a ton; that militates against our coal a great deal in this way; the American traders buy cargoes of Monteahlo coal, mix it with our coal, and sell it as Vancouver coal to a great extent. When our coal owners found that out, they established yards of their own; but keeping coal yards in San Francisco is such a large business and requires so much capital that still they go on mixing the coal to the great injury of our people. It would be a great advantage to British Columbia and Vancouver if we could get a reduction in the seventy-five cents duty. That is what I was hinting at when I said, in the House, that if we were not in the Confederation we would probably be better off, because we would be able to make a treaty with the Americans in order to get the seventy-five cents per ton duty removed. It would give us more benefit than we have received so far from Confederation.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Can you tell the committee the total number of men employed in the coal mines of British Columbia?—A. I think from 1,000 to 1,200.

Q. What is the prospect of trade in coal in the future?—A. It is very good if we can only find a market, because we have immense quantities there. But a large quantity is locked up in a portion of the Province shut in from the outside world.

Q. Is there an inland trade?—A. There is some, but we have not large cities yet on the mainland. Some coal goes by steamboat up the rivers to supply boats and private houses for domestic purposes.

Q. Are the forests extensive in British Columbia?—A. Yes.

Q. Of what kind is the timber?—A. The timber is said to be for shipping purposes the finest in the world, except English oak which will last longer.

Q. What kind of timber is it?—A. Douglass pine, named after Sir James Douglass who was Governor of British Columbia.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. Is it similar to the American pine?—A. Yes, but it is a great deal coarser in grain.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. Is it used in shipbuilding for any other purposes than for masts?—A. Yes, for deck planking; it is also used for ship timbers outside planking and knees.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka) :—*

Q. Are the Douglass pines the big ones?—A. Yes, all our pines are of that nature.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What are the means for preparing lumber there?—A. The two principal saw mills are on Burrard Inlet. There is one at Nanaimo, Mr. Saywars, at Victoria, one at New Westminster and four others scattered over various parts of the Province. There are ten saw mills altogether in the Province, but there are only three or four large ones for export, namely, one at Victoria, one at Nanaimo and two at Burrard Inlet. Another one is being erected at Cowichan by Sheriff Sutton, and one at Chemamiss by Mr. George Askew, which has already shipped a few cargoes. There is any quantity of lumber to be had, but lumbering there is altogether different from the way it is done here. Here you imagine you cannot get logs out unless you have plenty of snow on the ground; but there we don't want snow, we build skids

and haul the timber along them during the summer season and the winter season also. They are taking out lumber all the time.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. Are the skids readily prepared?—A. They take four or five logs and make a bridge of them and the other logs are slid along on top of them. They have a continuous road of that kind of a pretty level grade; the logs are laid across the road at twenty feet apart, and the other logs are rolled along on top of them. Our trees are very large.

Q. You say there are certain mills sawing for export; to what markets do they send their lumber?—A. They send it to Chili, China, Australia, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, San Francisco, New Zealand and Spain, to England, France and Russia.

*By Mr. Cockburn, (Muskoka) :—*

Q. And to the Sandwich Islands?—A. Yes, but they do not take much.

*By Mr. White, (Renfrew) :—*

Q. Do you not also ship to the west coast of South America?—A. Yes, and even to the East coast—Rio Janeiro—; some to the Cape of Good Hope, and a great deal to Australia, but the Australian market has not been so good of late.

Q. Is the lumber manufactured in any way—into doors?—A. We have not yet got to manufacturing doors for export. Our timber is coarse grained and we have not got far enough inland to get the fine grained timber yet. We have some small cedar which makes capital doors and shingles.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Is shipbuilding carried on to any extent?—A. Very little—only small vessels so far; but they talk of going into it. The duties had not been properly arranged to build vessels and the people found it was not to their advantage to build ships there, but over on the American side. One firm, McAllister Brothers, built a steamboat on the British Columbia coast and had to pay six or seven thousand dollars duty on the engines, but if he had gone on the American side and built the ship there they could have brought her in without having any duty on the engines, which is looked upon as a great injustice to our ship building enterprise. Mr. Spratt, a large foundryman, built three steamers in Victoria to carry the mail on the East coast and made the engines in his own shop and did not feel the duty so much.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. Is this belt of timber you speak of along the sea coast, or does it extend inland for any distance?—A. It is along the sea coast and extends inland up our inlets, some of which are very large.

Q. It is around the inlets?—A. Yes.

Q. Practically speaking, it does not extend into the inland portion of the country, I suppose, as it does in Canada?—A. No, it does not extend to the inland portion of the country as that is a more open grazing country; but I am not so well acquainted with the inland portions of the country as with the outside.

Q. How far back do you suppose the big pines grow from the sea coast. I mean generally speaking?—A. I cannot speak from personal observation about that—only what I am told. I am told they have them at Cariboo which is six or seven hundred miles back, but I have never been at Cariboo. We have any quantity of cedar and we export a great deal of it to other parts of the world and it fetches a better price than sawn shingles.

Q. By what tenure do the mill owners hold the lands for the prosecution of this lumber business; do they purchase it in fee simple or do they simply purchase the lumber from the government?—A. They have purchased the land in fee simple in days gone by—some thousands of acres.

Q. What is the price per acre?—A. \$1.

Q. Have you any idea what quantity of lumber—how many thousand feet—is usually produced from an acre?—A. I have not, but I have heard Canadians say that there are four or five times as much obtained from one acre as there is in Canada.

Q. That is accounted for by the greater size of the trees?—A. Yes.

Q. There is no system under which they lease the lumber lands as in Ontario and Quebec?—A. Yes; the government now leases the lands at one cent per acre.

Q. A continuing lease, revived from year to year?—A. Yes, a yearly lease.

Q. Are there any stumpage dues beyond that?—A. No, that is the whole sum.

Q. What are the conditions of those leases?—A. The parties have to go in and erect a mill. I believe they have a sliding scale for cutting so many thousand feet a day; if they exceed 50,000 feet a day they get so many more acres of land.

Q. That is, the quantity of land is graduated according to the number of thousands of feet the mills is capable of cutting?—A. Yes.

Q. What quantity of lumber is turned out by the largest of these mills?—how many millions of feet per annum?—A. They only cut when they have orders, and always keep logs in the boom.

Q. How, then, do they manage for labour?—A. They always have the men on hand.

Q. Do they keep men culling logs when they are not otherwise employed?—A. No, I do not know how they manage about that, I do not think they pay them, but they always have plenty of men on hand. We have a small growth of timber there different from pine which is now considered very valuable for furniture purposes.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka) :—*

Q. Is that pine?—A. No, bird's eye maple.

Q. Are there groves of maple or is it mixed with other trees?—A. We find it mixed with other trees to a great extent.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. Did you say the larger pine—the Douglass pine—was suitable for making doors?—A. You do not get up so fine a polish on it as you do on the Eastern pine.

Q. What lumber do you use for that purpose?—A. They use it; they use it for houses, but they import a great many doors.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Have you oak, maple and beech?—A. Of oak we have only a limited quantity, principally on Vancouver Island at Saanich and Cowichan, but it is not so good as the Eastern oak; we have also basswood.

Q. Have you maple and beech in any quantity?—A. We have plenty of maple; but I have not seen any beech on the Island.

Q. Walnut?—A. No.

Q. White ash?—A. No, but we have plenty of hemlock at Sook.

Q. Black ash?—A. No, none of that; but there is small timber there suitable for furniture; the crab apple.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. Have you any idea of the quantity of the Douglass pine available in the Province? How many years supply is there for the number of mills now established?—A. The mills now in existence draw a supply which is only, as it were, a drop in the bucket; they have no effect on our forests; there is any quantity of timber.

Q. You could increase your export trade, then, to a very great extent and still have a supply for a great many years?—A. I think so.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. About what area might be covered with forests in British Columbia—how many square miles?—A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. I suppose it does not proceed very far north?—A. They are building mills up north now and the lumber is of a superior quality.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. How far north is the Douglass pine found?—A. Up to Sitka and Alaska.

Q. It does not grow so large in the north?—A. They tell me it does, but I have never been to Alaska and cannot say from personal observation.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. There is a great deal of open country in British Columbia?—A. Yes, open plains; they are back from the coasts known as the Chilcotin, Kamloops, and Lillooet Plains.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Are fish abundant around the coast and in the rivers of British Columbia?—A. Yes, very abundant, but they have their own seasons for running; they run in the spring, in the summer and in the fall; so they have three or four runs up the rivers—that is the salmon. There is one very peculiar thing in connection with our fish; when they go up our rivers, they never come down again. They have been known to go as high as eight or nine hundred miles; and actually into the flumes the miners use for the quartz.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. Do the salmon not return to the sea?—A. They do not; they go up to Cariboo, and as far as they can get to spawn. The young come to the sea.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do they not return to the sea after breeding?—A. Yes; the young return to the sea, but not the old female salmon.

*By Mr. Cockburn :—*

Q. I thought you said they did not?—A. The little ones return, but the large female salmon do not.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. Do the large ones not breed?—A. They come up the rivers and you can see them so close together that you could walk on them. Parts of the rivers get dry in the summer time and I have seen masses of dead salmon covering a space twice the width of this room.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Having died for want of water?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. They go up long distances and actually die of starvation?—A. Yes they do. They are so thick that the steamers when backing their paddles sometimes throw a lot of salmon out on the bank.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Mushoka) :—*

Q. You mean the young ones?—A. No, the old salmon; they tell another story; they say the salmon have been so numerous as actually to stop a small steamboat on some of the rivers.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. Do they remain up the rivers?—A. Yes; a great many have been pulled out this year and sent over to England and other countries.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka) :—*

Q. Are the fish not poor after striking against the rocks; are they not worn out by hardships?—A. Yes, I am told so by reliable men.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. Are not their noses sometimes worn off?—A. The fish are not taken care of; they require to be better looked after and should have some proper Government Agent that understands the nature of their running season and that would instruct the Indians not to interfere with them in the spawning season.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. They want more protection?—A. They want protection from the Indians who take them at all seasons.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka) :—*

Q. I think the Indians are doing right if the fish are so thick as to impede the progress of small steamers?—A. The canneries are taking away a great many of them; and we will have so many canned there in a few years that we will be short of fish to supply the demand.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What kinds of fish are caught in British Columbia?—A. Principally salmon; and a great deal of halibut, sturgeon and herring, also flounders, white fish and brook trout.

*By M. Hesson :—*

Q. Has the Dominion Government not an inspector of fisheries there as at other places, as it is a very important industry?—A. No, I think not; I don't think they have; we have been representing the matter to them. The Mackenzie Government appointed a man who knew nothing about it as I am told, I wanted them to send out a man who understood something about it. I suggested the name of John Kenney of British Columbia, but he was a supporter of Sir John's, and Mackenzie would not hear of him.

*By M. Trow :—*

Q. What is the average size of salmon in the Frazer river?—A. They range from 15 to 30 lbs., but the average would be about 20 or 25 lbs.

Q. Are they not much larger in the Columbia?—A. I do not think much larger. I think the salmon on the coast run fully much the same average, except in California where they are larger.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka) :—*

Q. You say there is no fishery overseer in British Columbia to compel parties to observe the close seasons?—A. I think there is a man named appointed; last year they did observe the seasons a little.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Is the export trade in fish large?—A. Very large; the export last year was nearly a million dollars worth; it was so large that the price of salmon went down in the English market something like \$2 a case. I think each cannery exported nearly 200,000 cases.

*By M. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. The cannery of fish is a very important industry?—A. It is; it gives employment to the Indians and furnishes them with money to buy their blankets and other necessities they require for winter use.

Q. How do they take those fish? Do they spear them?—A. They have boats along the rivers—each cannery about forty or fifty boats—and a steamer runs along and picks up the boats.

Q. Do they take the fish with nets or spears?—A. They take them with nets principally.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. How many months do you count the fishing season on the Fraser?—A. Probably in the four seasons three months, but I will not be positive about that.

Q. Do not the salmon go to the Columbia two months earlier than to the Fraser?—A. I do not know; I know our fish are considered far superior to the Columbia river fish, and the Columbia river fish are said to be better than the Sacramento river fish. The further you go north the better the fish are. In our northern streams we have a fish called the Oolihan; they are so oily the Indians use them for candles; they stick them in the ground as in a candlestick, set fire to them, and they burn like a candle when dry.

*Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka) :—*

Q. I heard Prof. Macoun state the same fact?—A. I thought it was a lie the first time I heard it.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. Are the fish a species of herring?—A. They are; between a herring and a sardine.

Q. And there are immense numbers?—A. Immense numbers—so thick in the water that they are like mosquitoes in the air.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka) :—*

Q. As they call the great pines after Sir James Douglass, they call the fish after an Irishman I suppose?—There have been a great many good men of that name.

*By an Hon. Member :—*

Q. Are there plenty of trout out there?—A. Yes plenty in the inland lakes and rivers.

Q. Are they large—about what size are they?—A. From  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; they are almost too large. Many gentlemen come quite a distance—from England—to have a fishing spell there. The naval officers go home and report what fine fishing grounds we have and their friends come out for fishing and shooting, at Comox, Nanaimo, Cowichan and Lake District.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. Are there speckled trout?—A. Yes, and they fish for the trout in inland lakes and rivers.

Q. Do they take them with fly or bait?—A. The trout are taken with fly; it is considered ungentlemanly and unmanly to catch them with a net, and no person is allowed to take them with nets.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Have you any white fish there?—A. Yes and some whittings.

Q. And herrings?—A. We have any quantity of herrings; but our herrings are not so large as they are off your eastern coast.

Q. Do they export herring and white fish?—A. Not much at present; we are just commencing it.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Have you any canning establishments out there?—A. Oh! yes; we have five or six very large ones; they put up close on a million dollars worth of fish last year.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. Have you any codfish or haddock?—A. We have codfish further up the coast; they are not considered quite so good as the Newfoundland codfish, but a good many are used, and fortunes have been made out of them. It is disputed whether the codfishing banks belong to the Americans or to us; they are near the boundary of Alaska, somewhere. The British Columbia Government offered \$5,000 to the first party who would discover fishing banks on our coast; a man got the Government to do so, and he sent a vessel up there—because he knew codfishing banks were there—and he made a very handsome thing out of it before confederation.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. We now come to Agriculture: is British Columbia adapted for agriculture?—A. Yes.

Q. What are the products of the Province?—A. We raise splendid wheat; excellent barley, good oats and peas, and pretty nearly all the cereals raised in northern climates; rye does very well there and root crops of all kinds. We raise the finest potatoes in the world, barring none, for flavour and quantity to the acre.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. Are the districts adapted for the growth of cereals very extensive?—A. They tell me they are extensive on the mainland; but some parts of the mainland want irrigation. The part of the country that is most open has not yet been settled in consequence of the better roads being on the direct road to Caribou.

Q. Is it timber land chiefly?—A. No; the Chilcoten plains are all open I am told.

Q. Prairies?—A. Large open prairies; you can drive as far as your eye can see in a day and see no trees; but it is splendid agricultural land.

*By Mr. Arkell :—*

Q. What kind of soil?—A. Deep black sandy loam, and on the lower part of the Frazer river it is five or six feet deep.

Q. On the prairies?—Yes, and where it is cleared of timber.

Q. The land must be very rich?—A. It is too rich, and that is what the settlers have to contend against, or the grain will lodge.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. Do you say they require irrigation in the interior?—A. Yes; I am told they require irrigation on the mainland; on the Lower Frazer they do not and they raise splendid crops there.

Q. I suppose the nearer the sea coast the greater the humidity and the less necessity for irrigation?—A. Yes; for instance on Vancouver Island they do not require irrigation; they always raise good crops and have no failure of any crops.

Q. Has a system of irrigation been adopted to any extent in the Interior?—A. To some extent: but to what extent I know not; I have not been far up there and I have it not only from hearsay but from reliable men whose word I respect.

*By Mr. Sproule :—*

Q. How many bushels of wheat do they raise per acre on an average?—A. I should think about 35 bushels on an average.

Q. How many bushels of oats?—A. I have heard of crops of oats where a plough has not been put into the ground. The pigs have rooted up the ground in search of fern roots; and the man has gone to work afterwards and sown oats and got 120 bushels to the acre.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. What kind of market is there for farm products and cereals?—A. The market always has been fair.

Q. A local market altogether?—A. A local market altogether. We have generally got about 2c. per lb. for wheat. Sometimes oats were sold at 2c. Our chevalier barley is as fine as any in the world and is quoted at 2c. per lb. Everything there is sold by the pound. I have bought barley which has weighed 57 lbs. to the bushel.

*By Mr. Sproule :—*

Q. Will it realise 2c. per lb. now?—A. A man can get 2c. per lb. for Chevalier barley; oats at 1½c. I should think.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. I think you said that British Columbia is specially adapted for raising cattle?—A. It is. The farmers have not to house the cattle during winter, they dig down and get at the bunch grass under the snow. They do as well browsing out as they would in sheds, if they were fed on hay.

Q. Are the districts where bunch grass is to be got very extensive?—I am told they are.

Q. Do they raise cattle for exportation?—A. So far, Her Majesty's navy have consumed a great many cattle. We have not been exporting to any extent. A firm, namely, Harps Bros., drove 1,500 or 3,000 head over to Chicago. They were 18 months driving them.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. They allow the cattle to grow on the way?—A. Yes, I should think so, how are you to stop them growing.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. Have you any particular breed of cattle there?—We have not paid much attention to breeding yet. Breeders have taken the common American cow, and some of them have got a half bred bull, a Durham or Devon, some prefer the Ayrshire. We have imported some bulls from California and some round the Horn direct from England in Hudson Bay Company's ships. In that way we have improved the stock a little. The average beef steer after feeding on bunch grass weighs about 1,000 lbs. at three years old. I have heard of yearlings weighing as much as 600 lbs.

Q. They have been taken great care of I suppose?—A. No, just allowed to run with the cow and have the whole of the milk. Senator Cornwall could give the Committee more information about that point, as he has 3,000 or 4,000 head on his run.

Q. How do sheep do there?—A. They do very well on the mainland, better than on the island. On the island they require to be housed, because it is more damp there; if not housed, they are liable to have foot sores.

Q. What kind of sheep are preferred?—A. South Downs are preferred.

Q. Will the Merino sheep thrive in that country?—A. I do not think so. I think the wool is too long and holds the dampness too much. I daresay they would do very well on the mainland where it is drier. I have not heard of any merinos.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. You are thinking of Leicesters ?—A. No ; the merinos are long wool sheep.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Are there any wild beasts on the mainland to trouble your sheep ?—A. No ; not that I have heard of. There are some wild beasts on the island.

Q. That is the trouble in Washington Territory in sheep raising ?—A. I have not heard so ; it may be so. There are large bands there.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. What kinds of horses have you there ?—A. They are beginning to raise horses to a considerable extent. They have imported some American mares, the best horses they can get. They have also imported some from the old country. One was imported from Ireland last year by Cameron Brothers I believe. Another was imported from England. They have had some from Australia, and New Zealand, also many good horses from Oregon, Washington Territory, California, and Mr. Turgoose imported a black horse from Guelph here in Ontario.

Q. Is the quality of horses fair ?—A. The horses are fair, but there is still room for improvement.

Q. Is pork raising profitable ?—A. It is one of the most profitable business in British Columbia, and one of the most neglected ; nobody has gone into it.

Q. I suppose there is a large local market for pork ?—A. There is a large local market. They have imported a great deal of pork and bacon ; but I don't think they will import so much in years to come, as the farmers will turn their attention more to raising it.

Q. Do you think it will be profitable to go into pork raising extensively ?—A. I do.

*By Mr. Arkell :—*

Q. Do you raise any hops there ?—A. Yes.

Q. I should think your climate would be suitable ?—A. We raise a great quantity of hops and of very superior quality, so much so that they compete in San Francisco with American hops and pay the duty ; we get so much more per pound than is obtained for American hops. Indians are employed in picking them, which comes very handy to the growers and they like the work of picking.

Q. Is it a good country for fruit ?—A. Fruit is splendid, particularly round New Westminster.

Q. Do you raise all kinds of fruits ?—A. All kinds ; except tropical fruits ; we don't raise bananas or oranges.

Q. You raise all the common fruits ?—A. Yes ; all the common fruits are there.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. Can you give the Committee any information as to whether British Columbia is adapted for raising the fine grades of wool, such as we get from Australia and South Africa ?—A. I think it is. I have heard men say, who know more about it than I do, that it is well adapted for it, especially the mainland and interior at Clinton, Lillooett and round Kamloops.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. But it has not been tried ?—A. If they can raise good wool in England, it can be raised any where in British Columbia.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. I refer more to the finer wool of Australia and South Africa ?—A. I am not able to answer that.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Is the evidence you are giving regarding the agricultural advantages of British Columbia mainly confined to your knowledge of the Fraser and Columbia River country, or does it extend beyond the mountains?—A. It extends beyond the mountains.

Q. Is it your personal knowledge?—A. No; not of my own personal knowledge, but from that of other parties, on whom I can rely. Then there is another great advantage which I wish the Committee to know: a farmer can use his team on his farm nearly all the year round there. It is different from Ontario; you can plough day in and day out in some parts of British Columbia without being interrupted during the winter season.

*By Mr. Orton :—*

Q. And cattle can live out of doors all the winter?—A. Yes, in large sections of the country.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Have the gold mines of British Columbia yielded largely of late years?—A. They have yielded quite largely of late years. They struck new mines at Cassiar, which have been very successful; and then, the Cariboo mines continue to pay considerably all the time. Within the last year or two, they have struck gold quartz in Cariboo and are erecting quartz mills on a pretty large scale. The Government of British Columbia offered a bonus of \$5,000 or \$10,000 for the first quartz mill. They also sent up a mining engineer, an expert, at a very large expense, and he discovered mining ledges, which it is reported will pay well when they get into proper working order. The gold mines have yielded very well and are looking up.

Q. Have you any idea of the number of men engaged in gold mining in British Columbia?—A. I should think about 5,000; about 2,000 at Cassiar, 1,000 at Cariboo, and 500 at Kootenay, and 500 scattered over the country.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Have you iron mines contiguous to the coal fields?—A. We have iron ore, but it is not worked. I think it would be in the interest of the Dominion if the Government were to offer a bonus for putting up smelting works or blast furnaces at Nanaïmo as the iron ore is not far from there and it could be easily shipped.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. How far is the iron from the coal?—A. I do not think it is over 15 or 20 miles.

Q. The iron lies contiguous to the coal beds on Vancouver Island?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. Stephenson :—*

Q. Has iron been discovered on the mainland?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. The iron mines have not been developed at all in British Columbia?—A. No. Ore has been taken to San Francisco and assayed, and it has been reported to be very rich and of superior quality. Our local assayers have also assayed it.

Q. Besides gold, have you any other metals in British Columbia?—A. Yes; we have copper, all over Vancouver Island and at Howe Sound; also at Queen Charlotte Islands.

Q. Are there any number of people engaged in working copper?—A. Only one mine so far as I know is working at present; but silver deposits are very promising just now.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Is it native copper or copper ore?—A. Both; pure copper and copper ore.

Q. Where are the deposits located?—A. The pure copper comes from Sook; the copper ore is to be found at Howe Sound and Narrows.

Q. The silver mines; where are they?—A. One is at Cherry Creek; where the others are, I do not know. There is one at Fort Hope.

Q. Is there a considerable number of Chinese in British Columbia?—A. Yes, too many.

Q. How many?—A. I suppose about 6,000.

*By Mr. White (Hastings):—*

Q. Is the country well adapted for Chinese settlement?—A. The Chinese element has a great tendency to keep back the element we want in that country.

*By Mr. Stephenson:—*

Q. In what capacity are they employed?—A. A great many of them are employed in the canneries on the Fraser river, during the fishing season, and sometimes they go mining on their own hook.

Q. Do they mix up with the population or keep in communities?—A. They try to mix up with the population, but they are so queer in their habits, the people don't care to mix with them, unless they wish them to put up salmon or hoe potatoes.

Q. Are there any half breeds among the Chinamen?—A. No.

*By Mr. White (Hastings):—*

Q. There are no Chinese born in British Columbia?—A. No. We have a law there for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and you will not find one Chinese child registered.

Q. Then there are no other Chinese there, but those who have emigrated there?—A. There are none born that I have heard of. If we had not so many Chinamen, we would have some servant girls, and more miners would settle down and make homes for themselves; while now they leave the country in consequence of not being able to make homes, and get wives to make them happy.

*By Mr. Sproule:—*

Q. You said there was a large export trade in lumber from British Columbia, and that one of the countries to which you exported it was China?—A. A little.

Q. Do you carry on any other trade except that of lumber with China?—A. Some coal and some fish.

Q. I suppose that trade having sprung up, has induced them to bring back Chinamen as ballast?—A. As a curse to our country sir, not ballast.

*By Mr. White (Hastings):—*

Q. What is the reason that British Columbia is so much opposed to Chinese immigration?—A. The great trouble in British Columbia is this: that a white man considers he is lowering himself by having to work alongside a Chinaman. He considers it deteriorates his manhood to work along with Chinese, and they do not care about doing it or living in the country upon equal labouring terms with them.

Q. Are the men who employ Chinamen satisfied with the way they do their work? Do they work well; are they law abiding; are they of honest, industrious habits?—A. At certain seasons of the year people are obliged to take just such labour as they can get, for the whitemen are away at the mines. Thus the Chinamen get situations, and when the miners come back they find there is nothing for them to do and leave the country in disgust.

Q. What would the white men do for labourers if they could not get men to work in summer?—A. They would provide themselves with labour from Europe and Canada, where there is plenty; but when Chinamen can be got at \$7, \$8 or \$10 per week, white labour cannot compete with this labour.

Q. You say you have an immense country, why not have it filled up with some kind of population,—why would not Chinese people do as well there as other people?  
—A. Because we prefer to have a better class of settlers there than Chinamen. We do not care to deteriorate the breed we have there. We have good settlers and we believe in keeping a good class.

Q. Are the Chinese honest?—A. Most of the inmates of our gaols are Chinamen, and what the Government gets from them does not pay what it costs for their keep in the gaols. Indians get in once in a while for kicking up a row. Experience shows that Chinamen are not over honest.

Q. Is the row kicked up amongst the Indians with each other or do the white people kick it up?—A. The white people do not kick up a row with the Indians, but try to protect them as much as they can. Our white people are very law abiding; we have run a city there with several thousand inhabitants with only two or three policemen for twenty years.

Q. How is the law administered? Is a Chinaman as well used under the laws as a white man?—A. I think a little better, because allowances are made for them, as they do not know the laws so well as white men do. They treat Indians the same way.

Q. Are Chinese industrious people?—A. Some of them are at some kinds of work.

Q. Are they as industrious as most people?—A. They are industrious in their own way, but they will not take any risk in prospecting the country.

Q. Are they honest?—A. No; my experience leads me to believe they are not; but there are exceptions, as a matter of course.

*By Mr. Orton:—*

Q. Do they consume the produce of other labour in the country?—A. Very little; they avoid it as much as possible. They husband all their means and send it away to China; and if they get \$1 per day, 75 cents of it goes to China.

Q. Do they contribute any thing to the revenue of the country?—A. Very little, except in the way of indirect taxation; but so far as paying any taxes on real estate, they do not pay any as they do not acquire any real estate. They do not collect any other tax except for licenses, and that is very hard to collect because one Chinaman will take out a license and transfer it; and it is very hard to collect them in the act.

*By Mr. Borden:—*

Q. Do they eat rice?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the duty on rice?—A. Not much. I wanted the Government to put now, while they are framing the new tariff, a duty of 10 cents per pound on it.

Q. What else do they eat?—A. Potatoes, fish and pork. They are not particular about the cleanliness of their food.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka):—*

Q. Do they eat rats?—A. Yes, and dogs.

*By Mr. Borden:—*

Q. Have you considerable export trade with China?—A. A little, in lumber and fish.

Q. Is it increasing?—A. I do not think it is.

Q. Is it not quite possible that the enactment of any laws against the Chinese might interfere with that trade?—A. We can do without the trade altogether quite well. Our merchants are willing to do without the trade and the Chinamen too; but there are a few who probably might favour the Chinamen a little.

*By Mr. White, (Hastings):—*

Q. Would you think it reasonable for this House to pass a law to prohibit them from coming to this country and to British Columbia?—A. Yes, I would in the interests of the country and the rising generation.

**Q.** What is the reason that no other country has passed such a law?—**A.** I do not think you can say that, when such a law has been passed in the United States, except for the President vetoing it, and it was nearly passed over his head with a two third vote and will be next Congress. The people of Australia and New Zealand have passed laws taxing them and collected it too, and are doing it now without the sanction of the Home Government, and the whole English speaking race will by one united voice make it a law and buy up the Treaty if required; the people will not have them at any price on our coast, or anywhere they are.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

**Q.** They are not citizens unless they are there some length of time?—**A.** No. They consider themselves citizens, for the reason they mostly ship from Hong-Kong.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

**Q.** Are not those who come from Hong-Kong subjects of Great Britain?—**A.** They say so, but many come there to ship.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

**Q.** Are they entitled to vote?—**A.** No, any person being a British subject and having his name on the registered list is entitled to vote, but not Chinamen or Indians.

**Q.** Chinamen are not on the registered list of votes?—**A.** No. They are not allowed by our law, and the sooner Canada copies some of our progressive laws the better for her people.

April 9th.

GEORGE H. DOBSON, of North Sydney, Cape Breton, called and examined.

*By the Chairman :—*

**Q.** You are Secretary of the Cape Breton Board of Trade?—**Yes.**

**Q.** Can you tell the Committee the area of the Island of Cape Breton?—It is about 3,000 square miles.

**Q.** What industries are the people engaged in?—In coal mining, farming and fishing principally.

**Q.** What kinds of coal are obtained from the mines of Cape Breton?—Bituminous coal of very superior quality.

**Q.** Will you describe it?—Our coal is mostly used for steam, domestic and gas purposes, and the Cape Breton coal equals the American or English coal, as has been shown by tests. I hand in an analysis showing the merits of the respective coals, the English, American, Cape Breton and Victoria coal.

Is it equal to the coal imported from the United States for gas or steam purposes?—Our coal yields 10,500 cubic feet to the ton, while the American coal imported into Ontario, so far as I have been able to ascertain, yields 9,500 cubic feet to the ton.

**Q.** What number of mines are worked in Cape Breton at the present time?—Eighteen at present; the entire number of mines worked last year in Nova Scotia was twenty-five, eighteen were in Cape Breton and the others were in Cumberland and Pictou counties, Nova Scotia.

**Q.** Have you ever had a large number of mines in operation?—Yes; we had 22 in Cape Breton and 11 in Nova Scotia in 1872 and 1874.

**Q.** What led to the developing of the coal mines to the extent you speak of?—The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States gave us an increased market from 1856 to 1866. The alarm felt in England in 1872 that its coal supply would soon

run short put up the price of coal in England, and consequently there was an increased demand for our coal in North American markets.

Q. Can you inform the Committee how many were employed in connection with the mines?—Last year there were 3,000 men employed.

Q. Do you speak of the Cape Breton mines, or of the whole mines of the Province?—I speak of the Nova Scotia mines. I might remark that able bodied men are required for coal mining. In most other pursuits and manufacturing industries, a great many women, and other classes of the population are engaged, But in working mines able bodied men are required. The number of people employed, therefore, represents a larger population than is the case in other industries.

Q. Have you had a large number at work?—Yes; in 1873 there were 5,000 people employed in the mining of coal. The output that year was 1,000,000, tons as against 700,000 last year.

Q. What are the facilities for mining?—The facilities in Cape Breton are very convenient, and operations are carried on with every advantage. The coal basins are near the seaboard. No railway is required, and the coal can be put on ship-board without any expense. The strata are regular, the seams are of a fair thickness, moderate angle, and near the surface.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. How deep have they been worked?—The Old Sydney mine is about 300 yards—900 feet.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. How does the cost of coal, free on board vessels, compare with England and the United States?—In England the mines are worked very deep, and the cost of mining there is about twenty-five per cent. more than in Nova Scotia. In the United States some of the mines are very easily worked; but their coal basins are inland, and railway transportation is expensive. They have not, therefore, the convenience of water transportation, or of handling coal we have. Our coal comes right from the pit and is shipped on board of vessels; and the mines are convenient to any market. Again, our ports are on the track of western bound tonnage which call at our ports seeking freight.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. At a great many mines on the banks of the Ohio river the coal is dumped from the cars into vessels?—You want large ships, vessels carrying large tonnage for the coal trade.

Q. They are pretty large on the Ohio?—I understand about 250 tons.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Can you inform the Committee what quantity of coal was shipped last year from the mines of Nova Scotia?—About 700,000 tons.

Q. That output gave employment to about 3,000 people?—About 3,000 men—3,135.

Q. What population does that number represent?—It represents about 30,000. About 30,000 are dependent on the mining trade.

Q. Does that include those who work the vessels which carry the coal?—No, in 1873 we employed 3,600 vessels, manned by 22,000 men.

Q. Can you give the Committee an idea of the whole population which the mining district of Nova Scotia supported last year?—It would be between 40,000 and 50,000.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Last year?—Yes; including crews of vessels.

Q. All persons connected with the trade, including those outside of immediate mining?—Yes; I might remark that the statement of the population employed does

not fully represent the importance of the mining interest. The whole surrounding country finds a market at the mines for its products.

Q. There is a consuming population kept there to that extent?—Yes.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. With respect to the 700,000 tons, where did you find the market for that?—The whole export of the mines was 750,000 tons, but the sales for shipment were 700,000; the difference is the quantity consumed at home.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Where was the market for the 700,000?—Last year 83,710 tons were sold in the Province of Quebec and some as far west as Ontario. 115,245 tons were sold in New Brunswick; 61,361 in Newfoundland; 43,412 in Prince Edward Island; 279,172 tons were sold to Nova Scotia dealers; 88,495 were sent to the United States; 16,999 to the West Indies; 528 were sent to South America; 3,594 were shipped to Great Britain. These were the principal exports.

Q. Do you think that if double the quantity of coal was shipped it would give employment to nearly double the number of people?—It did in 1873. We produced that year 1,000,000 tons, and it gave employment to about 5,000 people. Our largest export to the United States was, during the Reciprocity Treaty in 1865, 465,194 tons.

Q. How much money is invested in coal mining in Nova Scotia?—It is estimated at \$14,000,000.

Q. Do you think there is a probability of an increase in the sale of Nova Scotia coal this year?—I think there is a prospect of some increase in the sale of Nova Scotia coal.

Q. Can you tell the Committee of any contracts that have been made to send coal to the United States?—There is a contract in New York for Block House coal for gas purposes, and a contract at Ottawa for 3,000 tons of our best gas coal to supply the gas works here.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. At what cost will that coal be laid down here?—The cost at the mine is about \$1.50 per ton.

Q. Have you estimated the cost of delivering it here?—The Gas Company made the contract at the mines. The Gas Company runs the risk of the freight up and makes its own arrangements. \$3.85 will be about the cost delivered in this city. There will be some little expenses at Montreal for transshipment which I have not counted

Q. Where do you get your supply of flour?—It came last year mostly from Ontario. In 1873 we imported 300,000 barrels from the upper Provinces; but last year we imported about 900,000 barrels. About 150,000 barrels came from the United States. Some of the flour which goes to the Maritime Provinces and is reported to be from the United States, is from Canada through American channels.

Q. Would the development of the mines or the securing of the home market for our coal, give employment to our vessels and give increased markets for Ontario products?—I think so. Ontario imports annually from 700,000 to 800,000 tons of coal; of that about 400,000 tons is bituminous coal. I think if we supplied the Ontario market with that coal it would develop our mines, and give Ontario an increased market for her agricultural products; at the same time it would cheapen St. Lawrence transportation, which is a very important matter.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. You could only do that by having vessels of large capacity to reduce the cost of freight?—We can pass vessels of 600 tons now.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Have you made any calculation as to the cost of laying down Nova Scotia coals as far west as Toronto?—Taking the American rates of carriage from the

American mines to Chicago, which is one-fifth of a cent per ton per mile, we could lay down our best coal in Toronto at \$3 85.

Q. That is the same price as it can be laid down here in Ottawa?—One is estimated by rail, the other by water carriage. The American railways carry coal from Buffalo to Chicago for 25 cents per ton.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. That is not the regular rate?—It is the rate that ruled last year. The rate fixed by the ship-owners corporation for the present year is 55 cents, but it will be carried at less than that. At a meeting of shipowners held at Cleveland the other day the rate from that point to Chicago, 856 miles, was fixed at 55 cents. The distance from Cape Breton to Toronto is 1,200 miles.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Can you give the Committee any figures of actual contracts which have been entered into at the rate you have indicated?—There was a steamer called "Her Majesty" which brought flour down to the Maritime Provinces at fifty cents and took coal back at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per ton.

Q. When was that?—In 1868 and 1869.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Was that to Montreal?—It sailed from Toronto to Pictou and brought coal back to Toronto.

Q. Many shipments?—She ran two seasons and then she was lost. At that time the railway was not completed between Pictou and other parts of the Province and there was not sufficient demand to reduce freight.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. An increased business would make the rate cheaper?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Would you make the freight direct to Pictou or use the railway?—Coal dealers as a rule prefer the coal fresh from the mine, and I think the railway would carry the coal much better in the winter, but during the summer, water carriage would be preferred.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Can you tell the Committee if any arrangement has been made in Toronto to charter a vessel to carry flour down to Cape Breton and bring back coal?—Yes; I am informed that three parties are negotiating; Mr. Howland and the International Mining Co., of Pictou, are negotiating to carry coal up and bring western products down. There is also Captain Power, who is here from Kingston, a ship-builder and owner of vessels which sail both on the inland lakes and the Atlantic, and he sees no difficulty in building boats to run direct to the Lower Province ports and Newfoundland and save transshipment and considerable expense.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. The business is likely to be tried practically this summer?—Yes; in fact Mr. Power is here now negotiating with respect to the matter.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. With respect to the extent of the coal deposit, would the trade be likely to be of a temporary character or could it be continued, and if so, for how long. What is the supply?—The supply of coal is estimated at about eight hundred million tons; that is the yield so far as surveyed; but there are many basins which have not yet been explored. These are mostly veins which have cropped out at rivers and harbors.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Is it shaft mining there altogether?—Not altogether. When the mine is opened out they follow a slope; but after they have got down deep they run a shaft down.

Q. That is more expensive; is it not. Are you aware that in Pennsylvania the coal crops out at the surface?—Yes.

Q. And mining is consequently much less expensive?—In most places they must use either a slope or a shaft.

Q. What is the cost in Nova Scotia to bring the coal to the surface?—In one mine it was as low as 63 cents per ton, which is less than at any mine in the United States.

Q. Forty cents is the figure in the United States?—The coal cutters can cut it at 40 cents.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Is there any royalty on your coal?—Yes.

Q. What is it?—Ten cents per ton. The average cost of American coal is from \$1 to \$1.25. There is a semibituminous coal which they dig like peat, that they mine cheaper; but not regular coal.

*By Mr Trow :—*

Q. Have you read Mr. Brydges' evidence on the coal question?—No; I have not. I have examined into the mining report of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and seen statistics of their coal deposits, and the cost of production.

Q. I think Mr. Brydges stated that nothing less than \$1.50 duty per ton would be sufficient to allow Nova Scotia coal to compete with that from Pennsylvania in the Ontario market?—That is simply a question of the course of trade. If Ontario wants to foster a Canadian trade and a Canadian route of transit, and will send her produce down by the St. Lawrence and meet ocean vessels at the Maritime Province ports instead of at New York, she can get her coal supply back cheaper than from Pennsylvania. If Ontario prefers to send her productions by an American channel and to New York, American coal will be brought back at a cheaper rate. It is for Ontario to decide the question.

Q. But the people will go to the cheapest market?—Your produce goes to the European markets. The Canadian route is the cheapest. Our Maritime Province ports can command more seeking tonnage than the American ports, and if the Ontario people will help us to build up a direct trade with England from our ports, instead of from American ports, they can get coal back cheaper than they can obtain it from the United States. Coal is carried from Buffalo to Chicago for 25 cents per ton.

Q. That is an exceptional case owing to the large amount of shipping seeking freight?—England sends her coal to India, to New York and to the West India market, which is much nearer the Pennsylvania mines than to England, and yet she sends one million tons there annually. Why then cannot we supply Ontario? It is simply a question of the course of trade.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. If the Nova Scotia coal can be delivered at Toronto at \$3.85 per ton, it will be cheaper than American coal. The Stratford Gas Company which consumes large quantities, has been paying considerably over \$5 per ton for American coal. You have said moreover that Nova Scotia coal produces 10,000 feet of gas to the ton; our coal obtained from the United States will not produce that quantity?—The American coal produces 9,000 feet odd to the ton. To prove my statement about the quality of our coal, I may say the New York Gas Company takes it, although there is a duty of 75 cents per ton on it, while American gas coal is quite near. They took last year 80,000 tons of block house coal. I hear another contract has been made for nearly

100,000 tons; it has to be carried 800 miles to New York, and has there to contend with a duty of 75 cents a ton.

*By Mr. Galbraith:—*

Q. What are the return cargoes from New York?—That is the trouble about our trade—the return cargoes from New York. Vessels load for Europe at New York; on the outward voyage our coal mines are in their track and they call and take coal for New York. It is the same in regard to Montreal. We are right at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Western products might as well go to our ports to meet ocean vessels as to New York, and there is moreover a saving of distance of between two and three hundred miles by the St. Lawrence route, which is our natural route.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. Why do those products go to New York now in preference to your ports?—The question has not been agitated much or brought prominently to the notice of shipowners.

Q. There is more competition at that port for European freight?—No; shipowners carry to Sydney at 25 cents less freight than to New York, in consequence of the reduced expenses.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Can you explain how a trade can be established to ship grain from the ports of the Maritime Provinces, say for instance from Sydney to Europe, and thus secure freight for vessels from Ontario down to Cape Breton, and coal freights on return?—The first necessity is to build suitable vessels and warehouses. Once the trade is established, Ontario can draw her coal supply cheaper from Nova Scotia than from the United States.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. I suppose, as a matter of fact, there is more down freight from Ontario seeking European ports than there is freight westward. The Maritime Provinces take nine hundred thousand barrels of Ontario flour?—It comes principally from Montreal.

Q. So the vessels must now be under a disadvantage with regard to return freight?—No; the vessels have return freight, but they are to Montreal. The flour goes to Montreal and is transhipped there to Lower Province vessels.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. American flour is carried by vessels trading to Portland. You have a large fish market down that way?—Not large.

Q. Considerable at least?—The Americans come down and catch fish for themselves; they do not give us the advantage of fishing for them.

Q. You do not think the admission of Canadian fish and fish oil is equivalent to the fishing privilege granted to the Americans?—I cannot answer the question.

Q. It is chiefly Canadian flour that comes to the Lower Province?—Almost entirely. Formerly the Grand Trunk had a line of steamers from Portland to Halifax, which ran in connection with the railroad, and they used to ship by it; but since the Intercolonial has opened, that trade has been cut off.

*By Mr. Galbraith:—*

Q. Is it possible to send coal vessels to Ontario suitable for carrying back flour?—Yes; that is the way coal is shipped from Buffalo to Chicago; the vessels come down with grain and flour and take coal back.

Q. I ask you this because Mr. Brydges gave it as his opinion that produce could not be carried in the same vessels as coal?—I think Mr. Brydges evidently appeared as if he wanted to make out a case against us. He stated that coal and grain could not be carried in the same car. He must be very ignorant if he is not aware that

7,000 cars in the United States are now engaged in carrying grain from Chicago to New York, and coal back from New York, Pennsylvania and Lehigh Mines. He must be aware of it.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Can you tell us whether goods could be carried to Europe in this way, carrying them down by water to Sydney as the point of transshipment and thence to Europe, cheaper than by the way in which the trade is done now?—Where goods are shipped on through bills of lading by steamboat. Where it is an order direct to Liverpool or London, probably we might not be able to compete in that particular line of business. Three quarters of the grain so shipped to Europe is to order and by vessels. We could compete in that way, and at a cheaper rate than the grain is carried from New York by sailing vessels. I do not say that we could compete with the steamboats which travel in a regular line between Montreal, New York and elsewhere; but in the shipping trade which carries most of the grain, we could carry it cheaper from the Maritime Provinces than it is at present shipped either from Montreal or New York. The expenses of a vessel coming from Europe to Montreal are very high. There is towage and pilotage; there is a long tow and it is very expensive. The expenses reach \$1,200 instead of \$100. A propeller passing right through the St. Lawrence, and not requiring to be towed would save a large expense.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew):—*

Q. Would propellers from the upper lakes be suitable for navigating the Lower St. Lawrence?—"Her Majesty" ran two years, and the "Armenia," Hamilton line, ran two years between Montreal and Pictou.

Q. "Her Majesty" was not very successful?—No; at that time we imported most of our goods from the United States. Our trade relations were mostly with the United States; and when the Ontario people commenced to ship, they had a difficulty in introducing their plan into the Maritime Provinces, but now our supply is taken almost entirely from them.

Q. You spoke of the cost of pilotage. Pilots would have to be employed on the Lower St. Lawrence as well as further west, to pilot a vessel?—In this kind of coasting trade, they employ men who are acquainted with all parts of the coast, and they act as pilots.

Q. For the Lower St. Lawrence, I mean from Quebec down to the Traverse?—Yes; from Quebec down.

Q. I thought there was a clause in all insurance policies, which required vessels to carry branch pilots?—It is in regard to getting a license of competency for the Master or Mate on board. To understand the coast is equal to having a pilot on board, and in many cases is better.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. What is the extent of the Nova Scotia iron deposits?—They are very extensive, and underly almost the whole Province. At the Bay of Fundy, Annapolis, Pictou, Londonderry, Acadia, Minas, and Cape Breton we have some very extensive and rich deposits, and the most important feature in connection with our iron deposits is, that many of them are in close proximity to our coal mines.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. What position do they hold to the surface, as to getting access to them?—Most of them are quite on the surface.

Q. Many right on the level?—Yes; the lodes are easily worked, as the report of the Londonderry Mines will show.

*By Mr. White:—*

Q. Are they in close proximity to the sea coast?—Yes; the Pictou and Bay of Fundy iron deposits are right on the sea coast, and the pit's mouth is on the sea coast.

Q. Coal is in close proximity?—Coal in the Pictou regions and in Cape Breton is in close proximity. In the Bay of Fundy, coal is not far away; probably 120 miles.

*By Mr. Arkell:—*

Q. Are the iron mines much developed?—The Londonderry mines have been very much developed, and the iron is displacing Scotch and American iron.

Q. Where does it go; is it manufactured there?—Yes; and pig iron is used by the foundries up here.

Q. Do the Americans get a good deal of iron ore from Nova Scotia?—No; more from Ontario.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. They get ore from Ontario?—They get more iron ore from Ontario than from Nova Scotia. Their blast furnaces are inland, and if our ore was exported, it would have to be re-shipped to reach the Pennsylvania blast furnaces, but in Ontario it is different. The Americans have blast furnaces at Cleveland, and in Ohio, and they ship ore across the lakes.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Are iron ores and coal, in Cape Breton, in close proximity?—Yes; there is every facility for operating on the iron deposits, and for the manufacture of iron.

Q. Where are the iron mines situated in Cape Breton?—At Bras d'Or Lake, at head of Sydney River. at the Fork and on both sides of East Bay and Whycogamagh.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. Are they all operated to any extent, or is the Londonderry mine the only one in operation?—The Cape Breton mines have not been operated to any extent; but in Nova Scotia the Moose River deposits have been operated to a considerable extent. Blast furnaces have been up there since 1825 and are still in operation.

*By Mr. Wade:—*

The Moose River mines are abandoned?—I see by a report of Mr. Poole that the furnaces that have not been destroyed, are going to be reopened. They have not been abandoned entirely.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Do you think capitalists will make more profitable investments in the iron interests in Cape Breton than in Nova Scotia owing to the deposits of coal and iron being contiguous, and there being facilities for shipping iron to all parts of the world?—I think Pictou and Cape Breton iron deposits are very similar; coal and iron are in close proximity and the water is near. The iron deposits in Pictou are rich.

*By Mr. Shaw:—*

Q. How near are they to a point of shipment?—The Pictou iron deposits are right alongside the water. The most important matter, however, is to have the coal and iron together. The coal at one place underlies the iron deposits and at other places is in close proximity as in Wales and Scotland.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Have you any marble quarries in Nova Scotia?—There are very excellent marble deposits in Cape Breton, but none in Nova Scotia proper. There are very excellent marble quarries and deposits in Cape Breton, near Bras d'Or Lake.

Q. Is the marble of fine quality?—The marble has proved to be of very excellent quality. In Mr. Griffin's report, which is in the Library he remarks that the marble is of a very superior quality.

Q. There are different grades of marble?—Yes; there is the white and blue white shade. Certainly the Italian marble used in the United States and to some extent in Canada is the best marble that can be obtained, but Mr. Griffin reports our marble next to it—better than that of the United States.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. Has it been developed?—It has been worked eight or ten years.

Q. To any extent?—To a considerable extent. It is shipped to the United States and is there polished and finished.

*By Mr. Shaw:—*

Q. It is not so hard as Italian marble?—Not quite so hard. We cannot form any proper opinion in regard to it, for we have not gone into it sufficiently to know the value of it. The deeper one goes the more valuable it becomes. The old Sydney mine coal is the best we have, because the mine is deeper.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Is the export trade in marble increasing or decreasing?—It has been about the same for the last four or five years. It has however been in greater domestic demand.

Q. If the industry were developed would it give employment to a large number of people?—It would be a very important industry not only to the people but to shipping. It would give us a carrying trade.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Have you any idea of the amount of capital now invested in that industry?—I think the capital invested will be in the vicinity of half a million dollars.

Q. Does that include the value of the quarries?—No; I was speaking of the amount invested in the opening of quarries and building roads, that is including gypsum mines. We have very rich gypsum deposits in Cape Breton. It is used in the United States for farming purposes and is ground up for plaster of Paris.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. Do your farmers use it to any extent?—It is not used by our farmers extensively. The soil does not require it so much as other soils.

Q. Does it exercise the same beneficial influence there as in the west?—No; not the same.

*By Mr. Smith, (Selkirk):—*

Q. Have you any pure marble without veins?—Mr. Griffin reports that we have marble pure without veins. He thinks that as we go further down we will get a still better quality.

Q. It is not so desirable as the Italian marble. Is it not of the character of the ordinary American marble which is affected by exposure to the atmosphere?—Yes; it is more of the American class. It is not so good as the Italian.

Q. We know the American marble does not last when exposed to the atmosphere and that it soon gives way?—I know some of our marble which has been in use for about seven years exposed to the atmosphere and it has not given way yet.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Can you tell us whether the sample in the Library is a fair sample of the quality of the marble produced?—I don't think so from what I have seen of it. I have seen better specimens at the marble works at Halifax.—Mr. Griffin's works.

Q. Is agriculture pursued to any extent in Cape-Breton?—It is to a certain extent, but not to so great an extent as mining and fishing.

Q. Is the soil of Cape Breton suited for agricultural pursuits?—Yes; especially in the western part of the Island, and in part of Victoria County and Inverness County. The eastern section of the Island has been mostly engaged in fishing and coal mining.

Q. What are the products of the soil?—Potatoes, oats, wheat, barley.

Q. Is vegetation rapid or slow?—Vegetation is rather rapid down there; the seasons are not quite so long as in the West.

Q. Do you provide enough agricultural products for home consumption?—No; we import about half of the articles we consume—that is when the fishing and mining trades are in a prosperous condition.

Q. From where?—From Ontario now, but we used to import largely from the United States.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. What proportion of your soil is adapted for agriculture?—I don't think over one-third or one-half of it is adapted for really agricultural pursuits.

Q. For cultivating?—About one-half of it is fit for successful farming.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Can you tell us the extent of the population engaged in fishing?—The people have been largely engaged in fishing down there. The admission of the Americans to our inshore fisheries has tended to destroy our fishing grounds, so the people down there say they ought to have a share of the fishery award.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Would you let us know the agricultural advantages of the Island; are there any lands held by the Government for agricultural purposes?—Yes; there are. One reason why they have not been taken up is that mining has been more productive, and the people have turned their attention more to mining and fishing than to agriculture.

Q. Is the land timbered?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Is the land in the hands of the Government or the mine owners?—There are no lands in the hands of mine owners.

Q. They pay a royalty per ton?—The principle is different to that; the miners take leases of lands which are held by the Government; the minerals are held by the Government independent of the lands.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. What would be the average price per acre of unimproved land, fit for agriculture?—I think about \$1 per acre.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. Timber lands?—Hemlock and spruce.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What kinds of fish are principally got there?—Codfish, at almost all seasons, but more especially in July and August.

*By Mr. Smith :—*

Q. Do you allow for fish caught by Nova Scotian fishermen?—I am speaking of fish caught by Nova Scotian fishermen on the shore.

Q. On the Nova Scotia shore?—Yes.

Q. Do not a great many Nova Scotian fishermen go to Labrador to fish?—Yes.

Q. And they bring a great number of fish from Labrador?—Yes; Nova Scotian fishermen bring fish down from there.

Q. Do they dry the fish caught on the Labrador coast, or do they bring them in salt and cure them in Nova Scotia?—It depends upon the market they want them for; in catching for certain European markets they dry them, but for other markets they pickle them and keep them salt.

Q. Have you any idea of the fish caught on the Labrador and Nova Scotia coasts by Nova Scotian fishermen?—A large percentage are caught on the grand banks between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. I think about forty per cent. are caught on the banks, thirty per cent. on the Labrador coast, and the remainder on the Nova Scotia coast.

Q. That is leaving thirty per cent. altogether of the catch on the shore of Nova Scotia?—Yes.

*By Mr. King:—*

Q. Will you tell the Committee why a larger percentage is caught on the banks than inshore?—Our fishing grounds have been destroyed by the Americans, whose seining destroys a great many fish, and especially young fish, which they throw.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. And they drive our fishermen to the banks of Newfoundland?—Yes.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Has the Government an Inspector of Fisheries there to look after that sort of thing?—Not along the inshore fisheries, but on the inland fisheries, lake and river fisheries, they have laws in reference to it, but I am not aware that they have any laws in reference to the outshore fisheries.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Would capitalists find it profitable to invest in the fishing business of Nova Scotia?—I think they would. A great deal of the fish caught by our fishermen, and the Newfoundland fishermen, is sent to the Nova Scotia market, and from there to the West Indies. The Americans have a line of steamboats running along our coast and picking up our fish; profits are made out of the fish caught by the Americans in that way. I think, if our capitalists were to embark in fishing establishments in Cape Breton in close proximity to the fishing grounds, a profitable trade might be established and carried on with the West Indies.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. Do you think it would be as profitable to invest capital in the inshore fisheries as in the fisheries on the Banks or on the Newfoundland coast, where a large proportion is caught?—I am not speaking of the inshore fisheries, but of fishing establishments in close proximity to the fishing grounds, having an advantage over the Americans who have to go 400 or 500 miles away. I think that capital invested in such establishments near the fishing grounds would have an advantage over capital invested in establishments miles away. The Americans send fishing vessels down from Gloucester and Cape Ann, and catch fish inside our harbours and at our very doors. If we had fishing establishments down there, we could send out a smaller class of vessels and carry on a larger trade at much less expense than the Americans have to go to.

Q. Have you any large fishing establishments such as are to be found on the Newfoundland coast?—We have a large one at Arichat carrying on a large trade, and one at Margaree.

Q. How many people altogether would one of them employ—fishermen and people altogether?—From 1,000 to 1,500 for one establishment.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Where do your fishermen find a market for their fish?—A large number of our fishermen catch fish and send them in to Halifax, also to New York, to be transhipped to the West Indies. When the French owned Cape Breton, they used to catch, according to the returns, 500,000 quintals annually, which gave employment to 3,000 people. Since the French lost Cape Breton, they have established themselves on St. Pierre where they carry on the same trade almost on the same banks. To a large extent the banks are as near Cape Breton as St. Pierre, but there is an advantage in curing the fish on our shore because we have not so much fog as they have there—especially to the north side of Scattaree Island, Sydney. On the west coast of Newfoundland it is almost a continuous bank of fog, and they cannot cure their fish properly. I think therefore the establishment of fish factories on our western seaboard would be a good investment for capitalists and a large trade might be carried on with different parts of the Dominion.

Q. Where do you think in Nova Scotia is the best place to establish a fishing business of the kind you describe?—For the cod fish trade of the Grand Bank, Louisburg or Sydney Harbor would be convenient. Vessels could run backwards and forwards to the banks at any moment and take advantage of a school or large run of fish. They would thus have an advantage over fishing establishments further away, because when the latter get news of a large school of fish or a good catch, before they can get on the spot the fish may have passed away and gone to other feeding grounds.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Are there any capitalists in Cape Breton who would be likely to take advantage of any such circumstances as that you speak of?—The trouble with our fishing has been that in sending fish to the West Indies we had no return cargoes, and capitalists could not invest very well, but under the new tariff possibly some in Nova Scotia may invest in that trade; so may some of the capitalists of Cape Breton.

*By Mr. Smith :—*

Q. What is the system under which the fisheries are carried on; do the fishermen get advances from those for whom they are fishing, or is the system cash payment?—In many cases the fishermen get a share of what they catch, and when the fish goes into the market they either hold their share or sell out to the man they are working for; but in most cases they get a certain advance to keep their families on while they are away.

Q. Is that usual?—Yes.

Q. Do a very large number of fishermen get advances?—Yes.

Q. And must they give their fish to the man with whom they deal at certain prices?—Yes; to some extent at certain prices.

Q. Is that frequently the case?—Yes; when the fisherman is entirely in the merchant's hands, the merchant gives his price, but very often the merchant fits them out, and they go fishing and on their return get the market price for the fish.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. Is there gold in Nova Scotia?—Yes.

Q. It is entirely quartz crushing in Nova Scotia; is it not?—Yes.

Q. The work has rather fallen off in late years; has it not?—It is not carried on to so large an extent as it used to be.

Q. What might be the value of the gold production of Nova Scotia; what amount do they produce now?—The amount is variously estimated. Two years ago it was estimated at \$150,000; a few years before that it was \$250,000.

Q. What is it now?—I cannot tell you what last year's figures were; I have not got them.

Q. Is there any alluvial gold there, or is it entirely quartz gold?—It is entirely quartz gold, as far as my knowledge goes.

Q. Is it susceptible of being worked up if properly followed out?—Yes.

Q. Then the falling off in the extent of the production is not from the failure of the lodes?—No; I think they want improved crushing machines.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. Where does the capital invested in the Nova Scotia gold mines come from?—It is mostly local; but there has been a little English capital invested I think.

Q. There are some Nova Scotian mining companies?—Oh, yes; two or three.

Q. Is not a great deal of the capital drawn from the Province of Quebec or from the City of Montreal?—I am not aware of it; such is the case in connection with the iron; but I am not aware that it is in connection with gold.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Where do you reside; in Nova Scotia?—No; Cape Breton.

Q. Are you personally cognizant of gold mining industry of Nova Scotia?—I am acquainted with many of the directors, but I have never been in the gold districts.

Q. Is the stock at par or at a discount?—In some instances at par and in some instances at a discount.

Q. The depression had decreased the value to a large extent, I suppose?—No; I don't know that. On the whole, the mining of gold has been found very profitable. In some instances it is; in others it is not.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. Does any of these companies pay a dividend?—They have paid dividends.

Q. Have they paid dividends for a number of years?—I cannot say.

Q. Is the coal of Cape Breton equal to that of the Pictou and New Glasgow mines?—The coal of Cape Breton is superior to that of the Pictou and New Glasgow mines for gas purposes, and the coal of several of the Cape Breton mines is considered superior to the coal of the other mines for domestic purposes. There is one mine in Pictou that quite equals our coal for some purposes.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

~~Q.~~ Q. Does Cape Breton produce anthracite coal at all?—No; there is a coal there that has taken the place of anthracite for base burners, I may say that base burners are largely used down our way for soft coal. I understand they are not used for that class of coal up here; but there is a base burner made specially for the use of bituminous coal. It works very well, and gives great satisfaction.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. I suppose the trouble is the greater accumulation of soot where soft coal is used?—Yes; but that is arranged for in the new base burners.

Q. They are built specially to obviate that difficulty?—Yes.

*By Mr. Dawson:—*

Q. Are there copper mines in Cape Breton?—Yes; but they have only just been opened, so that I cannot speak as to their nature.

Q. I am told that there are large deposits of copper?—Large deposits of copper have been found in strata to a large extent.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. At what price is it considered that coal can be delivered at the pits' mouth in Cape Breton without loss?—It depends in a great measure upon the output of the mine; if you only produce 20,000 tons when you have a capacity for 80,000, the price is probably forty per cent. more; if your production is up to the capacity of

the mine it will be less, of course. Mr. White says that coal was produced last year for 93 cents (mined and delivered) in Cape Breton.

Q. That is without loss?—It can be done without a loss if there is constant work; it depends upon the market.

*By Mr Hesson :—*

Q. Do you mean delivered on the steamer?—I mean delivered at the pit's mouth

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. That represents the actual cost of mining?—Yes.

*By Mr Hesson :—*

Q. I suppose it would be \$1.50 delivered on the vessel?—It would be \$1.50 or \$1.75.

*By Mr Smith :—*

Q. Does that admit of a moderate profit?—A very good profit can be had at \$1.50, delivered free on board ship, if there was a large demand.

Q. Is it actually the case, that a profit has been made latterly at the mines there?—There have been no dividends.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Are you aware of sales being made recently for Ontario?—The Ottawa Gas Company has ordered 3,000 tons.

Q. Do you know of any other sales?—In Montreal 40,000 tons have been contracted for the Grand Trunk Railway, and at a lower figure than last year.

Q. Did the Grand Trunk get its coal there last year?—They got some of it last year from there; but they got it at twenty-five cents a ton less than last year, so that the duty has not increased the price.

*By Mr Smith :—*

Q. Was that contract made prior to the tariff coming in?—Just about the same time.

*By Mr Bain :—*

Q. The regulations would be prior?—Yes; but the coal owners who made the contract never calculated on the proposed change.

Q. I suppose at Montreal it is the lightest coal which comes out at very low rates of freight that competes with the Nova Scotia coal?—Yes.

Q. The change in the tariff will give you a little advantage in that respect?—Yes.

Q. Then, probably you will be able to replace some of that coal with your own production?—Probably.

Q. But if freights are low it cannot be done?—The coal does not come out as freight it comes out as ballast.

*By Mr King :—*

Q. I think I understood you to say that 30,000 people depended upon that industry for a living?—Miners and their families, and others engaged about the mines,—about 30,000.

Q. Will you explain how they manage to subsist on an output of 700,000 tons, at 63 cents a ton?—I only gave that figure as an instance.

Q. At \$1 per ton, say?—The mines last year gave about 80,000 days work to the laboring classes.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. With reference to the Londonderry Iron Smelting Works; what is the ordinary cost of producing a ton of pig iron?—It is about from \$12 to \$14.

Q. I think these works were worked a good many years ago, and then died out?—Yes; they were formed in 1857.

Q. Will not the very low price of pig iron militate against their working again, because the price has gone down?—The price of labor and the price of home coal have come down, too, and they can produce iron as cheap there as in any part of the world.

Q. The cheaper the cost of the raw material, the cheaper they will be able to produce pig iron with the same margin of profit?—The disadvantage the Londonderry mines have in competing with the English iron, is that that the Londonderry mines have to pay \$3 and \$3.50 freight to reach Montreal and Toronto, while the English is carried from England to Halifax, and sent over the railways at a very low rate. There is a discrimination in favor of the English iron in the freight rates, which I hope will be obviated.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. Looking to the tax that is on coal, which will make them pay more a ton for coal; do you think the \$2 a ton on iron will be sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantages of English competition, and is it the general impression that the Londonderry works can be run at a profit?—The opinion of the iron men in Nova-Scotia is that they should have \$3.00 duty on pig iron. The introduction of our iron in the market might cause a fall in the United States and English iron, in order to crush out our iron manufactures; but when once we have the market we can produce cheaper than the United States or England. The duty on coal does not increase the cost to the consumer, and I am of opinion that they will now get coal cheaper than ever before.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. Still the duty will not overcome the difficulty in the matter of freights—your disadvantage will be less, but still not entirely overcome?—Yes.

Q. I was looking at the Pennsylvania mining reports the other day as regards the smelting of iron ores, and the point was put in this way: They say Scotch pig iron can be produced, before being handled, away from the furnace, at \$9.50 per ton, and point to the fact that in their own market it is worth from 25 to 30 per cent. more than Pennsylvania pig, which costs over \$20 dollars per ton to produce?—The disadvantage at most places in Pennsylvania is that the iron ores are some distance from the coal mines, but in Nova-Scotia the coal mines and iron deposits are in close proximity. It is very expensive to carry one to the other as coal and iron ore are both bulky articles.

Q. With that advantage, do you think they can produce it in Nova Scotia at about \$13 or \$14 per ton, actual cost, and sell it at a profit?—Yes, sir.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. I think you mentioned that, in your opinion, the duty on coal would not affect the price of coal, and that consequently the Londonderry mine would be in a good position as regards that article. I noticed in the Montreal papers the other day a letter from the agents of the Londonderry mine (we know them to be a firm of high standing), in which they say that the duty on coal will destroy any advantage they would otherwise have from the duty of \$2 a ton on iron?—I think you have not heard that from the mine owners themselves. I am in direct communication with them, and I saw their agent here the other day; but I have heard nothing of the kind.

Q. They say that the duty of \$2 will do no more than counterpoise the duty on coal and that they will be in the same position they were without protection?—I have seen their communications; and I saw their statement to the Government the other day; and that was not mentioned.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Do the agents referred to live in Nova Scotia or in Montreal?—They reside in Montreal.

Q. You say the coal and the iron are in close proximity?—Yes.

Q. Then I don't see how the tariff on coal will affect them?—I understood from their agent that on the initiation of the tariff, there might be an increase in the cost of production in iron mining and smelting; but that after a short time—after the development of this industry—the price would not advance. They thought from the first that they should have \$3 duty on the manufactured article.

*By Mr. Smith :—*

Q. As I understood them the duty on coal would affect them so that it would do away with any good they might expect to derive from the duty of \$2 on iron?—That might be used as an argument; but the coal companies are offering to sell their coal now ten or fifteen per cent. lower than they have ever offered it before.

Q. Might it not be that if the duty had not been imposed, the price of coal might be so much lower?—It is impossible to have it lower than we have had it for the miners to have a fair profit. But by securing the home market and having a larger output, coal might be reduced from ten to fifteen per cent. It is on anticipation of a larger output that the coal companies are willing to put down the prices.

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Mr. THOMAS R. McINNES, M.P., of British Columbia.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. You represent the County of Yale, B.C.?—No; the District of New Westminster.

Q. Will you state to the Committee what you think necessary with respect to the evidence given by Mr. Bunster the other day?—I am sorry I was not here to hear the evidence he gave the other day. By the reports in the papers I find that he said we have five canning establishments in British Columbia; we have just double that number; we have ten, all of which are situated in the district I have the honor to represent. Eight of them are on the Frazer River, six in the City of New Westminster and two ten miles distant; the other two are in the northern part of the Province, one on the River — and the other on the Skeena. Those establishments last year employed 3,000 men; five years ago when I went to the Province we had not a canning establishment in the whole Province, so that the industry has sprung up within the last five years.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Where do they ship to?—We export to South America, New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, Japan, China, and England; in fact, all over the world, with the exception of to the United States. We are precluded from the United States market and have not been in a position to derive any benefits from the Washington Treaty. I presume that last year we had on the Frazer River alone 2,519 men employed; some 255 fishing boats and five small steamers were engaged in collecting the fish for the canneries. Although salmon is to be had nearly all the year round, that is you can catch a few, the principal run sets in the first week in July and continues for only about six weeks, instead of three months, as Mr. Bunster stated the other day. When this run sets in it is so great that it is impossible for those employed in canning the fish to take advantage of the great run; they have to withdraw their boats in some instances for four or five days. That was one reason why I moved in the House some time ago for correspondence relating to the establishing of a salmon hatchery on the the Fraser River. It was not so much to keep up the

supply of our own salmon, as to introduce the Columbia River salmon. The Columbia River is in the State of Oregon, some 500 miles south of the Fraser River. There are two or three peculiarities of the salmon there as compared with the Fraser salmon. In the first place, the salmon of the Columbia River is more than double the size of that of the Fraser. I find that Mr. Bunster also said the average of our salmon was from 20 to 25 lbs. I have seen salmon up to 50 lbs.; but the average of the good red salmon, which they generally can, does not exceed 9 or 10 lbs. on the Fraser River, whereas that on the Columbia River will average from 20 to 25 lbs. That is not the only peculiarity. The run on Columbia River sets in about the middle of May, whereas ours does not set in until about about the 4th or 5th of July; and their run continues just as long as our run. In fact their fishing season is more than double the length of ours. I am informed by practical men who have had experience in fish breeding that if there was a hatchery established and the Columbia River salmon introduced, we would have a fishery season quite as long as that on the Columbia River.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. You think they are different classes of salmon?—Yes.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. You think the difference in the length of season is not due to the climate?—No; for this reason, the Columbia River and Fraser River take their rise within a few miles of each other, and the character of the water, the character of the country through which they run and the climate are very similar. The outlets are about five hundred miles apart.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do you not think this difference of five hundred miles would make the salmon later in coming to the Fraser than to the Columbia?—No; I think not. As regards the character of the water it is equally cold. I will just mention one instance: This last winter the Columbia River was frozen up to Portland, and one of the tributaries of the Columbia, was frozen for something like three weeks, while we had not a particle of ice on the Fraser River. It was the same three years ago. That was occasioned principally by the action of the Gulf Stream.

*By Mr. Smith :—*

Q. Are you aware, with respect to other rivers, if there is the same difference between the runs of fish, and their size?—In the rivers in the northern parts of the Province, and nearly up to Alaska, the salmon are much larger than they are even in the Columbia River.

Q. In the Yucan, in Alaska, the salmon are a great deal larger than in any other of the rivers?—I am told on reliable authority that they have been caught weighing between 75 and 80 pounds; some fish I have been told, but I do not want to be considered as telling a big fish story, have weighed over 100 pounds.

Q. But it is a very much coarser fish?—Yes; it is a coarser fish.

Q. You think that if a hatchery was established on Fraser River and Columbia salmon produced, that the fish when grown would return to the Fraser?—Yes; they would return there, the same as they do to the Columbia River.

Q. Has any attention been given to the migration of fish, and to their appearance at different seasons on the British Columbia coast?—No; not in British Columbia.

Q. Is it known, or is there any general impression, with regard to where the salmon pass the winter; at what portion of the coast they are to be found; or if they are on the coast at all?—I am not prepared to answer that.

Q. You are, of course, aware that, not only on the coast of British Columbia, but on the Atlantic coast, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the rivers emptying into it, differences in the size of salmon are found, and also, that the time of the

run varies. In some of the Quebec rivers the run continues two months, whereas in the rivers further north, it is only two weeks?—The runs on the Pacific coast are not affected in that way.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. You think the Columbia and Fraser river salmon are distinct, and that if the Columbia salmon were introduced into the Fraser you would have longer seasons?—I believe so; a certain number of fish run up the Fraser, on or about the first of May, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant the canneries in putting out boats and commencing to can.

Q. Are these fish similar in character to the Columbia salmon; are they stragglers or the advance guard?—The first run is very similar.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. Is there a marked difference in the size of the fish, in the different runs, at different seasons of the year in the Fraser?—We have no less than five distinct runs in the Fraser.

Q. Are those coming in at the first run the large fish?—They are—the first run and the last run. The last run are known there by the name of the hump-backs; they are very large and of inferior quality. Very few are put up.

Q. At what time do they go up the river?—The last run? about 1st September.

Q. And the first run?—About 1st July.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Have you a close season there?—Yes; from twelve o'clock on Saturday night to six o'clock on Sunday night.

*By Mr. Dawson:—*

Q. You say the first run is about 1st July, and the last about 1st September; are they the same fish which run twice, or are they different kinds of fish?—The first are of a different character—a different species of salmon altogether.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. Resembling those in the Columbia River?—Yes; a good deal. The first run we have, the few stragglers that find their way up the Fraser River from about the 1st May to the middle of May, resemble the Columbia River salmon much more than those that follow.

Q. Those are fish which have got into the wrong track?—Yes.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Do I understand that they catch fish at any time, Sundays excepted, in British Columbia?—Yes; nearly all our fishermen there, with the exception of a few overseers, are Indians or Chinamen; and in fact, we have the greatest difficulty to prevent them from fishing on Sunday.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. Of the number of people employed, the greater proportion engaged in the canneries are native Indians?—No; not in the canneries, but in catching the fish; half a dozen Indians work under the supervision of one white man; they do the catching.

Q. The three thousand people employed in canning or curing are they not in a great measure Indians?—No; they are principally—I am sorry to say it, in one respect—Chinamen.

Q. Then the number of white men—as they are usually called—is not large among those three thousand people?—The number of white men at the ten canneries

will not probably be more than three or four hundred, about one-tenth of the whole; I do not think more than that.

Q. What is the salmon that is obtained in the rivers of British Columbia; is it the ordinary *salmonideæ*; is it very much like the salmon we have on this side of the continent?—It is about the same fish. I think it is redder in appearance; the flesh is of a redder tinge than that of any fish I have seen on the Atlantic coast.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Are they preserved in any other way than by canning; are they not salted?—Yes; when the run becomes so great they have to withdraw their boats; and when every boat in the morning will come in with 300, 400, or 500 salmon the consequence is that the establishments cannot put on a sufficient number of men to preserve the fish in cans; consequently they salt them down. That is the reason why last year on the Fraser alone over 6,000 barrels were put up in that way.

*By Mr. Dawson:—*

Q. Is not the quantity diminishing; are they not becoming scarcer every year from the successive fishing; have you, for instance, as many now as you had ten years ago?—Last year they were as plentiful, if not more so, than any year since they started canning.

Q. There is no sensible decrease?—If you walk along the banks of the Upper Fraser during the months of September and October it is almost impossible to tolerate the smell from thousands and millions of dead fish along the river. The number is almost incredible.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. That is when the water subsides?—That is when the water subsides. I think the principal reason assigned has been that the fish went up there, a distance of four or five hundred miles, to their spawning grounds; we have some spawning grounds forty or fifty miles from the mouth of the river, but the principal ones are 300, 400, or 500 miles up the Fraser. The fish then get very poor, and I have seen them with their fins and tails worn off. It is a very rapid stream and the fish after spawning become very weak and perish before they can get back to salt water.

Q. There are many places called kettles, and when the water subsides and becomes low the fish, I suppose, are actually imprisoned and die by hundreds of thousands?—Yes.

Q. That arises from the fish remaining there until they cannot get out?—Yes; and along the banks of the main river you find them the same way.

Q. They are innumerable almost?—Yes.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Could not means be suggested to prevent them going so far up; would it not be an advantage to have them return to the salt water?—I cannot imagine any means which could be devised for that purpose.

Q. I understood Mr. Bunster to say that the fish went up and never came down?—They come down, I think.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. There appears to be an impression that the spent fish do not come down the river; you do not agree with that idea?—A great many advocate the theory that when they grow up and spawn they immediately die; I do not believe in that theory.

Q. There are probably rivers so close together at their sources that when the water is at flood fish could go up one river and down the other. Might not this account for the view held by some people?—They cannot do so in the case of the Fraser.

The Committee adjourned.

MAY 2nd, 1879,

MR. STEWART THAYNE, called and examined on the growth of timber

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Have you devoted your attention to the timber supply of the North-West and its bearing on the colonization of that territory?—I have done so during the last few years. The influx of immigrants, and the earnestness with which the Government have favored the opening up and development of that portion of the Dominion, induced me to examine, minutely, the reports of the various surveys and opinions of such travellers as appeared qualified to form a correct appreciation of the extent and nature of its timber produce. Unfortunately, the information from the former sources is limited to certain routes, and is consequently circumscribed. Among travellers, again, there are not many in a position to describe forest products accurately; they are, in general, too apt when skirting or passing through a belt of wood, to infer that a vast extent of timbered land lies beyond. Even some noted explorers have, in this respect, fallen into serious errors, converting patches of birch or spruce into magnificent forests of pine, &c.

Q. What conclusion have you arrived at respecting the extent of the timber supply in the North-West?—The country between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains may be divided into three sections: to the north lies the timber region, varying greatly in depth and density; in the centre, but extending on either side to the boundary line, are the prairie lands, while to the south, in this curved enclosure, is the desert. The latter is destitute of timber; the prairies are interspersed with clumps and groves of trees; the banks of rivers and the ravines yield spruce and poplar, but the wood in this section is diminishing rapidly, owing to the increasing recurrence of fires. There remains, therefore, only the northern section where timber can be found in quantities sufficient to meet the wants of settlements on an extensive scale.

*By Mr. Dawson:—*

Q. Do you speak of timber in reference to fuel, or for building purposes?—When using the word timber in the preceding remarks, I meant that which is known as merchantable.

Mr. Dawson:—Spruce is the only wood on the low ground fit for building.

*By the Chairman:—*

You consider, then, that the scarcity of wood in the North-West, will detract from its value as a field for settlement?—Yes; I think it will be generally conceded that a scant supply of timber is a great drawback to a new country. The most urgent need of a settler is to have an abundant supply of building material at little cost, either in labor or money. In a region where the winter is so long and rigorous, cheap fuel is a prime necessity, and finally, it is necessary that the immigrant should not, at the outset of his new career, run the risk of losing the first of his toil through the sudden changes of temperature so common in the North-West. Now, I think, the area combining these conditions so essential to successful colonization is limited, and that the greater portion of the prairie lands must remain completely worthless, unless steps be taken, not only to preserve the actual growth, but to increase the timber production by planting.

*By Mr. Sproule:—*

Q. Our experience is that before a country is cleared we are more likely to have frosts?—I think it is universally admitted that the temperature in forest lands is more equable than in those that are treeless. Of course countries bordering the ocean or great lakes are under climatic conditions very different to vast inland plains at a great altitude. Perhaps I may be permitted to quote a paragraph from the testimony on this point collected by the Commissioner of Forestry in the United States:—Judge C

E. Whiting, Iowa, reporting to the State Horticultural Society in 1876, mentioned that he had on his farm of 1,800 acres, about 40 acres of timber in belts around his fields, varying from single rows to 20 rows, and of different ages, from 18 years down to 1; but mostly from 5 to 12 years. In regard to the influence of these belts on the growth of crops, he says: "As my groves increase in height, I still find that the visible influence of this protection—with almost mathematical precision—amounts to one rod on the ground to one foot height of the tree. Whether from cause or from accident, I will not pretend to say, but leave it for the entomologist to decide, I record, that during the great grasshopper visitations of 1873 and 1876, all my fields surrounded by timber escaped almost wholly uninjured. The same was true of the farms opened in our Missouri bottom timber. \* \* \* We know from long experience that the summer storms, the early frosts, and the fierce unrelenting blizzards do pass these fields by uninjured and unscathed."

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. How can the present growth be maintained so as to prevent its exhaustion?—By a system very different to the one pursued in the older Provinces of the Dominion where the forest lands have been treated without due regard either for present purposes, or for the future wants of the country. Here, however, the opinion was universal that the timber was inexhaustible, and that its destruction was advantageous to the country, it is only of late years that the fallacy of this belief has been brought home to the minds of those who have examined the matter. In the North-West the case is very different; no competent authority affects to maintain that the timber supply is equal to the wants of such a population as the fertile lands might be expected to support. The obvious policy of the Government would therefore be to have the timber producing regions surveyed at the earliest date, before any vested interests are created, and to set apart permanent reserves wherever the adjacent land requires shelter, or where a large population is likely to settle. These reserves should be under the direct control of the Government, who might either lease them subject to the condition that the lessee should maintain a regular supply, or better still, according to the system followed in the State Forests of northern Europe: a certain proportion of full grown timber should be disposed of by public competition, the trees to be removed by the purchasers, the number being regulated by the requirements of the locality and the yield of the reserve.

Q. Would any further decrease in the timber area be likely to modify the climate of the North-West?—Yes; whatever disadvantages that territory labors under at present, it is beyond a doubt that they would be increased considerably by any further reduction in the forest growth. It should be borne in mind that those elevated regions in the centre of the continent are exposed at one time to the scorching blasts that pass over the arid plains of the south, and at another to the freezing winds from the Arctic Ocean, hence storms of a violence unknown in these parts. I find in the valuable report I have already alluded to a reference to these atmospheric disturbances. Mr. James F. Mott, in an article on timber culture in the Iowa Horticultural Report of 1872, after 17 years' residence in Iowa, says: "I have many times wondered how it could be that people were so easily lost in these storms; why it was that a man in good health, strong in limb and well clothed, could not go a few rods from his home to a barn, to care for his stock, without danger of death; why whole sleigh loads of people were frozen to death within a hundred rods of dwellings, and this in the same location where I was living. But lately it has been my fortune (or I thought at the time misfortune) to be caught in one of these storms in Minnesota, and it took only a short time for me to see through the whole thing. I felt the wind first blowing softly from the south; in 30 minutes, it changed to a fierce gale from the west, bringing with it a bank of snow that would compare to the rush of water as the flood-gates are opened in a mill-race, and with a force that no man or team could travel against it a mile, as steady as in a bellows run by machinery, being filled with snow as fine as the finest dust, and so thick one could not see ten feet, filling the eyes and nostrils of man and beast. The storm

lasted three days, \* \* \* and the news is of hundreds dead; people frozen in the stage-coaches, whole sleigh-loads returning home from town, men standing dead with hand on the stable door latch; others that saved themselves by burrowing in snow banks—little children lost going home from school, passengers in railroad cars two days without food, &c. \* \* \* More people have been frozen within the last year, in North-west Iowa and West Minnesota, than were ever murdered by the Indians in those counties since their settlement. \* \* \* The people are now petitioning their legislatures for some kind of protection from these storms, asking that wire fences and storm houses be built along the travelled roads—asking them to do something for their safety. I see none that would do but timber planting. It alone would stop these terrible winds, modify the climate, and furnish land-marks for the traveller." Another result that would inevitably follow any great decrease in the timber growth would be the enroachment of the desert on the fertile soil of the prairies.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What effect has the timber of a country upon the supply of water?—It is a matter of notoriety that when the soil is denuded of timber the surface springs dry up, and the volume of water in the streams and rivers diminishes.

*By Mr. Dawson :—*

Q. What would be your view of the effect on the prairies of the North-West if the settlers were under the obligation to plant a certain number of trees about their farms?—I know of no provision likely to be of such general advantage nor one better calculated to promote the welfare of the inhabitants, but, under existing circumstances, I fear the proposal is hardly practicable. It would be unreasonable to expect that an immigrant should know what plants would thrive on the soil he occupied. Very few settlers indeed are likely to have any experience in arboriculture, and with the great majority it is only too probable that the struggle for existence during the first years of their occupancy would preclude experiments involving any additional outlay of money or labor. To impose such an obligation on the colonist it would be incumbent on the Government to provide him with the means of fulfilling it, and this could be done only by establishing nurseries in the treeless sections whence the seedlings adapted to the locality might be distributed, either gratuitously or at a very low price, with the needful instructions for their cultivation. These nurseries might be owned by the Government or their formation encouraged by grants in aid to county or municipal authorities or associations.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What has been the result of the laws for the encouragement of tree planting in the Western States of the Union?—I think they have had a most beneficial tendency, and have given a great impetus to this species of cultivation, but I attribute these results less to the actual provisions of the laws than to the interest which their discussion evoked and the information thereby disseminated among large classes of the community that had never given the subject a thought. In some respects these laws have not proved successful in operation. Thus the homestead grants (land given subject to the condition of planting a certain number of acres and keeping them under timber), and the bonus system have been found to encourage fraud, hence in several States these laws have been repealed. I have it, however, on the very best authority that, even in those States there has been no diminution in the acreage under plantations, and that landholders show no disposition to relax their efforts to increase the number and variety of their timber trees.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Have they not a regular day set apart in the western States for planting trees?—Yes; the State of Nebraska was the first to set apart a day so-styled (the 20th April), subsequently the States of Iowa and Minnesota followed the example.

Prizes were instituted for those who having planted seeds or seedlings on that day should have the largest number growing in the following October. Many millions of trees in those States owe their origin to this idea. It is, however, a hazardous thing to fix on one particular day for such a purpose because the weather may at that very date be the very reverse of favorable. Indeed, there are not wanting instances where owing to storms the planting day has had to be postponed. I believe there is a disposition to award the prize to those who shall have planted at any time during the spring season. I may here say that the forest, horticultural and kindred associations in the Western States have displayed extraordinary zeal in spreading every species of information bearing on timber culture among agriculturists.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. How is the supply maintained in the north of Europe?—Where the supply is limited as in Germany, the laws are very stringent, in some States they go so far as to prevent lands once under forest being devoted permanently to any other purpose; in others, again, private landholders have been prohibited to fell timber in the vicinity of streams or wherever the forest inspectors consider that the arable land adjacent requires shelter from the wind; throughout the whole empire, the forests are subjected to the watchful supervision of a specially trained corps of officials, and no efforts are spared to render them as productive as is compatible with their preservation which latter is the first consideration. In Sweden the large forests owned by the Government (over 5,000,000 acres) are strictly preserved, trees of mature growth being sold at so much per stump standing, the felling and removing being carried out at the purchasers expense, but under the supervision of the forest officials. Quite recently a law has been passed prohibiting the felling of trees under certain dimensions, but it only applies to the northern portion of the kingdom; it was proposed to apply it throughout the southern portion as well, but the opposition was so strong that the Minister who introduced the measure resigned in consequence of its partial defeat. However, the whole tendency of legislation in the timber producing countries of Europe is towards imposing restrictions on forest owners and investing the Governments with greater control over their lands, and there is little doubt that any marked decrease in the supply would be the signal for measures of a far more stringent character.

*By Mr. White :—*

Q. To your knowledge, is the supply in Norway and Sweden diminishing notwithstanding the precautions that have been taken?—In the former country, the decrease has been very considerable, many of the mill-owners being now compelled to purchase logs of large dimensions from Sweden. In the latter country, there are many districts denuded of all the best timber, and it may be said that the annual consumption is throughout larger than the annual growth. The falling off in the overworked districts has hitherto had no perceptible effect upon the export trade owing to the extension of the railway system which has opened up many sections of forest land previously untouched. It is alleged by some that the extent of forest that may be made available by railways is very large, while others assert that in these comparatively unknown districts the quantity of purely merchantable timber is very limited. What may be taken for granted is that while the area under wood suffers no perceptible decrease, the requirements of the home and foreign markets are augmenting in a ratio far beyond the productive power of the soil.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. How can the Government promote forest culture in the North-West?—In my opinion their first duty is to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the timber supply in the wooded region and this can be effected only by an exhaustive survey; it would then be possible to determine the area that should be set apart for the support of a permanent forest growth, due consideration being given to the nature of the climate, the condition of the river and other water sources, and the wants present

and prospective of the population which the arable soil within access is likely to maintain. It would then be in order to reserve certain tracts for the growth of timber in the vicinity of the most fertile sections of the prairie lands. County or municipal authorities should be directed to establish reserves for the protection of river sources or to act as wind breaks. Railway companies should be compelled to plant the waste lands bordering their tracks, and road boards or trustees should be under a similar obligation wherever violent winds or snow drifts were likely to impede traffic or endanger life. Finally, settlers should be encouraged to plant trees for shade and shelter. It would be erroneous to suppose that this system of forest preservation and extension would entail a burden on the exchequer, the forest lands in the actual possession of the Government may, by judicious management, be made to yield a large revenue beyond their expenses, and a portion of this income spent in planting the new reserves would in course of time become, in such a country, the most profitable of investments.

*By Mr. Cockburn.—*

Q. Have you ever thought over the question of reproducing timber in districts where it has been consumed by fire; is it at all possible to raise a second crop in some of those rough countries which are unfit for agricultural purposes?—It is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty on such a subject. The only experience before us in Canada is that of nature left to its own resources; what might be done by systematic culture is doubtful, as no experiments have ever been made, neither indeed can it be said that the consequences arising from forest fires have been examined and reported upon by persons of sufficient authority to have any weight attached to their opinions. This much is certain, that wherever fire has ravaged a pine district the new growth is of totally different species, and I believe it is equally true that where hardwoods have been consumed the result is similar. When fire runs along the soil it effectually destroys all vegetative power wherever the rock is thinly covered, but when it is confined to the branches and trunks I see no reason why the same species might not be re-grown. I fear, however, that pine will never pay to cultivate in Canada. At a very small outlay, indeed, the Crown Lands Department in the various Provinces might easily ascertain what species of timber would succeed in pine growing lands, and settle this and many other points of no small moment not only to forest science but to the whole community.

*By Mr. White:—*

Q. Is the supply of Norway and Sweden maintained by natural growth or artificial seeding?—Up to a very recent date the natural growth was exclusively depended upon to replace the timber felled for commercial purposes, and that destroyed by fire. Of late years, however, the growing scarcity of wood induced many Norwegian mill-owners to purchase cleared or partially exhausted wood lands and to attempt planting on a large scale, and this movement is extending. Something similar has been undertaken in Sweden by the same class, and also by the iron manufacturers who are at the same time owners of extensive forests. The impression seems to be gaining ground in both countries that the present rate of consumption cannot be maintained, unless steps be taken to assist the efforts of nature. Were the Governments of those countries to introduce measures for the promotion of timber culture, they would not be under the disagreeable necessity of imposing restrictions that operate frequently to the disadvantage of trade. There is no fact better proved than the one that capital invested in the cultivation of timber yields immense returns.

Q. How does the area of timber producing land in Scandinavia compare with the area of timber or forest land in this country?—It is claimed that the area under forests in Sweden amounts to 150,000 sq. miles, and in Norway to 50,000 sq. miles. Competent judges are of opinion that in the former country less than one-half, or about 40,000,000 acres, represent the total quantity of land bearing merchantable timber, an area not larger than that which the Province of Quebec might set apart for

the production of timber without encroaching on land adapted to agricultural purposes. In the older Provinces of the Dominion there is an extent of forest territory far greater than there is in the north of Europe, if we except Russia.

Q. Do you know anything of the timber supply of the Southern States?—The manufacture of pitch pine has been carried on there on a very extensive scale of late years, and this timber has now acquired an important position in the markets of Europe at the expense in some degree of the Canadian red pine. Owing, however, to the enormous waste caused by the turpentine distillers, and the inroads of planters and lumbermen, I think the present rate of manufacture cannot be sustained during any lengthened period.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. What number of years is required for the ordinary pine to come to maturity?—About 150 years.

*By Mr. White :—*

Q. Is the growth of spruce more rapid than that of pine, and can spruce be grown in the districts in which pine grows?—Spruce in many parts of Canada does not require more than 35 years to attain the dimensions of timber known as merchantable, or about one-fourth of the time required by pine. Spruce and pine do grow in close proximity in various sections of the country, but whether spruce would grow wherever pine has grown, I am not in a position to state, as in this as in many other points connected with forestry in Canada, there is no means of obtaining authentic information, as so far no experiments have been carried out in this branch of culture.

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The following letter from Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, a gentleman of large experience in wheat and milling, was read to the Committee by the Chairman :—

OTTAWA, April 5th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—During the summer of 1877 I visited Mr. Louck's farm in St. Peters, Manitoba, and there found his wheat and grain of very superior growth and quality. I took samples of it with me, which were exhibited in Montreal and London, England, and very much admired. His root crop and vegetables were really the finest I have seen; specimens of which I also brought home with me. I cannot speak too highly of the soil of Manitoba and the North-West Territory, and have no hesitation in stating that no such country has ever offered such inducements for immigration and settlement.

Yours very truly,

W. W. OGILVIE.

WM. McDONALD, Esq., M.P.,  
Chairman of Committee on  
Immigration and Colonization.

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## STOCK RAISING AND THE CATTLE TRADE.

MARCH 7th, 1879.

Colonel LAURIE called and examined upon stock raising in Nova Scotia :—

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. I understand you are President of the Board of Agriculture of the Province of Nova Scotia?—Yes.

Q. Have you had any experience in stock raising in Nova Scotia?—I have been, for the last twelve years, devoting to the occupation almost all my leisure time, and have a herd of about seventy cattle.

Q. What kinds have you experimented with?—I have known all the best known breeds—Alderneys, Ayrshires, Shorthorns and Devons, but found that on my farm newly brought into cultivation, I obtained the most satisfactory results with Devons.

Q. Have the Devons been successful with you?—Remarkably successful, prolific, easily kept, capital butter-makers, giving rich milk and making beef very fast.

Q. Is the climate of Nova Scotia too severe for Devons?—The climate of Nova Scotia is more moderate than any other of the Eastern Provinces. All kinds of cattle do well there if they receive proper care, and I find the Devons the hardiest breed of cattle I have tried.

Q. Are they good stock for beef?—They do not attain the size of the Shorthorns, but they will thrive where a shorthorn would starve, and when treated in the same way are, I believe, equally profitable. They lay on beef very fast, weigh more to the girth than any other breed, and the flesh is fine grained and commands a half penny per lb. more in the London markets than the best Midland Counties' beef.

Q. Have they generally reached as large size in Nova Scotia as in England?—I have some Devon cattle imported from the Queen's Herd at Windsor, and I find that their progeny have developed into larger animals than the imported stock.

Q. Are you acquainted with the requirements of the English meat market?—Not from any personal experience, but English purchasers look to quality; they want good, shapely meat, and not coarse bony carcasses.

Q. What kinds of cattle are best suited for the English markets?—I would not pretend to say:

Q. Must cattle be of pure breeds to suit that market; or will mixed breeds answer?—The cattle being required for beef and not for breeding, purity of blood is not required; but well-bred cattle will naturally command a higher price, as the quality of the meat is superior.

Q. What crosses improve stock for beef and make it marketable?—Shorthorn, Devon and Hereford strains of blood are considered to make the best beef.

Q. Will native cattle crossed with pure breeds give cattle of a kind to suit England?—All our cattle were originally imported. By careful breeding and attention to the development of particular qualities, we would, without doubt, in time produce cattle equal to the best of the so-called pure breeds; but by the importation of highly developed cattle, we at once obtain results that have been attained in other countries by a century of patient care and close attention. By crossing an ordinary cow with a thorough-bred bull, the qualities of the more highly bred animal are almost invariably found in the off spring. Hence the marked improvement so readily obtained by the judicious use of thorough-bred stock.

Q. What English or Scotch breed of cattle crossed with native breed would you recommend farmers to raise?—All depends on the objects with which they raise cattle. For suburban dairy (butter) purposes, I should decidedly say Alderneys; for milk (to be sold as milk), Ayrshires; for beef solely, where first rate pasture is obtainable, shorthorns are very good; for working oxen, beef and milk—in fact as a general purpose breed, I prefer the Devons.

Q. Have farmers in Nova Scotia paid any attention to stock raising?—Not much until lately. It requires capital which our farmers did not possess. But our Agricultural Exhibitions have of late given a great impulse to breeding good cattle, and a marked improvement is already noticeable.

Q. In which counties are the best cattle raised?—Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Colchester and Cumberland probably raise our best cattle.

Q. Are these counties well adapted for stock raising?—They are all, from their fertility and the extent of their dyke lands, well adapted for cattle raising; but I hardly know a county in Nova Scotia in which cattle breeding and feeding might not be carried on with advantage, as the agricultural capabilities of the Province are very great.

Q. Are not large quantities of hay grown specially for feeding stock?—Large quantities of hay are grown, and stock have in the past generally been wintered on hay. This is, in my opinion, one of the causes which has made farming comparatively unprofitable in our Province.

Q. Are the cattle, as a general thing, large enough for shipment to England?—Our western counties ship their cattle to St. John, New Brunswick, and our eastern counties to Newfoundland. These exports drain us of many of our largest cattle. As the price of passage is so much per head, the largest cattle are first taken. Unfortunately our farmers, as a rule, have not yet learned to feed highly, so that the animals do not reach the size they would if the growth was more continuous and the food richer.

Q. Will you give an opinion as to the advisability of raising stock in the Lower Provinces with a view to shipment to England?—If cattle can be raised in the Upper Provinces and sold at a profit in the English market, it is to me quite certain that, with our moister climate, eminently suited for grass and roots, and near to our port of shipment, we should do a most lucrative business.

Q. Do you think shipment to England would be a mere matter of speculation, or will England be likely to demand beef from this continent?—England will continue to increase her consumption of beef; she will buy wherever she can obtain it most cheaply; and, if our farmers are really selling at a profit, and not merely clearing the market of a surplus, the continued demand will stimulate us to produce more cheaply, and the trade should then attain largely increased proportions.

Q. Does your information extend to New Brunswick?—I am not well acquainted with New Brunswick.

Q. Do you think there are any great obstacles to the development of the cattle trade?—I know of but one chief obstacle, and that is the want of capital amongst the farming community. Farming is generally in a backward state, and some means should be adopted to afford practical scientific instructions to our farmers, who form a large and important class.

Q. Do you think that the trade could be begun this year?—A few cargoes might be purchased, but the supply is probably not much in excess at present of the ordinary local demand. It takes time to prepare beef for market.

Q. Could a sufficient number of cattle—say from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds weight—be purchased at prices that would pay exporters?—When once our people get into the way of it, we can, without doubt, turn out large quantities of cattle, such as described, and should be able to ship them at the same price as the Ontario farmers.

Q. Can you inform us of the prices of cattle referred to?—Good beef is now selling by the carcass at about \$9 per 100 lbs. It varies much according to season in supply and demands. It has been too much the practice to feed the animals until they would pass muster with the Commissariat, and then they were sold as "contract beef." Hence the supply of really good beef is small, and on any extra demand it at once rises very considerably in price.

Q. Have you ever heard or known of any cases of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the Lower Provinces?—I have never heard of the disease referred to among cattle in our Provinces.

Q. Have you ever known any epidemic diseases there?—Nor have I ever heard of any epidemic diseases among the cattle.

Q. Would not Halifax be a good port to ship from?—Halifax offers every advantage as a port of shipment. Apples and beef should furnish return freights for the weekly mail steamers, and once the trade was started it would rapidly develop. Forage also for consumption in transit can be obtained at very moderate prices.

*In reply to Mr. Elliott,*

*Witness added:*—I do not think the weekly mail steamers need go beyond Halifax to get return cargoes. They now go to Baltimore. I think they could get them at Halifax, that actually would be the products of the the Lower Provinces.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Have you paid any attention to the breeding of horses ?—Not to any extent.

Q. Could horses of the kind required for cabs or artillery be procured in the Lower Provinces. Are they sufficiently large for the English market ?—The horses are generally small, but active ; they would make good cab or horse car horses, but are not large enough for artillery purposes.

Q. Can you give the value of such horses in the Provinces ?—Choice horses are scarce, and although the demand is limited, and therefore uncertain, would generally command good prices. The probable price of such horses as I have described would be about \$100.

Q. Can a large number of the kind of horses referred to be purchased for export ?—I do not think that any large number could be obtained at short notice.

Q. Do you know whether the best class of horses in the Lower Provinces would suit for carriage horses in England ?—They would hardly be large enough.

Q. Have you any knowledge of sheep raising ?—Very little, from personal experience.

Q. Are there localities in the Lower Provinces where attention has been given to raising the best breed of sheep ?—Sheep are considered most profitable animals by the farmers of Nova Scotia. The climate appears to suit them. The Shropshire Downs are at present preferred to the others. Long wooled sheep give a fine staple of wool, much approved by the Bradford manufacturers, but their long wool does not turn the wet, and they do not stand the winter as well as the short wooled sheep.

Q. Which kind suits the English market for mutton ?—I cannot say.

Q. Can this be obtained in sufficient quantities to induce men to engage in exporting ?—They are not raised in quantities to justify a regular trade in exporting.

*By Mr Trow :—*

For how many months in the year is it necessary to house stock in your climate ?—As far as exposure to cold is concerned, cattle need not be housed till about the fifteenth of November. They remain housed till about the first of April. As far as feeding cattle goes, and that, I suppose, is the main point, beeving cattle would require to be fed from October to June, and well kept to make their growth continuous.

Q. Are your winters much more severe than the winters in Ontario ?—They are far less. I was picking stones on my grass land last Thursday.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. Do the farmers of Nova Scotia enter largely into the production of stock ?—There is, as I have already mentioned, very little capital among the farming population, and I am sorry to say much of the farmers' money goes into ships instead of into stock.

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. What do you feed your cattle generally on ?—The general practice is to feed them, as I mentioned just now, on hay, which is, I consider, one of the principal reasons why our farming is unprofitable.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do you use much corn ?—No.

Q. Do you use any ?—Not to a large extent.

Q. Could you use it to advantage ?—I think mill feed is quite as profitable.

*By Mr. Hesson :—*

Q. What do you recommend—vegetables ?—I believe in mill feed or roots.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. Can roots be grown there to advantage?—Last season was very unfavorable to roots. I had seventy-two acres of roots of one sort or the other, and some acres of turnips which gave me a thousand bushels to the acre.

Q. You consider that a good crop, I suppose?—I consider that a good crop anywhere. It is a good crop in England, and my English laborers, who are from Devonshire, said they never pulled a better crop of turnips.

*By Mr. Chandler :—*

Q. What kind of turnips do you raise?—Swedes principally.

Q. What is their relative value to potatoes by the bushel?—For feeding purposes?

Q. Yes?—I think you are getting me out of my depth. I would not like to answer that question off-hand.

Q. I did not know but that you had tested?—Farming with me is simply an amusement for my leisure moments. I have other things to do, and while I enjoy farming, I am not able to give it close attention like a professional farmer.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. You appear partial to Devons?—I am very much in favor of them.

Q. Would not their shipment, compared with the shipment of other classes of cattle, be attended with considerable loss; you pay an equal sum for small Devons as you would for very large Durhams crossing the Atlantic; the freight is by the number and not by weight?—That is simply from the point of view of an exporter.

Q. So that in the English market you would certainly not reap as much profit as those who raise other classes of cattle; would you?—No; but I think there is a rather prevalent idea that Devons are small, which in my experience is not the case. I find Devons can be bred large.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. With a local market at nine cents per pound there is not much inducement to ship?—You will understand that nine cents is not the ruling price all the year round. It is so at this season; now, I am giving the quotations I received last week in answer to enquiries as to what beef was worth by the carcass—good beef.

*By Mr. Elliott :—*

Q. Feeding cattle in the way you feed them, do you not think shorthorns or Durhams would be most profitable; have you tried it?—I am not speaking so much as an exporter. I am President of the Board of Agriculture, and I have striven to introduce breeds which I think most valuable to the people of the Province. The people are working cattle very largely and go a great deal into dairy farming; and for that purpose, and feeding cattle as poorly as they do and are likely to do in this generation, I do not think they will make much profit out of shorthorns; I am not speaking of the actual merits of these breeds in a good farming country, but in Nova Scotia.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. I suppose your pastures could not justify high breeds?—Our pastures are poor; land is only used for pasture where it is not fit for anything else. You have all seen that in the back settlements of your own Provinces.

*By Mr. Sproule :—*

Q. Do you raise mangolds or any other kind of root crop to a large extent?—Myself personally, or the country?

Q. I mean the country?—Potatoes are the principal roots raised in Nova Scotia.

Q. I mean for feeding cattle; they do not feed with potatoes?—To some extent potatoes are found to answer very well where they grow very well; they are an

advantageous crop, the large ones are saleable and the small ones go to the cattle—about half and half.

*By Mr. Bain :—*

Q. Then they use the refuse for feed, because there is a large shipping trade in potatoes?—Yes; the smaller ones which are not saleable for shipment go for the cattle. The potato, farmers consider (I am not speaking from my own experience) will go from two and a half to three times as far as turnips.

Q. They feed them raw?—Yes.

*By Mr. Burke :—*

Q. Do you make all your beef on grass?—I raise ten thousand bushels of turnips myself.

Q. Do you feed mill feed with turnips?—I obtain mill feed by the Intercolonial Railway from western mills—from Ontario mills—and that trade is rapidly increasing.

Q. You do not feed any corn?—No; we do not feed corn much.

*By Mr. Borden :—*

Q. Is it not a fact that a large amount of corn meal is imported from the United States for feeding purposes; I understood you to say a few moments ago that corn was not used?—I do not think corn meal is imported to any large extent for feeding purposes.

Q. In the county I live in it is used to a large extent, and, I think into the Province, about half a million dollars worth of meal is imported annually?—But largely for human consumption.

Q. No; largely for cattle consumption?—I am speaking from my own experience.

Q. Has the Devon breed been adopted very extensively through the Province?—Not very extensively.

Q. Is there any herd in the Province besides your own?—Not another herd; mine is the only herd—that is a herd, according to what we usually style a herd—but a large number of animals in twos and threes are owned. You see, we have very few farmers able to own herds of cattle.

Q. Are there not a number of Durham or short-horn herds?—There are four or five.

Q. It is singular that the farmers should not have discovered the adaptation of the Devons to the Province of Nova Scotia, if it is a fact that they are so much better adapted than the shorthorns?—I am giving my own experience; I am not speaking for the farmers of the Province; but I will give an answer in the words of one of your own constituents, who said to me: "I am very glad you have gone into Devons, because there is some comfort in having Devons; you can teach a Devon in twenty-four hours, more than you can knock into a short-horn in twenty-four months." He was speaking of them as working cattle, and that is one reason why they are so useful.

Q. I never knew they had a strong fancy for Devons before. We have very fine cattle, short-horns, as you are aware?—Yes.

*By Mr. Cockburn (Muskoka) :—*

Q. What is the fall price of beef, say in October, on the market?—It varies considerably and is sometimes very low. It is a small market; and much depends on the demand—even for the week—and the state of the weather, and whether the meat can be kept—whether large draughts are sent into the market. And if the weather is warm the purchaser cannot afford to keep them, having no means of obtaining pasture close at hand; he cannot keep them dead, and therefore sells them at what he can get. The price is then very low.

*By Mr. Farrow :—*

Q. I suppose a good deal of poor beef goes into your market, as with us in Ontario; and that good quality beef commands a good price, either in the fall or at any other time?—The price of course varies, as with the lower qualities, but not so much. There is not the same quantity of it. Grass-fed beef pulls the price down very low for all qualities.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do you consider that the larger breeds of cattle would do well in Nova Scotia, and why do you prefer the Devons?—The short-horns do remarkably well in the counties where there are large stretches of dyke lands; these furnish very rich and valuable pasture. The short-horns are, however, mainly beef producers and require better feed and better pasture than the majority of our farmers are at present able to furnish; besides which, the farming is of a mixed kind (partly dairy) and working oxen are largely used, and for all these purposes I have found the Devons far preferable. We have several very fine herds of short-horns in Nova Scotia; also a number of Ayrshire herds, and both are very popular and do well. Men of enterprise have taken hold and farming has a bright future before it in the Lower Provinces.

The Committee adjourned.

*The following statement in explanation of his evidence was read from a letter of Col. Laurie, by the Chairman :—*

GALT, ONTARIO, March 8th, 1879.

DEAR MR. McDONALD.—As my reply to an enquiry by a member of your Committee, I think it was Dr. Borden, may create a false impression as to the use of corn meal for feeding purposes in Nova Scotia, I think it as well to write a short explanation which, if you think it worth while, you can read to the Committee. The western counties of Nova Scotia grow a large quantity of potatoes, and since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty these have been in ordinary cases fed to cattle, being, however, shipped to outside markets whenever strong inducements offered. Owing to the scarcity and high price of potatoes last autumn, speculators from the Eastern States came to our Province and early in November last were offering as much as 60 cents per bushel. The farmers of our western counties are keen men with plenty of business capacity, and calculating the high price of potatoes and low price of corn meal they naturally sold their potatoes and bought corn meal, the more so as the vessels coming down for potatoes, brought the meal at a very low freight. I can only repeat, that in spite of extremely injudicious arrangements on the railway, such as unloading and transshipping car-loads in bulk during transit, I believe the use of bran and shorts from the Ontario mills is rapidly increasing, altho the exceptionally high price of these and the low price of corn meal during the present season has to some extent checked the trade. The railway war between the two western railways has also interfered with the trade *via* Halifax, and the western counties now largely draw their supplies through St. John, and as this causes several handlings it creates a preference for an article barrelled over one in bulk. As already stated before the Committee a great deal of the corn meal imported into the Province is used for human food.

March 12th.

HON. J. C. POPE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, called and examined upon stock raising in Prince Edward Island :—

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Have you had some experience in stock raising in Prince Edward Island?—I have what we would call a large herd, where the people have not paid much atten-

tion to it. I suppose I have a larger herd, and have paid more attention to it than any other man in the Province.

Q. Have you experimented with various breeds?—Well, I believe more in Short-horns and Durhams, than any others, and these, crossed with our Island cattle, do exceedingly well; perhaps, just as well as the pure breeds for ordinary purposes. I have now a good many pure bred Short-horns, and some Ayrshires, and I had some Jersey cattle. To-day, my stock is composed mainly of Short-horns, Durhams.

Q. Which breeds have you received the greatest results from for beef?—The Durhams; there is no question about that.

Q. Have the kinds which you have raised reached a large size?—Yes; the Durhams, of course, will reach a larger size than any other cattle. The great trouble with farmers, generally with us, is that they do not feed the young cattle as they should. They should be taken when young and well fed and kept growing. In my opinion, they will grow more in the first year, if well fed and kept up, than any other. Durhams will grow very much larger, and produce much more beef than any other cattle you can have; but it all depends on the attention given to feeding the first year. If you take Durham stock, and during the first winter starve them, as many of the farmers do, why, they are not cattle suited to the country, but if they are well cared for, I believe they are the best we can have.

Q. Are they sufficiently large and heavy, when fed for beef, to suit the English market?—Yes; I have raised cattle which, when under three years old, have reached from 1,900 to 2,000 pounds. Stock from good Island cows and Durham bulls, with any very extra feeding, will go up to 1,800 or 2,000 pounds when three years old.

Q. What is the principal food given to cattle by you; roots or corn?—I feed my cattle with hay, roots and grains; roots principally, and hay. There is the trouble again, in our country: the farmers generally, after the cattle have got into good condition in the fall of the year, have fed them on straw, the main object being to get them through the winter alive; and, it will take half of the next season to bring the cattle to the same condition as they were in during the fall.

Q. Is the climate favorable to the raising of stock?—It is as much so as any northern climate; I suppose a more temperate climate is better.

Q. Is pasturage good?—Yes; the pasturage with us is very good, I think; very much better than it is in Ontario—particularly, late in the season. We have deposits of muscle mud in the rivers. Some years ago the farmers grew oats, and ran out the land, and did not grow hay much to feed their stock; but during the last ten or eleven years there have been 1,500 or 2,000 what they call digging machines. They are worked by horse power on the ice over the beds of nearly all the rivers where there are oyster and muscle deposits. Some of these deposits are from ten to thirty feet deep, composed of oysters, muscles, decayed fish and sea-weed, and the farmers put this upon the lands. As this material is turned up each year, the action of the atmosphere throws off a kind of lime, which acts as a kind of fertilizer. The sea-weed and decomposed fish tell on the land at once, and these shells, as they decompose, improve the land. I can go into some fields of grass and white clover, and can mark the line where these deposits have been applied. Our rivers are full of these deposits, and where, years ago, the farmers could not grow hay enough for their stock, they can now grow two or three tons of good upland hay and clover on these lands. We have a damp climate, and thus white clover, and after grass, which comes off the pasturages during the latter part of the season, are very much better than here.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do you use barn manure?—Of course we do not complain of barn manure, but muscle mud is much more durable and for grass growing there is nothing equal to it.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do the farmers of the Island pay much attention to stock raising?—No; it would be much more to their interest if they did.

Q. Have they raised large cattle to any extent?—There has not been much attention paid to cattle raising there. We have a Government stock farm. A number of pure bred young bulls, Durhams and Ayrshires, are sold to the farmers every year, and distributed through the country; but in nine cases out of ten, until within the last three or four years, the cattle have been half-starved, and the results have not been what they should. But, so far as the farmers go, they are beginning to see that it is to their interest to pay more attention to stock breeding. The farmers have attended the sales of Government stock, and given two or three times as much for good young bulls as they previously did, and they are giving much more attention to it than formerly.

Q. Where is your best market for beef cattle?—The best market with us (we have not given that much attention) is the home market. Butchers come over from New Brunswick every spring, and they buy most of the surplus beef and stock raised and take it away.

Q. What kind of cattle, in your opinion, should be raised with a view of developing the cattle trade?—I think I have answered that before—Short-horns.

Q. Have exporters shipped any cattle from Prince Edward Island to Great Britain?—No.

Q. Do you think a sufficient number of cattle, say from 1400 to 1800 lbs. weight, can be obtained for a limited number of cargoes when navigation opens this year?—The people have not had the English market; they have not had any steamer at hand by which they could send stock forward; and they have not given very much attention to it. Many of the farmers have two, three or four head in the spring of the year, and two or three cargoes might be got up this season; but no great number.

Q. In what time, in your opinion, could farmers feed and have ready cattle suitable for shipment?—The cattle which are being fed now are the only ones which would be ready for shipment in the spring; but if the people were given to understand that they had facilities for shipment, no doubt a large number of cattle would be fed ready for shipment at the opening of navigation. We are under this drawback at the Island: we are shut out during several months of the year and we cannot ship at all times to Halifax.

Q. In years when a good market cannot be found for potatoes and turnips, would it not pay farmers to feed cattle extensively?—Yes; so far as payment to the farmer goes, if they could not get a reasonable price for their turnips, it would be better to feed cattle. It would pay them as the turnips would be returned to the land.

Q. What are the shipping facilities for exporting cattle in the Lower Provinces?—We have no vessels fitted for the purpose at the Island, but it is only a day's journey from Halifax, where they might very well be shipped.

Q. Could not cattle dealers supply to a certain extent some of the cattle required for shipment to Great Britain, and thus prevent the necessity of purchasing so largely in the Western States?—No; the Island could not furnish more cattle for feeding purposes than the farmers could feed in their own places.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew):—*

Q. More than would be required for the local market?—More than they could feed themselves for the English market. I mean this: they could not furnish cattle to any other part of the Dominion. In Canada you have to get for feeding purposes cattle from the Western States; you do not grow enough in your own country. The same with us. We might raise enough to furnish several cargoes in the year, but not enough to send to other parts of the Dominion for feeding there.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Speaking of the Maritime Provinces as a whole, including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, do you think they could raise a large number of cattle for the English market?—Yes; I think Nova Scotia and New Brunswick could raise cattle equal to any in the Dominion. They have thousands and thousands of acres of marsh lands, and after being used for over a hundred years they are as good at the end as the

beginning; and if the farmers would only take the trouble to grow roots and hay, they could raise any number of cattle

*By Mr. Galbraith:—*

Q. Are the marsh lands good for pasturage purposes?—They do not pasture much, but raise a large crop of hay.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew):—*

Q. Timothy?—Yes; the salt water is kept out, and they have thousands of acres of that land; and many of the farmers in some good farming districts do not ever take the trouble to apply the manure which the cattle make in winter.

Q. They are not wild grasses which grow?—It is this marsh or upland-marsh, as it is called. The water is kept out from the land, which is better adapted to grass growing than growing cereals.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Have you not some fine horses in Prince Edward Island?—Yes; we raise a number of horses, and very good ones.

Q. Has there been any trade in exporting horses to the United States or elsewhere?—For years the people of New Brunswick and State of Maine when they wanted twenty or fifty horses went to the Island for them; still there is not much demand for horses there. The Island is celebrated for its horses. The Government have, from time to time, imported Clydesdales and thoroughbreds, and these crossed with the Island horses produce very good stock; but for some years the people have not raised so many of these horses that would suit the English market as they might have done, owing to the fact that for many years—the last three, four or five years—the great demand has been for lumbering horses. Dealers come from Maine and New Brunswick and purchase horses; for Clydesdales or the crosses between Clydesdales and our horses, our farmers obtain fair prices, from \$150 to \$200; and they have raised more of these horses for some years past, than they did formerly. The horses best adapted to the English market are carriage horses and hunters.

Q. Do they reach a large size?—I have had Clydesdale horses up to 1,500, 1,600, and 1,700 lbs.

Q. Have they enduring qualities, as a general thing?—Yes.

Q. Could horses from 15 to 16 hands high be procured for sums that will leave a margin of profit to shippers to England?—I think so; if the farmers devoted more attention to breeding horses for the English market.

H. Have you any horses suitable for cabs, omnibuses or artillery horses, these being the kinds most in demand in England?—For all purposes.

Q. Are the sheep raised in Prince Edward Island of superior quality for mutton?—They grow as good mutton there as in any part of the world. I think the mutton we have is quite up to the English mutton.

Q. Could a limited number of cargoes, made up of cattle, horses and sheep, be bought for shipment to Great Britain?—Yes; as regards sheep, I may say that buyers come from the State of Maine and buy sheep in September at from \$1.60 to \$2, and very good sheep at from \$3 to \$4, and take them away. I have seen teamers crossing from Summerside to Shediac loaded with them.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. What breeds are the Island sheep?—Leicesters principally, and those crossed with the old Island sheep. We import for the Government stock farm pure breeds, and every autumn there are sales at the farm. We pay a great deal of attention to sheep.

*By Mr. Burk:—*

Q. Is the United States the principal market for your agricultural products and cattle? A good many horses go there.

Q. And cattle?—No ; very seldom.

Q. Potatoes and turnips?—The quantity of potatoes is not very large.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew):—*

Q. Do I understand that you ship turnips?—Some, but not many. We grow a good many turnips, and there are none of better quality.

Q. Where do you ship oats?—Principally to England.

*By Mr. Burk:—*

Q. Do you ship potatoes to the United States?—There is a 15c. duty imposed there, and we can not generally send them. But when there is a failure in the potato crop in the States speculators purchase largely in the Island.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Have you not sent large quantities of potatoes to the United States this year?—Yes; the last two years.

*By Mr. Burk:—*

Q. The United States take about half your agricultural produce?—Last autumn they took all the potatoes we had to sell. The year before that, a large quantity of potatoes were shipped to England, but they did not suit the English market—there was a prejudice against them; but the year previous they were sent to the United States and large prices were obtained for them. Although Nova Scotia is a potato-growing country we send a great many potatoes to Halifax and supply the other ports round there; and Newfoundland was formerly almost altogether supplied from the Island. Now, the people there grow a good deal themselves; still we ship a good many turnips, potatoes, cattle, horses, and sheep to that Province.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. It is only when potatoes are very scarce in the United States you ship there?—Yes.

*By Mr. Farrow:—*

Q. What kinds of potatoes do you raise chiefly?—We grow a good many Early Rose; probably that is the most profitable potato we grow. Some years ago, after the disease attacked potatoes so badly, they got a potato there called the Malagash or Chenango. It is a rather coarse potatoe, but it produces largely, eats well and keeps well, and the people have got into the way of growing it. It is not so nice a potato, and will not realize as good a price as the Early Rose and Jackson. It is a mistake, I know, growing it for export, because it will not realize as large price as other varieties.

Q. Are you troubled with the bug yet?—No.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew):—*

Q. I think I heard you speak of the necessity of feeding your Durham cattle well; does not that apply to other cattle?—More to them. They want good feeding, and then they grow large.

*By Mr. Galbraith:—*

Q. Do your improved breeds stand the starving system?—No; they do not stand it as well as the natives.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Have you any vacant land on the Island fit for settlers?—We have some vacant land there, but not such land as people would come and settle on. They don't believe in the present day in going into the woods and chopping down the timber when they can get plenty of prairie land.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What is the average price of farms with you?—It varies very much; it depends very much on the improvements and buildings. I suppose a good thorough farm in a good settlement is worth \$20 per acre, with improvements.

*By Mr. Burke :—*

Q. Speaking of stall-feeding cattle during the winter, on what do the farmers generally feed them?—The farmers, generally speaking, do not grow any turnips, but feed the cattle on potatoes, going on towards winter, and when the weather gets a little warmer, in March, they use cracked barley and oats, and give them a little of that feed with potatoes.

*By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*

Q. Is the muscle deposit of sufficient quantity to preclude the necessity of getting manure from the cattle?—Certainly not. If you keep on tilling the land and growing crops, this lime will stimulate it perhaps a little too much, and you cannot repeat it, therefore the people have got to pasture the land.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. You spoke about the agricultural stock farm; is it an agricultural farm generally?—Well, it is a farm comprising 500 or 600 acres of very good land. That is always a grant made by the Legislature. The young stock are sold out every autumn, and distributed through the country.

Q. How long has the Island possessed this farm?—Twenty-five years, I think, with the exception of two or three years intervening.

Q. Do you find it a profitable investment?—It is not as a profitable investment that it is maintained. In the indirect benefit it confers on the country, it is of course profitable.

*By Mr. Rogers :—*

Q. Is the attention of farmers more directed to raising horses and sheep than cattle for profit?—Yes; they lay out their farms to feed only three or four head of cattle. They never made a business of raising stock. If, instead of growing so many oats, they had devoted more attention to stock raising, it would have been much better, and the land would have been kept in better condition.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What is the price of beef of good quality on the Island?—There is not much difference between the price there and the Canada prices.

Q. For how much per hundred weight could you raise cattle and make a profit?—The farmers generally expect to get from \$8 to \$10 at the beginning of the year.

*By Mr. Farrow :—*

Q. Can they get those figures?—Yes.

Q. Can you dispose of all you raise on the Island?—For years I have never known the price in the spring of the year to be less than \$8.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. You would not think of exporting cattle if you can get that price for them. If you realize that price on the market, it is the best market?—It is generally the best market, because cattle are not raised in very large numbers for beef. Besides supplying our own market, 200 or 300 head, may be taken each spring over to New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

*By Mr. Farrow :—*

Q. The highest price I have seen quoted in England for cattle is \$15 per cwt.; that is about 9d. per lb. I don't see that it would be profitable to ship any cattle

from Prince Edward Island to England, counting all the cost, if you can obtain \$3 or \$10 per cwt. on the Island I do not think you raise the kind of animals which make beef of very choice quality?—There is the best beef raised there. You can grow good grass and roots there, and raise the best cattle.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. Is it not a fact that there is no surplus beef in the Island to send away?—There is no large quantity; I don't suppose there are more than 200 head taken away in the spring.

Q. So, really, the farmers have not found it profitable to feed cattle for export?—They have never gone into it for export, and never gave it attention.

Q. Are they not in a better position than the farmers of Ontario to ship to England?—In just as good a position.

Q. They are nearer the market?—Yes.

Q. And they would save the railway freight?—They could leave the Island in the morning and reach Halifax, the shipping place, in the evening. The distance is only 132 miles.

Q. The capacity of the Island to enter into the business of stock raising for shipping would be limited, because of the country being small?—The country is small of course.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Are not the Maritime Provinces, as a whole, well suited to the trade?—Yes.

*By Mr. Macdonald (Kings):—*

Q. Is it not a fact that pork is raised to a very much larger extent than beef?—Yes.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. At what time in the spring can farming operations be commenced?—From 20th April to 1st May.

Q. Is the Island not subject to cold wind and changes of weather in the spring of the year?—In the spring, when the north-east wind prevails, the ice is brought down from Belle Isle and Labrador, and so long as it prevails the weather is very cold.

Q. And that necessitates housing cattle in spring?—Yes; it checks vegetation.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. How is the quality of beef in Prince Edward Island compared with that raised in the west?—There is just as good beef there as you find anywhere. We can beat the world in oats for the size of the Island. We grow better black oats there than anywhere else. We ship about two million bushels a year to England.

Q. What quantity of potatoes do you ship?—It varies very much; probably this year, between two and three million bushels, but some years the shipment is very small. When the farmers cannot get a good price for them, they are obliged to feed them for pork. They grow a good deal of pork there.

*By Mr. Rogers:—*

Q. You consider that Durhams or short-horns are the most profitable cattle for the Maritime Provinces?—I think that Durhams, for beef raising, are the most profitable. They come to maturity sooner than any others, and the sooner you get animals to maturity the sooner you make out of them.

APRIL, 17th.

Mr. THOMAS CRAMP called and examined upon the cattle trade.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. You reside in Montreal and do business there?—I do.

Q. Are you connected in any way with any line of steamships?—I am agent for the Dominion Steamship Company.

Q. Has that line of boats been engaged in carrying cattle from Canada to Great Britain?—I may say that our line has been more largely concerned in that trade than any other steamship line in Canada; it was the pioneer line in this business and, as a matter of fact, it conveyed, last year, one-third of the cattle and more than one-half of the sheep sent from this country.

Q. Have you made any improvements in the fitting of your vessels for carrying on this trade, and what are the improvements?—We are constantly making improvements in consequence of the experience we gain in the business. Our ships which were originally intended for the ordinary trade of the country, have been adapted specially for the carrying of cattle, and they have fittings of a permanent character, extensive systems of ventilation and all the various appointments necessary to the successful carrying on of the business.

Q. Has the trade in cattle been largely developed within the last year?—It has been doubled as compared with the year 1877.

Q. Can you give the Committee the numbers of cattle shipped from the Dominion last year?—The number of cattle shipped from the Dominion in the season of navigation was 18,655; there were also 41,250 sheep shipped. As an illustration of what I said just now as to the numbers carried by the Dominion Line I may say that out of the total numbers I have just mentioned, the Dominion Line carried 6,620 cattle, and 24,030 sheep.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

Q. Do the figures you give have reference to Canadian cattle, or do they include American cattle?—I have analyzed the figures, and I find that out of the 18,855 cattle, 9,637 were Canadian, and 9,018 came through Chicago, from the North-West. All the sheep, 40,750, were Canadian, with the exception of less than one thousand. I may add that the value of these cattle was \$2,117,525. That the cost of the feed to put them in condition to make the voyage was \$130,602, and that the freight earned by their carriage exceeded half a million of dollars.

*By Mr. Ferguson:—*

Q. Is the value you give the export value?—The export value. I should also add that this large quantity of cattle was entirely shipped and owned by Canadians, with the exception of 395 head; and also that of the shipment made from New York and Boston, three-fourths were on account of Canadians. In other words, the capital and enterprise of Canada are largely invested in the trade both by the Canadian and American routes.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Is the trade likely to increase in the future?—That is a large question. I propose to illustrate it by saying that last year we shipped from Canada, as I mentioned just now, 18,600 head of cattle. The receipts in the single market of Chicago last year were 1,038,608 head; or in other words, the entire shipments by the St. Lawrence were equal to but two day's receipts at the Chicago market; the value of export was just over \$2,000,000; the value of the receipts at Chicago was between \$65,000,000 and \$70,000,000.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. That value is the value before being shipped; not the value in England?—I am speaking of the value in the Stock Yard in Chicago.

Q. I was referring to the value you gave of our own cattle?—That is the value at the point of export. With reference to the future of Chicago as a cattle market I might point out that in 1868, ten years ago, the receipts of cattle there were 323,000 head. I just mentioned that the receipts in 1878 were 6,038,608 head. That trade will increase. The great North-West is only commencing to be tapped, and the

future of the business it is impossible to measure. The cattle are at present drawn from a comparatively small district, and the section of country tributary to Chicago will yet be very large.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Have your rates of transportation increased during the past year?—They have been greatly disturbed by the condition of the trade, arising out of the English Orders in Council, and no doubt many contracts entered into last year have been thrown up. Not knowing exactly what will be the future, I fancy that persons are not able to say exactly what the rates of freight will be in the spring. There is a slight reduction I should judge. The quantity of cattle supposed to exist in Canada for export purposes is something like 10,000 or 12,000 head—perhaps 12,000 would be a large estimate. Of course if the transit trade through Canada is prevented, and access to the enormous market of the United States is shut off, I don't know what the freight may be. In the meantime, early shipment is desirable. The value of freight at the present moment is £5 a head; the highest price last year was £6. The highest contract we had was £6—and I believe we have larger contracts than any other service—while the lowest is £5.

*By Mr. Ferguson :—*

Q. What is the average weight of animals?—From 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. live weight.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Does that rate include feed?—No; we supply water space for the animals and space for feed. The owners of the cattle provide the feed themselves.

Q. Is freight paid when cattle are lost on the voyage?—Yes.

Q. Can exporters make arrangements in stalls and fittings to suit themselves?—That is easily done in our ships because they are provided permanently. It used to be the custom to provide temporary fittings, but that was found very disadvantageous because in heavy weather or in the case of any casualty to the ship the temporary structures are sure to be harshly dealt with—and with them the cattle. There is no doubt that permanent fittings ensure the greatest possible safety for the animals. That question brings about the enquiry as to whereabouts in the ship cattle should be put. The spar deck and the main deck are the favorite places in consequence of the superior ventilation to be had on the upper part of the ship. For sheep the spar deck is preferred; for cattle, the main deck. The steerage deck is also used. The main deck is used because the ventilation can be made more complete in the summer than in the winter when it is necessary to keep them close.

Q. What space is given for oxen?—The space allowed for oxen is two feet by nine feet, or eight or nine feet deep by five or six feet for two. There is ample room for them to lie down. There is very little difference for horses. But the space is regulated by the size of the animal, and, of course, some horses and some oxen are larger than others.

Q. In what condition do the animals reach Great Britain?—Our experience has been satisfactory, a very small percentage of the animals being lost on the voyage. Last summer every animal we took on board was landed alive and in good order. It was the same with previous passages during the winter. As far as our experience goes, and under the circumstances in which shippers are placed, the casualties are exceedingly small. Casualties have arisen in the trade, but I think they have occurred by transient vessels adapting themselves hurriedly to the business and therefore not being sufficiently prepared. One of the great difficulties arising in connection with the safe transport of cattle and the management of the business arises generally from the incompetence of the care-takers that are sent with the animals. These animals require as much attention as human beings, and the trade has not been large enough in extent to create a trained class of what we call care takers. The practice of the trade is to carry one care-taker over with every 20 head, and he is taken free

of charge. No doubt the shippers do the best they can, but our experience is that when the animals require most attention, that is in the heaviest weather, the men are not in a condition to render them much assistance, for they are sick. The consequence is that they suffer quite as much as the men. That is a fruitful source of difficulty, and is especially so during a severe passage. I think as time progresses a class of men will be trained so as to be available for the work, which will reduce that difficulty to a minimum. I think the time will come when a veterinary surgeon will be sent with the animals as a surgeon is now sent with the passengers. These matters are all being developed by our experience in the trade.

Q. Do the cattle rest on their feet during the voyage?—They either stand up or lie down, as they choose, just the same as on land. The animals take their natural postures. In heavy weather slats are placed on the flooring of the berths or stalls. A ship is merely a large stable, provided with every appointment which is suitable and necessary, and in those stables there are slats on the flooring which enables the animals in case of lurching of the ship to steady themselves. Casualties arising from that cause are perfectly nominal. In fact, as a rule, I should say the cattle improve just as much during a fair sea voyage as men and women do.

*By Mr. Sproule :—*

Q. Do you think you lose as many animals now as when the trade was first started?—No; I think not.

Q. Have you any idea of the number of losses now as compared with those when the trade was commenced?—I could not answer that accurately. At first there were a good many. Some lines are, however, much more fortunate than others; a great deal depends on the experience.

Q. I understood from some shippers that at first the arrangements were so imperfect that it was impossible to ship cattle without very serious loss, but that it was being overcome gradually as the trade was increasing?—I think the best evidence in regard to that matter is a fact which came under my knowledge the other day, that all losses from mortality of cattle during voyage, from loss of ship or other accident, are covered by a 3 per cent. insurance; in other words, perfect indemnity is given for 3 per cent., at Halifax.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What capacity have your ships for carrying?—It varies. Every vessel varies; they are very large.

Q. Are there any competing lines of steamers?—Yes; quite a number.

Q. Have you many applications for the transshipment of cattle when navigation opens?—A good many. There seems to be a tendency to ship cattle early in May and June, and all the spare cattle from Canada will be shipped during those two months. The English market is probably better during those two months than at any other time.

Q. What proportion of cattle shipped are Canadian cattle?—That brings us to the question I touched just now. They are all Canadian at present, because we have no power to ship American cattle.

Q. Do you know if there is strong opposition shown by drovers in England to the importation of cattle from Canada?—I think it is perfectly manifest that great efforts are being made not only by drovers, but by the landed interest generally, against the introduction of any foreign cattle to compete with their own—which is a very natural thing. I believe a very large amount of the information circulated with respect to the cattle of Canada as well as of the United States, has been based on very insufficient foundation, and I do believe myself from evidence which has come before me, that no case of pneumonia among Canadian cattle, whether shipped from Canadian ports or sent through the United States, has ever been discovered among the cargoes. The "Ontario" was the first steamer on which difficulty of that kind occurred. That vessel belongs to our line. Telegrams of a very sensational character were sent from England with respect to the whole of the cargo. A letter from

the owner has declared that the cases were confined to two cases of suspicion, and an examination by the medical officers showed that the real cause of complaint was not pneumonia. I should like to state the reason why the animals might have arrived in a condition of considerable debility. They passed through a variety of climate on their way to the sea; they had a very long railway journey; many animals are stall-fed; they are put from their stables into railway cars, at a low temperature, 15 or 20 degrees below zero, and the change is very severe; the care they have on board of the railway cars is fair enough; at the same time, they require extraordinary care under those conditions in the winter time. I happened to be in Portland long after this shipment occurred, and the difference of climate and change was so severe as to account, I think, and very readily account, for the animals suffering more or less. When I passed through Island Pond, 100 miles from Portland, the thermometer showed 30 degrees below zero, and in Portland it was not freezing. The animals, after going through a journey, and then being placed on board ship, are very apt, as men and women are, to take cold and have diseases of the lungs, especially after a long passage, and to arrive in rather a debilitated condition.

Q. There is opposition to the importation of cattle from Canada, by parties in England?—Not only to importation from Canada, but from the United States.

Q. Does the trade suffer by this opposition?—Of course, very much. It has produced those Orders in Council which have practically stopped the trade. The opposition is prejudiced to the interests of Canada, not only in its cattle trade, but in its fancy trade; we are losing all the advantages of those trades, and the American cattle still go to England under regulations.

Q. Do you know whether Canadian beef is worth as much in the English markets as English beef?—That I cannot answer.

*By Mr. Galbraith:—*

Q. Is there any difference between Canadian fed beef and American fed beef in England?—I am not aware that there is. The number of cattle fed for export, in Canada, is comparatively small; and, the characteristics of American cattle from the North-western States, as a rule, are superior to ours.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Has the trade in sheep continued this last year?—The trade in sheep looks very promising, and, I think, we shall have an increased export from Canada this year.

Q. Have the prices for sheep been remunerative this year?—I can only judge by the increased export. People do not generally continue their ventures if they do not pay. Of course, I do not ship myself.

Q. Your experience in carrying must give you some knowledge of the kind of horses that will suit the English market?—I speak with a great deal of diffidence about that. I should think that strong, working horses, for long distances, and suitable for cabs, etc., at moderate prices, would be very desirable in the English market. The ordinary hard-working horses and valuable carriage horses are the two classes principally sent. But, the export of horses from this country has not been large; the whole number sent by us last year would not much exceed 500.

Q. Is the trade in horses increasing?—We commenced shipping them last week. There is no immediate prospect of any large increase.

Q. Do the horses sent to England prove satisfactory?—I think so.

Q. What has been the percentage of loss in carrying horses?—I do not recollect the loss of a single horse on all our vessels.

Q. Is it more difficult to carry horses than cattle?—No; I think not.

Q. Can you tell us the total number of cattle, horses, sheep and swine sent from Canada last year?—Yes; the total number of cattle, 18,655; sheep, 41,250; horses, 690; hogs, 2,027. I described just now, what were Canadian and what were foreign.

Q. Can insurance be easily obtained?—Quite easily; there is no difficulty about that.

Q. Is the trade in dead meat increasing?—No; it is not by any means promising; for some reason or other which I cannot explain, the trade in dead meat does not appear to answer, and I doubt very much whether it will ever be satisfactory unless the export of live cattle is entirely destroyed by legislation, or Orders in Council. Then, of course, dead meat will go, or the loss will be serious.

Q. What is the extreme northern point in Canada from which you take cattle?—Sarnia.

Q. In making shipping arrangements, do you undertake so carry the cattle from Sarnia to Liverpool?—No; we only take them from alongside the ship; the owners of the cattle make the internal arrangements themselves.

Q. What is the freight from Sarnia to Portland?—I do not know the freight for inland carriage.

*By Mr. Lowe (Secretary of the Department of Agriculture):*—

Q. Cattle are sent from as far distant from Chicago as Manitoba is from Chicago?—Yes.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. You cannot give us any idea of what the freight is from Western Canada to Portland or Montreal, where the cattle are shipped?—That would be a question of mileage; we shipped 200 cattle for a firm in Kingston the other day from Halifax. I do not know the distance exactly, but it cost \$85 a car; that would mean about \$5 a head.

Q. If we could raise cattle in the Maritime Provinces and ship them to England we would be able to ship them to better advantage than the people of Western Canada?—You would save the inland freight.

Q. And the cattle would be in a better condition?—No doubt the valley of the Annapolis and Nova Scotia are exceedingly well adapted to the growth of cattle, and there is no doubt whatever that the nearer the animal is to the shipping place the less the freight.

*By Mr. Smith:—*

Q. What proportion of the whole number of cattle shipped during the season of navigation went from Quebec and Montreal?—The whole of our shipments during the summer season last year was equal to two days receipts at the stock yards in Chicago; in other words it was 18,000 head as against 1,089,000.

*By Mr. Ferguson:—*

Q. Chicago is the distributing point?—Yes.

Q. Where are the cattle collected there sent?—They go to all points of the United States from Chicago; the number of cattle that leave Chicago is about six or seven hundred thousand out of the million received.

Q. That is about three-fifths of the whole receipts?—Yes.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. I suppose the Americans have a large export trade from New York?—I have no doubt that they have. The Order of the Privy Council which has scheduled the United States necessitates the slaughtering of animals within ten days of their arrival on the other side of the Atlantic; at first this was a great blow to the trade and the regulation which came into force in Canada appeared to secure for Canadians the advantage. But you see, Canadians have so small a number of cattle to export that they are able to make use of that advantage only to a small extent. At the same time cattle cannot be exported from the Western States through Canada; so that this enormous trade from the United States is lost to Canadians and is done by Americans; although Canadian capital is so largely invested in it. The trade is adapting itself to the ten days rule, and the time will no doubt come when Liverpool and Birkenhead will be the great cattle markets instead of Smithfield. Our geographical position has enabled us hitherto to tap the trade of the Western States, but

now it will pass over American railways and American ground, and we will lose the advantage of it.

Q. In consequence of what?—In consequence of the embargo that is now put on it. That brings up the question of the amount earned by the shipping in connection with this business. Last year the earnings equalled half a million dollars; and besides that, the cattle trade has been the salvation of two lines established here for years which have been crippled by the depression, and it has enabled them to keep on the general trade which otherwise would have been carried away to American ports. In that question the whole of Canada is concerned, not only the agricultural interests, but every interest because the question of tonnage means the cost of laying down goods in our own warehouses, and if you decrease the tonnage reaching Montreal and Quebec by making it impossible for vessels to do business you increase *pro rata* the cost of everything that enters the country, and you diminish the net proceeds of everything that is sent out.

Q. I thought this was an embargo on American cattle?—The American cattle were scheduled, and by that process the Americans can land their cattle in England and keep them ten days before slaughtering them.

Q. Why should that work against Canadians?—It works against the Canadian interest not only as regards our railway, steamship and inland trade, but it works against the external commerce of the country by diminishing the tonnage that reaches our ports.

*By Mr. Paterson (Brant):—*

Q. That is from our own Order in Council?—From our own prohibition.

Q. You don't approve of it?—I do not approve of its continuation. I think you may expect the United States Government to thwart you in every possible way about this trade. I have had a great deal of communication with the Minister of Agriculture on the question, and I know he has been most anxious to get the assistance of the American Government in dealing with the question and in ascertaining the mode in which the trade can be resumed with safety and to satisfy the conditions of the English business. But you may expect every possible difficulty from the United States arising out of the fact that they desire to keep the trade themselves for their railways, canals and ships.

Q. If the Dominion Government had not passed that Order in Council do you think the English Government would have placed the same restrictions on Canadian as on American cattle?—I think they would. The Order in Council of the Dominion Government was perfectly necessary at the time in order to prevent injury to our trade. But the time has come when the reconsideration of that Order is not only wise but necessary in the interests of the country. And if some system could be adopted such as making Windsor and Sarnia ports of entry in the west where an inspection of the cattle before coming through Canada could take place, the trade with England would be resumed and carried on with safety. The cattle would come from a part of the United States where pleuro-pneumonia does not exist, and they could be shipped as Canadian cattle, and Canadian railways, Canadian steamships and Canadian labor would have the advantage of the business, and it would be fair enough. In consideration of the fact that there is pleuro-pneumonia in the Eastern States, and the cattle that would pass from the west to the east over the American roads might remain scheduled by the English Government, it would enable us Canadians to take the whole of the cattle over Canadian roads and obtain the advantage of the business. In other words, we should have the market while the United States would remain scheduled.

*By Mr. Ferguson:—*

Q. You think an extension of the trade might thus be obtained?—I think that if the cattle from the Western States passed through Canada instead of through the infected districts in the Eastern States, in order to get to the sea, we would soon have an enormous business.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. There is no doubt about that, but the question is whether it can be done?—Yes; I think it can. I think, if nothing else can be done, the English Government might be invited to send an inspector of their own to this country to act with our own Government in establishing a perfectly satisfactory system of inspection at the ports of entry. If that were done, all reasonable ground for difficulty would vanish. There is no pleuro-pneumonia in the West nor in Canada and I appeal to any one here to say whether there has been a single case in this Dominion.

*By Mr. Ferguson:—*

Q. None has been developed in transit?—No; I challenge any one to bring forward a case or suspicion of a case in which it has occurred. That being the fact I consider, in view of the present condition of our commercial affairs and the desirability of maintaining our own route and interests, we should endeavor to secure the enormous and increasing cattle trade of the West, the commencement of which we have just seen, and which must go on. It is true that an exception was made by England in favor of Canada, but it is far better that the people of Canada should run the risk, which was now nothing, because it had been so proved, in order to get that great trade, of which ours is so small and insignificant a portion.

*By Mr. Hesson:—*

Q. In conversation with the Minister of Agriculture, have you placed the matter before him in this light?—I have brought the matter before him, and suggestions of that kind have probably been matter of correspondence; I am not aware that I can say so absolutely. Mr. Pope expressed to me his full concurrence in these views, and desired to bring them into operation.

*By Mr. Paterson (Brant):—*

Q. Would restrictions placed on Canadian cattle of a similar kind to those placed on American cattle by England prove less injurious to the Canadian carrying trade than the present prohibition of importation of cattle from the United States into the Dominion?—I think, rather than prohibit the importation of cattle from the North-Western States, it would be far better that Canada should consent to be scheduled.

*By Mr. Smith (Selkirk):—*

Q. Has it been your experience that difficulties are placed in the way of Canadian carriers by the American Custom House authorities at different points?—There are regulations which, of course, create more or less difficulty; but I am not aware of any special difficulty being interposed.

Q. It has been said that such is the fact?—I am not aware of that.

*By Mr. Lowe (Secretary of the Department of Agriculture):—*

Q. Will Canadian prohibition diminish American trade?—I think not; I believe the trade will adopt itself to changed circumstances, and that the ten days allowance of time before the animals are slaughtered at Liverpool will ultimately meet the requirements of the business. There will be some slight difference in the price of cattle and freight, because there is, no doubt, an advantage in Canadian animals being allowed to be distributed over the entire Kingdom; but, in the end, this enormous business of which we have just seen the commencement, must find an outlet, and the conditions under which they now find an outlet are such that they will be entirely overcome. I believe, under present conditions, the trade will be carried on and that we will lose it. But now, we are in a position to take it entirely; we have it at the present moment; the only question is, whether we will keep it.

*By Mr. Galbraith:—*

Q. What steps would you propose?—The removal of the embargo on cattle from the North-Western States. I am proposing a compromise, which, perhaps, is a little selfish in favor of Canada, under which we will remain a free country as regards England (we have a right to ask, because we have good reasons for it), and let the great western trade flow through Canada on certain conditions, and keep in force the regulations if you like—there is good cause for them—against the Eastern States. At all events, let us keep the trade.

*By Mr. Paterson (Brant):—*

Q. You would ask England to appoint inspectors at points of embarkation of cattle here?—I am only supposing that the English Government would be satisfied with an inspection by their own officers; and in such an event Mr. McEachran, who is a valuable man, might work in connection with English inspectors. But I will be quite satisfied, and no doubt the Dominion Government will be quite satisfied, with our own examiners; nevertheless, in order to remove any doubt, I suggest that an invitation be sent to the English Government to unite in the inspection, under which a certificate would be given, which would bear with it such absolute safety that everybody would be satisfied.

Q. It would undoubtedly be a good thing if that could be accomplished, and from what you say, it would appear that the longer the embargo on American cattle coming into this country remains, the more disastrous it is to our trade?—It affects a variety of interests; it touches not only our railway and shipping interests, but every branch of commerce is affected by it.

*By Mr. Bain:—*

How does the shutting out of American stock from transmission through the United Kingdom affect their value in the English market as compared with that of our own stock?—The difference was considerable at first, but I believe the trade is adapting itself to the regulations—it is a question of altering the habits of the English butchers and drovers. Instead of doing as they have done for probably a century past, viz: transacting all business at Smithfield and one or two other markets, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow will become great cattle markets and the supply for the Kingdom will be drawn largely from there; and the ten days clause will be obliterated so far as any difference exists between the value of American and Canadian cattle. Canadian free cattle will scarcely be in any way benefitted by their apparent exemption, while the country is losing untold sums of money by prohibiting American cattle from coming through the Dominion.

Q. You think that after a time with the slaughtering facilities afforded at these shipping ports, that class of cattle, instead of being distributed alive, will be so distributed after being slaughtered?—That is the condition now.

Q. That operates just now to make animals of less value when placed on the market at that disadvantage, seeing that the trade is not steady for dead meat?—It is not quite steady. A man buys on the arrival of a ship carrying American cattle or drove of oxen, and knows he has to kill them within ten days, whereas if he could keep them and kill them when he pleased he would not be so pressed to bring them at once into market; that is all.

Q. He would ship them by rail to other ports?—Yes; there is no doubt whatever that the ten days' regulation will soon pass away. Does it not seem perfectly clear that after a cargo of animals have been quarantined for ten days, during which time they have been thoroughly examined, they will after a short period cease to be foreign animals under the Act, and begin to go about the Kingdom.

Q. The immediate effect is that when a diseased animal is on board the whole cargo is slaughtered at once, and has not the benefit of the ten days' clause?—The cargo is slaughtered at once. I think the experience of the last two or three years has

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shown that the transit of American cattle through this country is perfectly harmless. There is no pretence that Canadian or other oxen have contracted disease from animals coming in from the North-West. What we have done during two or three years, may be continued. The Government do not want us to be scheduled, but efforts should be made to practically point out that if we import western cattle, we can carry on the trade with England without risk to its people and with great advantage to us.

Q. You think it would be very desirable if we could obtain a modification of the regulations to cattle from the United States, because we should endeavor to retain the shipping trade over our routes, for which purpose we have been employing our canals and furnishing additional facilities to navigation?—With regard to one of our railways, the Grand Trunk, the loss of traffic to it has been \$30,000 per week since the embargo was imposed.

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FIRST REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

IN REFERENCE TO EXPENDITURE ON THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BETWEEN

FORT WILLIAM AND RED RIVER

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Printed by Order of Parliament.

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1879.



## REPORT.

THE SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS beg leave to present as their

### FIRST REPORT

The Report of their Sub-Committee to whom was referred the investigation of all expenditure connected with the Pacific Railway and Telegraph contracts, and the expenditure on the Fort Frances Locks; together with the evidence taken, and the documents submitted to them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

*Chairman.*

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Ottawa, 8th May, 1879.

### REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, to whom was referred the investigation of all expenditure connected with the Pacific Railway, and Telegraph contracts, and the expenditure on the Fort Frances Locks, beg leave to report,

That, owing to the pressure of other duties and the limited time given for the large enquiries embraced in the resolution, they have deemed it necessary to confine themselves to that portion of it which has reference to the construction of the Pacific Railway between Fort William and Red River.

The Committee submit the evidence taken before them of Mr. Fleming, Chief Engineer; Mr. Marcus Smith, Acting Chief Engineer; Mr. Trudeau, Deputy Minister of Public Works; Mr. Braun, Secretary of Public Works Department; Mr. Rowan, Resident Engineer in charge of Pacific Railway construction; Mr. Carre, Engineer in charge of Section 15; and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, with the reports and statements connected therewith.

Although the papers may seem formidable, it is believed that they contain matter which is well worthy of careful perusal and consideration.

The information obtained cannot be fairly summed up or condensed within the limits which may be allowed for a report, and the Committee will only attempt to deal with its general tenor and more salient points.

The enquiry has reference to four contracts for the construction of sections of the Pacific Railway between Fort William and Red River, divided as follows:—

1. Number 13.—Sifton, Ward & Co., contractors. Excavation, grading and bridging, westward from Fort William to Shebandowan, 45 miles. The line was afterwards changed, and construction on this contract ceased at Sunshine Creek 32½ miles from Fort William.

2—A½

2. Number 25.—Purcell, Ryan & Co., contractors. Excavation, grading and bridging, westward from Sunshine Creek to English River, 80 miles; and track-laying and ballasting from Fort William to English River, 112½ miles.

3. Number 14.—Sifton & Ward, contractors. Excavation, grading and bridging, eastward from Red River to Cross Lake, 77 miles.

4. Number 15.—Sutton, Thomson & Whitehead, contractors. Excavation, grading and other works, eastward from Cross Lake to Keewatin, 38½ miles; track-laying and ballasting, from Red River to Keewatin, 113½ miles.

These contracts embraced 225½ miles of construction.

Statements showing the details of the several tenders, the work done on each contract, and the estimates of work required to complete them; and also statements showing a comparison of the cost of construction upon tenders accepted as executed, and estimated with other tenders for the same contract, are given in the Appendix.

The first series of statements show that except on Number 13, which was not completed in consequence of the change of line, and cannot therefore be tested, there has been in each case a very large increase of cost beyond the amount of the tender. As to the three others the result will appear to be as follows:—

#### NUMBER 25.

Amount per schedule.....	\$1,037,061 00
Work executed to 30th Nov., 1878..	\$1,310,200 00
Work to be done.....	74,439 00
	<u>1,384,639 00</u>
Increase 32 per cent.....	<u>\$347,578 00</u>

#### NUMBER 14.

Amount per schedule.....	\$402,950 00
Work executed to 25th February, 1879.	\$658,849 00
“ to be done.....	63,825 00
	<u>722,674 00</u>
Increase about 80 per cent.	<u>\$319,724 00</u>

#### NUMBER 15.

Amount per schedule.....	\$1,594,085 00
Work executed.....	\$1,279,982 00
“ to be done.....	1,245,043 00
	<u>2,525,000 00</u>
Increase about 60 per cent.....	<u>\$930,915 00</u>
Whole amount of above tenders.....	\$3,034,096 00
Work done and estimated to complete the contract	<u>4,632,313 00</u>
Total increase over 52 per cent.	\$1,598,217 00

The causes of the increase will be found by examining the discrepancies between the original schedule of quantities upon which the contract was based and the quantities reported, and estimated upon the contract itself.

In Contract No. 25, the earth excavation estimated in the bill of works at 1,000,000 cubic yards was taken at 33 cents a yard. The work as executed is 1,970,000 yards, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. It is noteworthy that in Con-

tract No. 13, of which this is in part a substitute, the earth excavation was taken ten cents a yard lower, namely, at 23 cents. The bill of works of No. 25 required 10,000 yards of loose rock excavation. The contract price is 90 cents. The work as executed is 100,000 yards. In Contract No. 13 the price was 50 cents a yard; 7,870 cubic yards of tunnelling, 15 cubic yards lineal foot, at \$9 a yard, and 83,102 cubic yards of widening of banks at 38 cents, increase the cost of No. 25 \$101,408. Neither of these items were in the original schedule. The solid rock excavation taken at \$1.50 per cubic yard, of which 240,000 yards was in the original schedule is reduced to 76,800 yards. This was taken in Contract 13, at \$1.25, both rates are said to be very low. Of ballasting the schedule called for 180,000 yards; 198,000 yards had been done, and it is estimated that 100,227 yards more would be required. It was taken at 38 cents a yard. It is in evidence that this is a high price. In Contract No. 15 the price is 33 cents. Neither Mr. Fleming nor Mr. Smith seem to be able to account for, or explain satisfactorily the cause of the alarming increase in the work on this contract or in the others. The work on Section 25 is to be re-measured.

Contract No. 15, shows the largest discrepancies between the schedule of quantities and the work actually performed and now estimated to be required for its completion.

The main work of this contract is the grading between Cross Lake and Keewatin, a distance of 36½ miles. Doubtless, in order to facilitate it and to give easy access to the line, the contract included the ballasting and tracklaying of the line from Selkirk to Cross Lake where it connected with the western end of the line included in No. 15.

Much vacillation seems to have marked the consideration of plans for this formidable work, and, at last, it was decided to take tenders upon a plan which involved an enormous quantity of trestle-work in a section of country notoriously deficient in timber. This plan, it will be seen, although apparently adopted after long deliberation, was not satisfactory, and a radical change was recommended by the engineers very soon after work on the contract was begun.

The history of Section 15 is partly to be found in a return to Parliament brought down in 1877. The remainder is either stated or suggested in the evidence herewith submitted.

Tenders for this work were advertised for in the winter of 1875.

The schedule for quantities then embraced 600,000 yards of solid rock excavation, 40,000 yards of loose rock, 900,000 yards of earth, and 8,000 feet of timber and planks; sixteen tenders were received ranging from \$997,892 to \$3,082,070.

From the schedule it will be seen that a permanent roadway was contemplated involving a large quantity of rock excavation, heavy earth embankments, and but little timber. The work was not given out upon these tenders.

A new schedule of quantities was prepared in April, 1876. This embraced 320,000 yards of solid rock excavation, 30,000 yards of loose rock, 80,000 yards of earth and no timber.

This proposed letting is not mentioned in the return to Parliament. From Mr. Marcus Smith's evidence before the Committee, it will be seen that the schedule of quantities is very "meagre," it was not to complete the line but only to take out the excavations and leave the filling up of the gaps between for a subsequent tender.

For this letting eight tenders were received varying from \$935,025 to \$1,616,450; the contract was not given out. Finally in September, 1876, upon a third bill of works or schedule, which Mr. Smith tells us was substantially the same as the second with the addition of a large quantity of timber, and track-laying and ballasting, twenty tenders were received, ranging from \$1,443,175 to \$2,199,125, and one of \$2,950,000, all of which are given in detail in the appendix.

The lowest bidders, Messrs. Macdonald & Co., wrote to the Government on 13th October, that they based their calculations on the completion of the contract for grading and bridging of Section 14 by August 1877, which would enable them to lay track on that section, and to get in timber, ties and supplies from Red River. This consideration, they say induced "a lower offer by 25 per cent.," but learning that the

time for finishing the grading and bridging of 14 had been extended, so that it would take two years before it could be made available for carrying men and supplies, they asked to be made good for the difference between getting them in after August 1st, 1877, by the most available route, and by rail over Section 14 until such section should be completed, and they say, "It would be imprudent for us to enter into the contract, unless we were put in possession of the advantages which the specifications and forms of tender led us to believe and base our calculations upon.

Mr. Braun replies on the 14th of October that the Government cannot consent to the modification of any conditions laid down in the specifications, and requests immediate signing of the contract.

On the 16th, Messrs A. P. Macdonald & Co., write:—

MONTREAL, 16th October, 1876.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 14th instant, we beg to state that we cannot enter into contract for Sections 14 and 15 Canadian Pacific Railway, on account of reasons stated in our letter of the 13th instant.

We therefore most respectfully decline to sign said contract, but beg to add that if the Minister of Public Works should see fit to change his decision we would most gladly enter into contract.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

A. P. MACDONALD,  
ROBERT KANE.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,  
Secretary Public Works Department,  
Ottawa.

On the 17th October, Messrs. Martin and Charlton, contractors, Montreal, whose bid \$1,562,090 was next highest, were asked by the Government to put up 5 per cent. deposit in connection with the contract.

On the 25th, Mr. Marcus Smith telegraphed from Winnipeg.

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH CO.

FROM WINNIPEG,

25th October, 1876.

To F. BRAUN.

If contract fifteen not let it may be better to defer it till my return. Last improvement in location and gradients materially alter quantities, reducing timber-work, and slightly increasing rock. Leave here to-morrow or next day.

(Signed) MARCUS SMITH.

No attention seems to have been paid to the telegram.

Mr. Charlton, for his firm negotiates and makes sundry propositions, offering security of various forms, especially land upon Decker Park, in Côté St. Louis. To these propositions the Government reply:—

OTTAWA, November 28th, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—With respect to the property Decker Park, which you offer as security in connection with Section 15, of Canadian Pacific Railway, I beg to state

that, having procured valuation of the same, we cannot accept it as security for the contract in question, and that the Department will have to pass to the next tender.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,  
*Secretary.*

E. J. CHARLTON & Co.,  
Montreal.

At this juncture Mr. Joseph Whitehead writes to the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, as follows :—

OTTAWA, November 28th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—It is the general impression outside, that you are going to give the contract, Section 15. to Charlton & Co., and he is going to turn the contract over into the hands of some Americans from New York, and according to the feeling, you are going to make a great mistake if you allow such a thing to be done, as it is well known that Charlton says that he never intended to put a spade into the contract, Section 15; he only wants to make some money out of it, the same way he did out of the Grenville Canal, when he sold out to Cooke and Jones, and got six thousand dollars.

Now if you will give the contract, Section 15, to Sutton and Thompson's tender, I will guarantee that the grading, track-laying, and ballasting shall be done and completed; the engine into Section 15 by the month of August next; and further, the whole of Section 15 shall be finished, completed, by the fall 1878, and for every day over and above, if any, you shall have the best of security that the Government shall be paid five hundred dollars per day for every day over and above the two dates named above, and this is the only way to put some life into the Pacific Railway, as there has been no life in it yet.

Now, I hope you will pardon me for taking the liberty of writing you this note, as I have no other object in view than to let you know the feeling outside, as you must admit that Sutton & Thompson's tender is not an extravagant one, only I know what I have said in this note can be done.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH WHITEHEAD.

HONORABLE ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Messrs. Charlton & Co. again offer security, 1st December, in real estate, and add that they can "also put up the bonds, jointly and severally, of William Beard (a millionaire), Brooklyn; W. H. Beard, Brooklyn; Justice Arnold, Oneida; Clinton Stephens, Brooklyn, as additional guarantees, these latter gentlemen being interested with us in our enterprise."

On the 21st Charlton writes to the Department:—

MONTREAL, 21st December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th inst., directing me to furnish additional paper and mortgage registrations as therein detailed, in connection with the required security for the completion of the 15th Contract, Canadian Pacific Railway.

"I have met with so many unfortunate difficulties in procuring security for so large a sum, so as to satisfy the demands of the Government, and have been so worried and disheartened by the difficulties of the position in which I found myself, and consequent failing health, that I am reluctantly obliged to say that I cannot now undertake so serious an enterprise, more especially as all the most experienced men whose advice or assistance I have asked, have convinced me and my friends that the work cannot satisfactorily be performed for the price tendered for."

I beg, therefore, to ask that the Honorable the Minister of Public Works will "allow me to withdraw my tender," and will please to return to Mr. Beard of Brooklyn, who proposed to join in the work, his deposit; and also return to me the papers which I deposited as given to make up the balance of the security required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,  
Department of Public Works.

On the 26th Baird, Arnold & Stephenson, telegraph (from New York):

F. BRAUN,  
Department of Public Works,

Can you state deficiency of Charlton's security on Section 15?

(Signed) BAIRD, ARNOLD & STEPHENSON.

27th December, 1875.

Mr. BRAUN Replies:

Charlton has withdrawn his tender.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

The following correspondence closes the negotiation, and it will show that Mr. Charlton had several partners who were ready to furnish the security which he says he could not obtain.

(From New York.)

28th December, 1876.

Mr. TRUDEAU,  
Department of Public Works.

We hear that Charlton has thrown up Section 15; We offer to put up balance or security required; went at his request to Montreal to meet him; stayed three days, could not find him; he gave us no chance; he has used us shamefully, and we understand, sold to higher tenders. Could we put up cash security and take it on his tender?

(Signed) BAIRD, ARNOLD & STEPHENSON.

(New York.)

28th December, 1876.

BAIRD, ARNOLD & STEPHENSON.

The parties who signed the tender having retired, the Department cannot deal with proposed partners who did not sign the tender.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,  
27th December, 1876.

(By telegraph from Montreal.)

F. BRAUN,  
Public Works Department—

Disension from within, added to *extraordinary pressure from without* has left no alternative but withdrawal.

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON,

OTTAWA, 29th December, 1876.

SIR,—*Re*-Section 15, Canadian Pacific Railway, I have just learned with much surprise through your Department that E. J. Charlton has withdrawn from our joint tender to build said Section 15, Canada Pacific Railway. His withdrawal was without my knowledge or consent.

I am prepared to deposit the security required by the Government, and am prepared to perform the work mentioned in or contemplated by said tender.

And I now offer to comply with the conditions and requirements of the Government, as specified in the advertisement calling for tenders for said work, and, in our said tender, I protest against any and all acts depriving me of said contract.

Trusting that justice will be done me in the premises.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Most respectfully yours,

(Signed) PATRICK MARTIN.

To the Honorable  
Minister of Public Works of Canada,  
Ottawa.

No reply seems to have been made to Mr. Martin's protest.

The next lowest bidders were Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, the acceptance of whose tender we have seen was strongly commended by Mr. Whitehead; a memorandum signed by Mr. Mackenzie, in the following words, recommends that their tender be accepted.

30th December, 1876.

(Memorandum.)

The undersigned reports that tenders having been invited for construction of Section No. 15, Canadian Pacific Railway, twenty-one have been received at schedule rates, which, when extended, are found to vary between \$1,443,175 and \$2,950,000.

That the firms whose tenders are first and second lowest, respectively, Messrs. McDonald & Kane and Messrs. Martin & Charlton, are unable to furnish the necessary security.

That the third lowest tender is from Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, of Brantford, amounting to \$1,594,155 (one million five hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars).

That this firm are prepared to make the necessary five per cent. cash deposit, and propose to associate with themselves Mr. Joseph Whitehead, contractor, of Clinton, Ontario.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that the tender of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson be accepted, and that they be allowed to associate Mr. Whitehead with themselves accordingly.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,  
Minister Public Works.

## 15 CONTRACT, CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

27th January, 1877.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 30th ult., enclosing a cheque for \$80,000 deposited by Messrs. Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead as security for the performance of the above contract, I now beg to state that titles to lands and property have been furnished as security in lieu of the cash deposit, and that, by the advice of the Department of Justice, the \$80,000 may now be given up.

You will, therefore, be pleased to give the sum up to the depositor, the Hon. Donald McDonald.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

T. D. HARRINGTON, Esq.,  
Deputy Receiver-General,  
Ottawa.

[The following Memorandum was, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie in Committee, ordered to be inserted here.]

(Memorandum.)

6th January, 1877.

The undersigned reports, for the information of Council, the following facts regarding Contract 15 of the Canada Pacific Railway:—

Tenders were received for this contract on the 20th September, and as soon as possible afterwards, Messrs. McDonald & Kane, the lowest tenderers, were notified of the acceptance of their offer of \$1,443,175. On the 13th October they asked for certain changes to be made which would involve a further and indefinite expenditure by the Government.

The Department declined to accede to this request, and on the 16th October they notified the Department that they were not prepared to proceed any further.

On the 17th October, Messrs. Charlton & Martin, who were the second lowest, were notified that their tender of \$1,562,090 was accepted, and they were called upon to make immediate arrangements for depositing five per cent. as security. On the 27th October they made tender of a mortgage on certain timber limits; on the 28th October they were notified that these securities could not be accepted, and that no further delay could be permitted.

On the 16th November, Messrs. Charlton & Co. offered mortgages upon certain property as security, and on the 21st November a lithographed plan of the property so offered, with a certificate of valuation of the same representing it to be worth \$83,250, was sent to the Department. On the 22nd November these mortgages and this plan was transmitted to Messrs. Darling & Valois, the Government valuers in Montreal, with instructions to ascertain the cash value of the property, exclusive of the encumbrances upon it. On the 28th November, Messrs. Darling & Valois reported that this property, if sold, would not realize more than about \$30,000. The Department accordingly declined to accept these mortgages on the ground of their insufficiency, and Messrs. Charlton & Co. were so notified on the 29th November. On the same day Charlton & Co. intimated to Messrs. Darling and Valois that they would offer additional security, and wrote to the Department on the 4th December to say that their securities would be completed on the 10th December. On the 11th December a firm from New York, named Baird, Arnold & Stephenson, made a cash deposit of \$20,000 for Charlton & Co., and promised to make good the remainder of the required security. The remainder was never, however, lodged either in cash or in mortgages which could be accepted, and on the 21st December Mr. Charlton wrote withdrawing the tender.

On the 28th December, Messrs. Baird & Co., of New York, wrote, complaining that Charlton had used them shamefully; that they had gone to Montreal to meet

him and had stayed there three days, but had been unable to find him; and they asked to be allowed to lodge cash security and to take the contract themselves, in accordance with the terms of Messrs. Charlton & Co.'s tender. It being contrary to proper practice and to the custom of the Department to allow such a proceeding, their request was not acceded to.

On the 28th December, Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, the third lowest, were notified that their tender of \$1,594,085 was accepted, and were required to deposit the necessary security. On the 29th December, P. Martin, one of Charlton's partners, lodged a protest against Charlton being allowed to withdraw his tender, and stated that it was done without his knowledge, and that he (Martin) was prepared to proceed. On the 30th December, the Honorable Donald McDonald, Senator, presented a letter to the Department from Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, in which they asked to be allowed to associate Mr. Joseph Whitehead with them in the contract. Mr. McDonald, at the same time deposited \$80,000, by his cheque, accompanied by a letter from the Honorable A. Campbell, stating that the cheque would be accepted upon the Consolidated Bank of Canada as security for the firm of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson; and was informed that the contract must be completed with the firm of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, the original tenderers, and the deposit made in their name until it was so completed. On the same day, a contract was drafted and submitted to the Minister of Justice. When in the Department of Public Works, on the morning of the 30th December, Mr. McDonald's attention was called to a statement, in a newspaper of the previous day, to the effect "he or Whitehead, on behalf of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, had paid Charlton a sum of money to withdraw his tender," when he stated that the report was entirely devoid of truth.

On the 5th January, the following telegram was addressed to the firm of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson:

"Messrs. SUTTON & THOMPSON,  
"Brantford, Ontario:

OTTAWA, 5th January, 1877.

"I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to say that the Department has been informed by parties interested that the firm of Sutton & Thompson, or some person acting on their behalf, has paid Charlton & Co., or Mr. Charlton individually, a sum of money for withdrawing their tender for the construction of Section Fifteen, of the Canada Pacific Railway; and to ask if there is any truth in this matter.

"(Signed) F. BRAUN,  
"Secretary."

On the morning of the 6th January, the following reply was received:—

"(Private.)

OTTAWA, 6th January, 1877.

"By telegraph from Brantford, 6th, to F. BRAUN, Esq., Secretary Public Works Department.

"No truth whatever in the statement that we, or any person on our behalf, paid Charlton & Co., or Mr. Charlton individually, a sum of money for withdrawing their tender for construction of Section fifteen of the Canada Pacific Railway.

"(Signed) "SUTTON & THOMPSON."

It is not necessary to consider the effect which the Government might be disposed to give the circumstances alleged, if they proved to be true, as the pointed denial given by Messrs. Sutton & Thompson and by the Honorable Donald McDonald, leaves the Government free to act upon the rule which governs the letting of contracts. That rule has invariably been, when the lowest tender withdraws, to pass on to the next.

The letter of Mr. Martin, one of the principals of the firm of Messrs. Charlton & Co., already referred to, contains a statement that he is prepared to proceed to give the necessary security. But he did not tender any security, and as he had been given the opportunity for two months to do so, it would have been evidently useless to wait longer on his account, setting aside altogether the matter of the rupture of the firm of which he was a member.

The undersigned recommends, for the reasons assigned, that the contract be awarded to Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, as the next lowest tenderers for the work, and that they be allowed to associate Mr. Joseph Whitehead with them in the contract.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,  
*Minister of Public Works*

It is stated that Mr. Whitehead acquired the interests of Sutton and Thompson in Contract 15 soon after it was awarded, and here, it may be remarked, that your Committee do not wish to be understood in anything that may be said in this report to reflect upon the good faith of the contractors. They have not been heard before the Committee, the investigation being principally if not wholly confined to the system of letting out contracts and its practical results, for which the late Government must be held answerable.

On the 6th of November, 1877, Mr. Whitehead requests Mr. Rowan, the engineer in charge of the work on Sections 14 and 15, to submit to the Department a proposition for a radical change in the character of the work on Section 15, by which the timber for trestle-work, forming \$337,450 of this tender, would be mainly dispensed with and its place supplied by permanent structures of rock and earth, he states that he cannot procure a sufficient quantity of suitable timber in the country.

It seems evident that the trestle-work plan was ill considered and ill chosen; that it was adopted in a country where there was abundance of rock but no suitable timber, and the difficulties of carrying it out were apparent from the early stages of the work.

At Ottawa no notice of Mr. Whitehead's proposition appears to have been taken for several months. The attention of Mr. Smith seems to have been called to it by a report from Mr. Rowan in March, 1878, but he states that he considered the report and calculations of Mr. Rowan too theoretical and that he did not entertain them.

On the 22nd of May following, Mr. Rowan, then in Ottawa, having been there since the preceding January, writes to Mr. Fleming (see letter on page 32) strongly recommending the adoption of Mr. Whitehead's proposal which, he says, will involve additional cost in earth work of \$550,500, less trestle-work done away with, \$362,000; difference \$182,500, to which he adds \$70,000 for masonry and permanent structures, making the aggregate additional cost, upon his figures, \$258,500. He then makes a very curious compound interest account against the trestle-work and a calculation of a cost of renewing it with earth filling at 28 cents a yard, the contract price in this case being 37 cents, adds \$70,000 for masonry, and makes out, altogether, that the Department would be the loser by a trifle of \$123,182 in not accepting Mr. Whitehead's proposition. A simple interest calculation is also given which shows exactly \$103,617.54 in favor of the change. It is somewhat damaging to the accuracy of this calculation that the whole bill of timber in the tender amounted to \$337,450, and about \$38,680 worth has been or will be used, according to the returns and estimates, in the completion of the work, bringing down the saving in timber to \$299,270 instead of \$362,000, which is the basis of Mr. Rowan's calculations. Other far more important calculations were still more astray as will be seen further on.

Mr. Fleming returned in April, 1878, from an absence of several months in England, and on the same day on which Mr. Rowan's letter is dated, he wrote to the Department that "he is of opinion that it would be sound economy to accept Mr. Whitehead's offer."

Mr. Fleming left Ottawa to sail for England on the 23rd May, and remained absent until November. The changes proposed, as will be seen by referring to the Schedule in the Appendix, involve, in work done and work estimated to be done, the following results:—Solid rock excavations, increased from 300,000 yards to 525,646 yards—increase, 225,646 yards, at \$2.75=\$620,526; loose rock, increased from 30,000 yards to 60,000 yards—increase, 30,000 yards, at \$1.75=\$52,500; earth excavations, increased from 80,000 yards to 1,657,420 yards—increase, 1,577,420 yards, at 37 cents=\$583,645; amounting in all to \$1,256,801. Timber decrease, \$299,270, other decreases, \$16,616. Total increase of cost of work, \$930,915, instead of \$258,500, estimated by Mr. Rowan, notwithstanding a change of location, which is said to have saved about \$100,000.

This incredible addition to the original contract is included partly in work still to be performed. The statement annexed shows that work to the amount of \$1,279,972 had been executed, and that the sum of \$1,245,027.14 would be required to complete the contract upon the plan recommended by Mr. Fleming.

If, however, we are to accept the previous calculations as any criterion, a far larger sum may be involved than was shown in these startling figures.

It will be still more startling to find, as is shown by the evidence, that not only does the responsibility for the change of plan appear entirely vague and indefinite, but that it is denied in the evidence very stoutly that there has been any change at all which would not still permit the use of trestle-work without varying the cost of construction from what it would have been had the original plan been followed. It is, however, evident that a change has been made. Mr. Whitehead proposed it, Mr. Rowan urgently recommended it, Mr. Fleming approved of it and recommended it also, and appears not to have ascertained whether his recommendation was or was not accepted by the Government before he left the country. Mr. Mackenzie states that he first heard that the change had been made through a statement of Mr. Marcus Smith to the Senate Committee now in session, he having decided against it on full and frequent discussions of Mr. Fleming's letter in Council. (See questions Nos. 397 to 420, and the answers of Mr. Mackenzie.) It will there also be found that during long consultations between Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Smith prior to the departure of the latter to look after the Railway work in the North-West as Chief Engineer in Mr. Fleming's absence, the matters to be attended to "were discussed exhaustively," but nothing was said in regard to the changes asked for by the contractor for Section 15, which had been recommended by the resident Engineer and approved of by the Chief, in Mr. Mackenzie's communications with Mr. Smith. A report was sent to the Council with the documents for consideration. It was determined, Mr. Mackenzie states, not to act upon Mr. Fleming's recommendation (Answer 405). Mr. Mackenzie states (Answer 407), that it was not the duty of anybody to inform Mr. Smith, when he took Mr. Fleming's place as Acting Chief Engineer, that the change recommended by Mr. Fleming had been discussed and disallowed, admitting that it was nobody's duty, it certainly seems strange that it was not in any way referred to in the conversations with Mr. Smith, for Section 15 was notoriously the most difficult and formidable of any that had been undertaken. The plan of construction had evidently been a matter of grave consideration, and on the 8th August, 1876, Mr. Farewell, for Sifton, Ward & Co., writing to Mr. Mackenzie, speaks of it as the "horrible section." No communication passed between Mr. Fleming and Mr. Smith in relation to it. In fact it is in evidence that, except in the most casual way, these gentlemen did not meet during the stay of the former in this country in the spring of last year when the letter of Mr. Fleming was written. Mr. Smith seems not to have been consulted in regard to it, although he had been upon the ground, and had recommended by telegram, as before stated in October, 1877, prior to letting the contract,

that the schedule of quantities should be modified, and he must necessarily have been better qualified to decide upon the imperfect data than one who had not seen the line.

Mr. Smith distinctly denies that he has authorized any radical change in the work except at one point where rock was substituted for earth, involving a change of a mile and a quarter of construction only, upon the principle since apparently adopted throughout by Mr. Rowan. A statement of Mr. Smith's, submitted on these and other points in controversy between the Engineer, is given herewith. The differences of statement between the Chief Engineer, the Acting Chief Engineer, the Engineer-in-charge and the Resident Engineer, are apparently irreconcilable. Mr. Rowan's letter, dated 7th May, in reply to Mr. Smith's statement, forms part of the Appendix.

It will be remembered that the late Government determined to construct portions of the Pacific Railway as a Government work.

We have seen that in regard to Section 25, there could have been no pretence to a careful survey; that the calculations of quantities cannot even by courtesy be called approximate, and that no one who has been before the Committee can account for the discrepancies between the work called for and the work performed, except upon the hypothesis that the quantities were made up for the tender without sufficient information. The calculations made under the direction of the late Mr. Hazlewood in respect to Section 13 cannot be found.

Mr. Carre states that he ran the lines over Sections 14 and 15 with eye and compass, and never went back over the line; a common bush profile was taken, and heights were scaled by it in Ottawa. He told Mr. Rowan that the estimate of quantities was mere guess work.

The 80,000 yards of earth-work in the schedule of quantities of Section 15 was intended to embrace only the stripping of rock, to be filled with trestle. There was no accurate data for the trestle-work which required accurate engineering like bridge work.

Mr. Rowan told Mr. Carre that the estimates for the contract must be made up immediately. Mr. Carre never gave them as an actual estimate either of work or cost.

Mr. Carre indicated that an estimate on Section 15, subsequent to that upon which the contract was made, and prior to that made up for the completion of the work, had been sent to Ottawa, and that Mr. Rowan's calculation as to increased cost of change recommended by him had been made up from that. Admitting the correctness of Mr. Rowan's estimate, \$258,000, would be properly deductible from the whole sum estimated to be required for completing Section 15. This would leave an increase in the cost over that stated in the tenders, even if the plans of finishing by trestle-work were adhered to, of upwards of \$680,000.

Mr. Mackenzie states, in his evidence, that his desire in constructing the portions of the railway under consideration, was to get into the prairie country as speedily as possible; if the water stretches were to be utilized for that purpose, it is impossible to see how the object was to be furthered by extending the line from Port Savanne to English River, at the time it was constructed. A piece of road 42 miles long, costing at least \$1,200,000, which would involve a loss of interest for four years at five per cent. of \$240,000, and say \$20,000 for repairs, which makes \$340,000.

Mr. Fleming considers the extension to English River judicious, and states that as to the whole work, it was not commenced a moment too soon. Your Committee differ from these conclusions; from the first, because the intermediate section between English River and Keewatin, could not be completed for four or five years; and from the second, because no proper surveys had been made upon which to base contracts.

It will be seen that an expenditure approaching \$4,000,000 has been made upon surveys. It is to be hoped that they have been less superficial and inaccurate on other portions of the great route.

The country is committed to a vast outlay, and it is in the public interests to see that at the outset the safest and most economical plan is pursued. There will be dangers enough which cannot be avoided; we shall have ourselves to blame if we walk into others deliberately while seeing them plainly before us.

It is clear that contracts involving the expenditure of large sums of public money were given out without, in some cases, more accurate surveys than the running of trial lines; and that, in all cases, even approximate quantities were not ascertained. As to Contract 14, it is in evidence that there was no survey at all worth the name, before the contractors were on the ground, and that the engineers actually had not begun the work of locating the line before the contractors arrived. The consequences that may follow such a hasty system may be imagined. It cannot be possible that any Railway Company in the interest of subscribed stock would deal in such a manner.

Mr. Fleming fully justifies the system in question, and states unhesitatingly that he knows no better one that can be applied to our wants. He strongly condemns that adopted in the construction of the Intercolonial. Contracts for the completion of the line between Keewatin and English River, have been given out by the present Government upon tenders invited by their predecessors. The engineering difficulties in the whole country between Fort William and Red River are undoubtedly very great, and there will be many difficulties to be encountered in order to secure the completion of that work. It will be seen, however, from the evidence that the prices for which contracts for that work have been let compare favorably with those of the contracts under consideration.

Not being professional engineers, your Committee hesitate greatly in venturing to differ in opinion from the Engineer-in-Chief, in respect to the letting of the contracts upon Nos. 13, 25, 14 and 15, the construction of the road to English River, and the results of the tender system, which he advocates, but they are compelled to do so.

From the lessons conveyed in the figures that have been adduced in respect to all the contracts under examination, the Committee are forced to the conclusion that they were let without sufficient information as to the character and quantities of the work; that the principle of taking tenders upon calculations of quantities, which have been proved by the evidence to be much astray, is full of the very gravest danger, and cannot be reconciled with a due regard for the public interest; that in *inconsistent* tenders for various items of a schedule of quantities, there is the strongest temptation to increase the quantities on the one hand and reduce them on the other, the consequence of which it is needless to explain, that the assumption that the tender which may seem the lowest in the aggregate upon such a schedule of quantities, as is found in any one of the contracts in question, must be actually the lowest, is utterly fallacious.

Your Committee recommend that the investigation contemplated in the other branches of the resolution under which they were appointed, namely: into the construction and expenditure on the Telegraph Lines and Fort Frances Lock and Canal, which they were unable to take up, be made at a future time, in such a manner as Parliament may direct.

All which is respectfully submitted,

J. B. PLUMB,

*Chairman.*

*Dissentients.*

A. MACKENZIE.

T. OLIVER.

JOHN HAGGART.

ADOLPHE P. CARON.

D. BERGIN.

8th May, 1879.



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## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,  
THURSDAY, 27th March, 1879.

Committee met.—Mr. KIRKPATRICK in the Chair.

Mr. MARCUS SMITH called and examined :

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1. On what portions of the Pacific Railway had Messrs. Sifton & Ward contracts?—They had one contract, Section No. 13, from Fort William, Thunder Bay, to Lake Shebandowan.

2. Who had the contracts from Sunshine Creek to English River, and from Cross Lake to Red River?—From Sunshine Creek to English River was not Sifton & Ward's; it was Purcell & Ryan's.

3. Section No. 13 was from Fort William to Lake Shebandowan?—The contract, as originally made, was from Fort William to Shebandowan, but there was a change made in the location later on, and the contract was cut short at Sunshine Creek, 32½ miles instead of about 45 miles.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

4. They had the option of making up the 45 miles out of the new location?—I was in British Columbia at the time; I am speaking merely as to the fact that they constructed about 32 miles of the original contract.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

5. Thirty-two miles to where?—To Sunshine Creek. The original contract was from Fort William to Lake Shebandowan, a distance of about 45 miles. During the progress of the work there was a change made in the location diverging from Sunshine Creek, which is about 32½ miles from Fort William. The original contract consequently was only carried to Sunshine Creek; and I am informed the contractors had the option of taking the distance out of the new location; this they did not do, and the work was let to another firm.

6. Have you the original estimate of quantities under their contract?—Yes; but this estimate you will understand extends to Lake Shebandowan. I have tried to get the details of this so as to show that portion of the estimate from Fort William to Sunshine Creek, but I have failed to do so. The Engineer in charge, Mr. Hazlewood, is dead, so that we cannot find details by which to make a comparison between the original quantities estimated, and the quantities as executed.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

7. Are they not in his office?—We cannot find them. I tried to last year, but could not find them.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

8. Then there is no record in the office of the estimated quantity of work between Fort William and Sunshine Creek?—We have the estimates of each class of work from Fort William to Lake Shebandowan, but they are not given in such a way that I can divide them so as to show what the estimate to Sunshine Creek would be.

9. What are the quantities in the original estimate from Fort William to Lake Shebandowan?—Here is the Schedule on which the contract was let which gives the quantities. (Schedule produced.)

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

10. These Schedules were issued to all parties tendering?—Yes.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

11. What was the original estimate for doing the work from Fort William to Lake Shebandowan?—The original estimate to Lake Shebandowan was \$406,194.

12. That was the contract price?—Yes.

13. How much did it cost to build the road from Fort William to Sunshine Creek?—\$331,978 is the amount which was paid.

*By Sir A. J. Smith :—*

14. What portion of the distance is that?— $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles as against about 45, which was the original length of the Section.

*By Mr. Anglin :—*

15. Were the difficulties of construction, and the amount of work on the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles not built, greater or smaller than on the  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles which were completed?—I must glance at the profiles before I can give you that; but I haven't them here.

16. State it in a general way?—I should say the difficulties and the work were about the same in each. I have been over the line and I do not think there can be much difference any way.

17. What is the ascent?—The ascent is considerable.

18. Are not the works somewhat heavier?—I do not think they are; there are some portions of the line between Fort William and Sunshine Creek that are heavier in the original profile, but the works were not constructed on it. There was a change of line made altogether, and that is the difficulty in comparing the works.

*By Sir A. J. Smith :—*

19. Was the work done on schedule prices?—It was by a schedule of prices.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

20. Do I understand you to say that the quantities on the line of road completed by Sifton & Ward were no greater in proportion than they would have been for the whole line?—My impression is that they were not, but I cannot say without the profile.

21. How do you account for the fact that the sum paid for the  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles comes within so small a sum of the amount the contractors were entitled to under the contract for the whole 45 miles?—I cannot account for it.

22. The difference is only \$74,000?—I do not know how the original quantities were got out. I had nothing to do with them and I have no details of them, I can only speak as to the present quantities. The work as executed came directly under my eye. The contractors had a claim; I had to go over it, and in doing so I satisfied myself that the quantities as charged were very nearly correct.

23. For instance, in the original contract 30,000 cubic yards of solid rock excavation were set down, while for the  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles 40,141 yards were paid for?—That must have occurred from the change of location of the line; I think the change of location was made to improve the work; I know nothing of the original quantities.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

24. You mean to lessen the quantities of rock excavations?—That is generally what a change of location is made for.

*By Mr. Anglin :—*

25. Was it also for lessening the work?—Yes, and it shortened the line.

26. And reduced the grades?—And improved the grades.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

27. What is the meaning of this payment, "Additional cost of earth excavating, \$5,187"?—There was a claim made by the contractor for some compensation for the change which threw the line away from the means of communication. The first line went near a river; but the second line went through wet ground and they had to make roads into it; for that and other causes it cost more; I considered the matter carefully and I thought they were reasonably entitled to the amount.

*By Sir A. J. Smith :—*

28. Was the change an improvement?—It was an improvement, and it shortened the line; there must have been some error in the original quantities; that is the

conclusion I have come to because the changed location was an improvement and ought to have lessened the quantities.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

29. It ought to have lessened the quantities?—Yes; and the cost. The improved line is a better line than the first.

30. But with less quantities in it?—Yes, and less quantities; so that there must have been some error in the first calculation.

31. Is there no way in which we can get at that information through the Department?—I have tried to find it myself; my attention was called to it by the late Minister of Public Works.

32. Can the engineer who made the estimate give the details?—Mr. Hazlewood, who was the engineer in charge, is dead; and I cannot find who made the estimate.

*By Mr. Caron :—*

33. There ought to be some means of getting at this information?—The matter did not come into my hands until the work was nearly finished; I was engaged at the time on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, consequently I have no knowledge of the matter.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

34. How much did you pay additional, altogether?—I think it was something like \$10,000 or \$12,000; there were various claims; I considered them very carefully and sent in a report. As I have not been called upon to re-consider the report, I presume the contractors have been paid.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

35. Do you think you can take from the profiles of the new road, the quantities of the work?—We can take out approximate quantities in a short time—a week or eight days—but they only would be approximate. I think the doubt as to the accuracy of the original quantities is that they were not taken out by the persons who made the surveys.

36. The engineers making the surveys did not take out the proper quantities?—The quantities have not been taken out, in some cases, by the engineers who made the surveys; to take out the quantities properly a knowledge of the ground, in addition to the mere surface line shown on the profile, is required because there is soft ground in some places, wet ground in others and side-hill ground in others; it therefore requires those who made the surveys to make a close approximate estimate of quantities.

37. In the original estimate what was the allowance for shrinkage of earth?—I have seen no details at all of this section.

38. Do you know what was the allowance for shrinkage on the amounts you have paid?—I do not know.

39. You well understand me; how much does the payment on the earth overrun the quantities as estimated?—I do not know exactly what quantities were estimated; the location line was changed.

40. You have signed receipts for them, upon which the payments for them were made monthly?—Yes, I signed according to returns made to me.

41. Were you ever over the work?—You will find that these receipts are signed according to returns made to me; I did not sign them from my own knowledge of the work; it is simply an official act; I examine the returns and see that they are carried out; I have nothing at all to do with preparing them.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

42. You were over the line twice?—I was over the line twice.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

43. Is it not the duty of some one to see that the quantities charged are in accordance with the original estimate?—It is the resident Engineer's duty to see that the quantities are correct.

44. Does not the Chief Engineer, if the quantities being charged are largely in excess of the estimate, make enquiries of the district Engineer to see why this is?—I do not know whether he did so or not in this case.

45. Do not you think it is his duty to do so?—It is; and a year ago, when I found the quantities were in excess of the estimate, I made all the efforts I could to discover the cause of the discrepancy.

46. What is the information you got as a result of these enquiries?—On this section I did not find that there was any unusual shrinkage; but on other sections there was more swampy ground, and the Engineer told me there would be a difference in the quantities there because of subsidence and shrinkage. The weight of the bank sinking into the earth on swampy ground, and the shrinkage of the materials of which the embankment is formed, would make the quantities largely in excess of what the profile shows.

47. You say that on this new location there was no shrinkage, and that the line was a more favourable one than the old line because the quantities were less?—I say I have no returns reporting any shrinkage.

48. I understood you to say just now that there was no shrinkage?—I said that from going over the line I did not observe soft ground where there was likely to be shrinkage to such an extent as on other sections, and I have had no return referring to shrinkage.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

49. I think the line that went near the river had more excavations than the other line?—I think it had more; it was on sandy soil, and along the river were high banks.

50. That is my recollection of it; and it was one reason for changing the location, was it not?—Yes; the line was moved on to better ground.

51. Do you remember how much of the line was laid out by Mr. Murdock, and how much by Mr. Hazlewood?—I do not remember exactly; I have sent for a report of mine which has a sketch attached to it that will show.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

52. What is the date of the final estimate of Messrs. Sifton & Ward?—December, 1877; but that did not include the whole amount claimed. I made a report on their claim subsequent to that date; I made it in August, 1878.

53. Do I understand that this \$300,000 was the full amount paid them?—That includes the sum awarded to them on examining their claim; it is the total paid.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

54. Beyond that some \$10,000 or \$12,000 were for claims independent of quantities?—Yes.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

55. What was the contract entered into by Purcell & Ryan?—I am not prepared to give that; I was simply notified to be prepared with evidence relating to Sections 13 and 14.

56. Are you aware, from general knowledge, that the amount paid to Sifton & Ward on their contracts was far in excess of the quantity estimated?—On Section 13 it is difficult to make a comparison between the original quantities estimated and the amount paid, but I am aware that on Section 14 the amount paid up to the present time is largely in excess of what was the estimate at the time of taking the contract.

57. What was the original estimate of Section 14?—The original estimate of contract 14 was \$402,950.

58. What was the amount paid?—The amount paid was \$647,135; to that has to be added \$75,000, estimated to complete the work on that contract, making a total estimate of \$722,135.

59. Was there a change in the location of the road?—Of a few miles.

*By Mr. Plumb :—*

60. What is the length of that line?—Seventy-six miles; there was a change in the location of some few miles, which I can show on the tracing; the country along that section is very much the same, though it is different to Section 13; on Section 14 it is generally a flat, prairie and swampy country.

61. From what points does this section run?—From Red River to Cross Lake is the whole contract. The change from the original location was made between White-mouth River and Brokenhead River, a distance of about 22 miles.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

62. Did that change lessen or increase the work to be constructed?—It was made with the intention of lessening the work—so the resident Engineer tells me; the excesses in the quantities had been noticed, and the late Minister of Public Works called my attention to them before I went out last summer, and I tried every means in my power to ascertain the causes of these excesses; the contractors claimed that the change of location increased the work, but the resident Engineer says it did not.

63. I see there are large quantities of work in the original estimate which were not done at all; there are 20,000 lineal feet of drains estimated; there does not seem to be any of that work done; there is a lot of other work not done which was tendered for, and which, not being done, should have reduced the cost considerably under \$402,000. How is it possible that the cost should have been \$700,000; and how is it possible that the Engineer could have made such a mistake in the quantities?—I tried to find out what was the cause. The only explanation I got from the resident Engineer was that it was due chiefly to the increase in earth and rock; these are the two items in which the increase takes place.

64. But they ought to have been estimated for?—The conclusion I came to was that the work had not been properly estimated originally, and that some increase was due to the shrinkage. The ground was wetter and the swamps deeper than they expected, and the materials sank considerably.

*By Sir A. J. Smith :—*

65. At what time were the estimates made?—I do not know; the work only came into my hands about a year and a-half ago. I then asked Mr. Rowan—

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

66. He was in charge of the work?—Yes; I asked him for an explanation, and told him that the Minister was anxious to have an explanation of the causes of the excess in quantities.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

67. I understand you to say that when you signed for these quantities it was not from actual personal knowledge of the quantities, but upon returns made to you?—It is stated so on the face of the returns I signed.

68. Then I understand you to say that the only explanation you can give of the increase in the amount paid to the contractors, was that there must have been a mistake in the original estimate of the quantities?—That is the only way I can trace it.

69. Has it ever occurred to you that the difficulty may not have been in the original estimate, but in the estimates furnished by the parties entrusted with the measurement, who gave the estimate every month?—It might occur in either way; it was my duty to examine into that when I went over the line. In signing the monthly returns in the office I have no check upon the quantities; but when I went over the line to enquire into the causes of the change in quantities, I made every enquiry, examined the books, and came to the conclusion that the quantities returned were correct.

70. Did you never by actual measurement verify the returns?—No; it would take one person a whole season to re-measure the work, and a great deal of it could not be re-measured. A number of engineers are employed, and I asked the engineer in charge to be responsible, and he was instructed to become responsible for the quantities.

71. Do you know whether he verified the returns every month?—I cannot say; there were forms and instructions issued by which the measurements could be checked, and he was instructed to follow them.

72. It shows that there is something very wrong in the system?—The reason I came to the conclusion that the mistake was in the original estimate was this: I asked Mr. Rowan who made the original quantities; he said he did not know; I

said, "Were not you the Engineer in charge?" he said "Yes;" but they were taken out of his hands and made in the office at Ottawa, he did not know by whom. So that the first quantities were taken from the profile without any knowledge of the ground, and they would necessarily be far too small.

73. By whose instructions would this have been done?—I do not know; I was engaged on the other side of the Rocky Mountains when that took place.

74. Ought not these estimates to have been made by the Engineer there?—The estimates ought to have been made by the Engineer in charge, who should be responsible for the quantities; the quantities ought to be more closely approximated in the original estimate; of course, a swamp may turn out to be deeper than was expected, but the estimates should be closer than they have been in this case.

75. Were there any complaints made by the contractors that the parties who furnished the monthly estimates under-estimated the work?—Contractors do generally complain that work is under-estimated.

76. Have you any idea of the way in which contractors contrive to get good estimates each month?—You come now upon the system of letting the work. The Chief Engineer and I differ on that question; I think that the letting of the work without knowing the proper quantities, opens the door to all sorts of evils, to collusion, and to false quantities being returned. I disagree with the mode of letting contracts altogether, and, though I believe it is a common practice in America, I have never seen in any other part of the world contracts let without knowing the quantities approximately; the work is let on a general specification embracing all kinds of works; and quantities are given, but they are not close; in fact the engineers have told me that it does not matter whether they are close or not, the men would be paid for what they did. I replied that it mattered a great deal, and that the quantities estimated originally ought to agree with those executed.

*By Sir A. J. Smith:—*

77. Do you approve of the lump sum system?—Yes; but it requires thoroughly responsible engineers to get the quantities out; there is an interest under the lump sum system for the contractors to try to get the work done on the quantities estimated, but it is to the interest of contractors under the present system to increase the work.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

78. On the other hand, unless you are sure of the quantities, you will have wild tenders?—I never knew bills of quantities guaranteed, but they must closely approximate; in whatever way the work is let there ought to be far more care taken in the original estimates; that work ought to be thorough, and the plans ought to be made before the work is let; as it is now the work is let before the plans are made, and it states in the specifications that the plans are to be made hereafter; it therefore stands to reason that the differences must be very great.

*By Mr. Ryan (Montreal):—*

79. The custom in England is entirely different, I believe?—In the letting of work in England there is a bill of quantities furnished just as we are furnishing now; the engineers do not guarantee their quantities, but they state that they believe them to be very nearly accurate, and the contractors have to satisfy themselves that they are accurate, and to become responsible for them.

80. And what if the quantities prove to be in excess?—Well, they very seldom prove to be; a little is generally added for contingencies so as to make it a bulk sum contract; and if the quantities are in excess the contractor gets the benefit of it; while, if they are under estimated the contractor loses by it.

*By Sir A. J. Smith:—*

81. Mr. Fleming approves of the system under which the contracts are now let?—Yes, this is Mr. Fleming's system; there was a long fight between Mr. Brydges and Mr. Fleming regarding the system of letting contracts on the Intercolonial Railway.

82. Did Mr. Fleming prevail?—No, Mr. Brydges prevailed; and I believe a great deal of money was saved.

*By Mr. Anglin :—*

83. There have been no large claims for extras?—No further claim has been made under extras as far as I know.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

84. You said there was a divergence from the original plan of Contract 14; by whose instructions was that made?—It was the Engineer in charge who advised the improvement of the line.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

85. And to form connection with the other system?—Yes; and there was a change of grade.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

86. Did the resident Engineer prepare an estimate for the new line?—Not that I am aware of; in changing the line he simply paid the contractors from month to month.

87. Then there was no estimate made of quantities?—Not that I am aware of; I am aware of nothing but the original estimate.

88. Then what check could the resident Engineer have over the charges made in the estimates of the contractors every month?—He depended upon the honesty of the assistant engineers; and that is the fault of the system.

89. Then it was not possible for you to have any check over the engineers or to verify the quantities when you made your visit, as there was no estimate for you to be guided by?—I examined the line and saw what had been done.

90. But there was nothing to guide you as to the quantities?—I had something to guide me; I could see where the length of the off-take ditches had been increased, which gave the reason there for increases of quantities; I could see where swamps had turned out different to what was represented on the profile; there were swamps which were not represented on the profile and where there had been a shrinkage in the embankments; there were other places where I found causes for an increase; but I could not account for so great an increase; I could account for a certain proportion of the increase but not for all of it.

*By Sir A. J. Smith :—*

91. Did you make these examinations under the direction of Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Fleming?—Mr. Mackenzie.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

92. I think you reported to me that in the Julius swamp they had to make large ditches for a mile or two?—Yes; there were two miles of large ditches, and that swamp required a very large quantity of earth. I have not been able to find out, but I presume that the original quantities were taken out in the office by, probably, an assistant, without any knowledge of the country; the difference between the quantities taken out in that way in this swamp alone would be many times the actual quantity of what would appear on the profile.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

93. There are a lot of things as to which there can be no mistake; for instance, 200,000 lineal feet of under-drains were not made by which \$10,000 should be struck off the original estimate; 250,000 cubic yards of crib work in the original estimate—about the same quantity done; there are 6,000 lineal feet of timber which do not appear to have been used at all in the construction of the road; there are 55,000 lineal feet of timber, 12 inches square, estimated for and only 18,880 feet used; 1,000 lineal feet, 12 by 6, not used, and a lot of other things reduced in quantity or not used, which should reduce the original estimate to about \$350,000. Will you get all the information you possibly can on this, and as I believe other contracts are in precisely the same condition, I wish you would get information regarding the rest of them?—I will get all the information I can.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

94. Will you also get information as to who directed the preparation of the estimates in the office here?—You would have to get Mr. Fleming to do that; for, as

I have told the Committee, at the time the contracts were let I was on the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

MARCUS SMITH.

The Committee then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1879.

Sub-Committee met.—MR. PLUMB in the Chair:

MR. MARCUS SMITH, C.E., called and further examined.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

95. You were asked to bring down all the papers connected with Sifton & Ward's Contract, No. 14?—Yes; I have a Schedule of quantities executed.

96. Have you the Schedule of the original quantities?—This Schedule gives the original quantities estimated and the quantities executed.

*(See Schedule annexed.)*

97. The original contract, No. 14, was for \$402,950?—Yes.

98. And the amount executed by Sifton & Ward was \$647,135.40?—Yes.

99. Besides that, there was a portion of the contract which was performed by some one else?—A short length at the east end, adjoining Contract 15, was let to Mr. Whitehead.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

100. It was let by themselves?—Yes; it was an agreement between themselves; the total contract was really Sifton & Ward's.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

101. The total amount paid on Section 14 was \$732,135.40?—Yes.

102. Will you please explain the cause of the difference between the price paid and the amount estimated?—The only cause that I could ascertain was that there was a great deal more swampy ground than was anticipated when the original surveys were made; this swallowed up a great deal more earth than was expected; it was also necessary to extend and deepen the off-take drains.

103. Was there a change in the location?—There was a change; but it was not a very great change, and the country seemed to be about the same on both the original and second lines. The work was let on what we call a trial or preliminary survey, and it was not thoroughly surveyed for construction, but the change was made with the intention of straightening the line and lessening the work.

104. Did the change of location make any difference in the quantities of the work performed?—It was expected that there would be an improvement rather than otherwise. There was a difference of opinion between the contractor and the engineer on that point; the engineer said the change improved the line, but the contractor said it took it through softer ground. It certainly shortened the line, but the engineer says there was no practical difference in the character of the ground; I went over it, and I could not judge by the eye that there would be any difference in the lines; the country is practically the same.

105. By looking at the Schedule you will see that there seems to be large quantities of timber estimated for in the original contract which were not used; what is the reason of that?—I do not know the reason; there has been no change made in order to save timber. I think the cause of the difference is to be found in the original estimate in which the work was not very closely considered.

106. Are there other reasons?—My opinion is that the original estimate did not go very closely into the matter, and that quantities of timber were estimated for here and there that were not used.

*By the Chairman :—*

107. What do you mean by letting the work on a trial survey?—The trial survey is a preliminary survey without curves—a rapid survey across the country to ascertain the nature of the country; then the location line is an improvement made from notes taken in the preliminary survey.

108. Should not such a line be considered carefully and located as nearly as possible before the contract is let?—I think it is very desirable that the line should be surveyed as well as possible before the contract is let.

109. Then really, under this contract the original estimate of \$402,000 was merely a guess, and such an estimate is liable to any sort of increase if the line is not thoroughly surveyed?—Of course the estimate in this case would be liable to change.

110. The estimate cannot be correct at all; it must be only guess work?—If the line is not thoroughly surveyed you cannot give even an approximate estimate; there may have been some object in letting this particular work as soon as possible.

111. Is it the rule to let these contracts on such a basis as this contract was let upon?—Not generally; unless there is some special reason for haste.

112. Are there any other cases in which this has been done?—Well, sections 13 and 25 both appear to have been let on preliminary surveys.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

113. Were all the contracts let on the same plan?—There were some elaborate surveys of section 15 made before it was let.

114. Section 13 was better surveyed than section 14, was it not?—It was not actually located; 13, 14 and 25 were let on what we call a preliminary survey, not on a thoroughly located line.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

115. There is no shrinkage in the rock excavation?—No.

116. How is it possible that a mistake could be made in the estimate for rock excavations; the estimate I see is 10,000 yards, and the actual quantity performed is 34,442 yards?—The difference is far too great, but it is not easy to find the exact quantity of rock beforehand. A good deal of the rock does not appear on the surface; it comes out when you begin to dig.

117. I see there has to be added to it 5,000 yards, making four times as much rock as was estimated?—I can account for a considerable increase in this way. Before the contracts were let there was a preliminary survey run from Rat Portage to Red River. That was divided into two sections—section 14, which was on low ground except at the last mile, and section 15, which was subsequently let and was of a totally different character. Section 15 was on rocky ground and it was decided by the Engineer in Chief to adopt a maximum gradient going east of half a foot per hundred, or 26.40 to the mile. We found we could not get down low enough with that gradient, so we had to change the location of section 14 for a mile in order to make this lift, and it involved more filling.

118. But that would increase the filling and not the rock excavations?—It was in order to prevent the increase of the filling that we changed the location of the line; we preferred to cut the rock rather than largely increase the filling.

119. I asked you if the change in the location had increased the quantities?—In that portion of the line it did; it increased the quantity of rock.

120. Can you find the exact increase in quantities on that mile?—It will be difficult to do it here; they may have the information in the office, but at all events they have it at Winnipeg.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

121. As I understand it the changes of location spoken of a few moments ago were further west than this?—The first change was further west.

122. And when you came to make elaborate surveys of 15 and 14 you found you had, in order to join them, either to make enormous filling or to cut through rock and make another line?—Exactly so.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

123. The cutting was necessitated by lifting the grade up to meet the other?—Yes, and by shifting the location in order to avoid enormously heavy earth filling.

124. I would like to know the exact quantities in that last mile?—We will have to send to Winnipeg for them.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

125. As I understand you when sections 14 and 15 came to meet, you found you would have to have a heavy embankment, and to avoid that you made a detour which involved cutting on section 14 near the junction?—Yes, and we made the detour in order to make a nearer balance between cutting and filling.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

126. That cannot explain the 30,000 yards extra excavation?—No, that is only one portion of it.

127. Then the loose rock is increased from 3,000 to 36,720 yards?—Yes.

128. You say that a good deal of the rock excavation was caused by not knowing where the rock was, that is, that there was rock in some places where it was anticipated that there was only earth. Now the earth quantities are largely increased—from 1,000,000 to 1,700,000 yards; how do you account for that?—The explanation given to me by the engineer was, that the muskegs swallowed up a large quantity of earth.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

129. Do you know that yourself?—I saw myself that there was a large quantity of earth swallowed up.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

130. It is seventy-five per cent. on the whole line in excess of the quantity estimated?—The engineer told me that in some places it was 200 per cent. I believe the original survey was made in frosty weather, when the country was hard, so that there was not the same opportunity of judging of the character of the ground as there is at other times.

*By the Chairman :—*

131. Under whose direction was the original survey made?—Mr. Rowan is district engineer there; of course if surveys are made in frosty weather when the nature of the ground cannot be considered, and the quantities are taken from the profiles, there would be an enormous difference between the quantities estimated and the quantities executed.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

132. Were the prices for rock and earth excavations very high?—No; I do not think so. I think on section 14 the prices are as consistent as any I have seen.

133. What were the prices on 14 and 15?—Solid rock excavation on 14, \$2; on 15, \$2.75; the earth on 15, 37 cents; on 14, 23 cents.

134. What is the price of loose rock on 15?—\$1.75.

135. What is the price of loose rock on 14?—\$1.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

136. There is "extra hauling, \$4,783," how is it the contractors were allowed that?—That was for forming the station ground at Selkirk and there was no place to put the earth, so it had to be hauled a long way—it was for levelling off the station ground.

137. Had not they to do that under the original contract?—There is extra hauling allowed in the specification, after a certain length. Clause 16 in the specification states "The contract price for these several classes of excavation shall be taken to include the whole cost of hauling, except only extreme cases which may involve a haul of more than 1,200 feet. For every 100 feet of haul over 1,200 feet the contractor will be allowed at the rate of one cent per cubic yard, that is to say in the event of the haul being in any case 2,000 feet, eight cents per yard shall be added to the schedule rate."

138. There are \$4,783 for the extra haul?—That must be the whole value of the work, including the extra haul. That was a special piece of work. After letting the Pembina Branch it was found necessary to put up an engine-house there,

and the work was extended beyond what the contractor had to do; there was a special agreement made to do that work, and it was altogether extra.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

139. That station ground was selected after the contract was let?—After the contractor had finished there and taken away his plant we had to prepare the ground for the station house.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

140. When was this section finished?—21st November last, I think, is the date of the last official estimate.

141. The work is completed?—Yes; except the portion Mr. Whitehead is finishing.

142. Who was the resident engineer?—Mr. Thompson was resident engineer on section 14; but Mr. Rowan had general charge over the Pembina Branch and contracts 14 and 15.

*By the Chairman:—*

143. Would Mr. Rowan examine and pass upon this work before the estimate of work executed was accepted?—He sends a certificate every month to the office at Ottawa certifying to work done.

144. That would imply personal examination?—Not necessarily so.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

145. But he makes such an examination as makes him personally responsible?—He is responsible; he makes an examination as often as he likes; the resident engineer is directly responsible to him and he is responsible to the Government.

146. I suppose you remember the difficulty we had to get Mr. Rowan to give his personal attention to the Pembina Branch?—Yes.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

147. When these progress estimates were coming into the office the enormous quantities in excess of the estimates must have created a sensation; were there any special enquiries made about them?—Of course we did not know that the estimates were exceeding the original quantities until the quantities originally estimated had been reached; but when the increase was observed, Mr. Mackenzie called my attention to it, and told me he had called Mr. Fleming's attention to it. Mr. Fleming could not account for it, and Mr. Mackenzie instructed me to enquire specially into it.

148. Have you the report you made on that occasion?—I did not make a report, I questioned the engineers on the subject. Mr. Thompson shewed me places where the quantities had been doubled and nearly trebled by the swallowing up in the swamps and by the shrinkage.

149. What day was it that you found the quantities were doubling and trebling?—I cannot remember the day, but it was last year sometime.

150. Then it was only discovered in 1878?—My attention was called to it in the fall of 1877 or the spring of 1878.

151. It must have been in 1877, because Sifton & Ward's contract was completed in 1878?—It must have been in the fall of 1877. I know my attention was called to it, and I went out in the spring of 1878.

152. My object is to see whether the Department was acquainted with all the facts of the shrinkage in these muskegs before the contracts were entered into on the other sections of the line?—The Department was acquainted with it before these last contracts, A and B, were let, but not before the preceding contracts were let.

*By the Chairman:—*

153. If I understand you, a large item in the increase in quantities on section 14 was explained by Mr. Thompson to be owing to the disappearance of earth in the muskegs?—Yes.

154. Was that explanation entirely satisfactory to your mind?—I think it would account for a very large increase; but there is a double cause: first, there is the subsidence in the muskegs, and then the material taken from the side ditches is of a light and spongy nature, and, when the water filters out of it, it shrinks a great

deal; Mr. Thompson told me that, in many cases, two yards of material taken out of a ditch would not make over one yard of embankment when it was solid.

155. Then I may ask you if that did not make the work much easier, it being easier to work the material?—I do not think that work could be done any cheaper.

156. But it could be done much more rapidly than ordinary earth excavation?—There is no doubt about that.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

157. You say it shrinks when it is placed in the embankment?—Yes.

158. And I infer from what you say, that in the cutting from which it is taken it is not so solid—although it has been for thousands of years—as it becomes when it is put into the embankment?—It may appear strange, but it is so. We find that gravel and sand will make twice as much embankment as that kind of soil.

*By the Chairman:—*

159. A muskeg is a formation of moss on rock over which water has collected, and from which there is no opportunity for the water to escape?—The water is confined by rocks or clay banks from which there is no opportunity for it to escape. We have had to make long off-take drains to drain some of them; that has increased the quantities.

160. It is a formation peculiar to that country?—It is different from what we call a swamp in this country. A swamp here is generally made by the water being dammed up by fallen timber, and the ground is sound; but in a muskeg the ground is not sound—there is a large quantity of vegetable matter in the earth.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

161. Who located section 14?—I do not know the person who located it; but it was located under the direction of Mr. Rowan.

162. How often was it gone over—only once?—I do not know; I had not anything to do with it; I was engaged elsewhere.

163. Because the Thunder Bay section, if I remember rightly, was gone over two or three times?—Well, I do not think this section was gone over more than twice—first, a preliminary survey, and then a location line.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

164. You say it was only a preliminary survey; it seems ridiculous to let a contract on that?—I do not like it at all; it is against my views; my views are—and this is what I have been accustomed to, except in this country—that the work should be thoroughly elaborated, thorough surveys made and all the information obtainable, obtained, before the contracts are let. If that is done there will not be so much difference between the quantities executed and those estimated. I may add to what I have stated regarding the shrinkage in the muskegs, that I was specially instructed to enquire into every cause of increase in quantities, and that I found that the surveys across these muskegs had been made in the winter. Mr. Rowan also informed me that the quantities taken from the profiles were not taken under his direction, but they were taken in Ottawa. In that way the party who took the quantities out, knowing nothing of the country, and making no allowance for subsidence, would estimate the quantities too low.

165. Would not that fact be well known to the Engineer-in-Chief through whose hands these contracts must have passed; and was not it his duty to point out to the Minister of Public Works, before the contracts were let, that the estimates could not be correct, and that the expenditure must increase in proportion?—You are asking me to give an opinion; it certainly is the duty of an engineer to know all the facts relating to the work; but whether Mr. Fleming did or not, I do not know.

166. I am asking you what is the duty of an engineer?—It is the duty of a Chief Engineer to get all the necessary information, and to place it at the disposal of the Government before the contracts are let.

167. Must he not, if he had paid proper attention to the matter, have known, from the circumstances you have detailed to us, that the estimates upon which the contract was based were so much lower than the work necessary to be performed, and that a sum vastly in excess of the estimate must be paid by the Government? In

other words, was it possible for the outside public, under the estimates, to form anything like a correct idea of what the work would actually cost?—No.

168. Well, if the outside public could not, could the Minister of Public Works and the Chief Engineer—because they must have had the circumstances to guide them which have been made known to you?—If Mr. Rowan had made known to the Chief Engineer what he made known to me, the Chief Engineer would have known that there would be a vast difference.

169. If the Chief Engineer knew from Mr. Rowan what you knew from Mr. Rowan?—If Mr. Rowan, before the contracts were let, gave the Chief Engineer the same information he subsequently gave me, the Chief Engineer would have known that the quantities would be absolutely too low.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

170. What is the difference of the dates as between the time the Chief Engineer ought to have known that and the time you received the information?—The Chief Engineer ought to have known that before the contract was let.

171. When was the contract let?—April 3rd, 1875.

172. When was it that you received the information from Mr. Rowan?—The information I refer to was received by me in the spring of 1878.

173. Then there is three years difference?—Yes.

174. Could not that information have been obtained by Mr. Rowan between the two periods, April 1875 and 1878?—He was aware all the time that the quantities were exceeding the estimate.

*By the Chairman :—*

175. Were you in a position to receive that information before that from your immediate connection with the work?—No, my attention was not directed to it.

176. Then, as a matter of fact, these estimates upon which the contracts were based, were not the result of actual and close surveys?—They were certainly based on insufficient information.

177. The estimates of quantities were made in the office here?—Mr. Rowan told me the quantities were taken out from the profile at the office in Ottawa, by some one under the direction of Mr. Fleming or Mr. Hazlewood.

178. Does that apply to other contracts as well?—I do not know; that is before the matter came into my hands.

179. Then the fact is that the gross amounts of these contracts—and particularly as regards this one—is no guide as to the cost of the work?—It has turned out so.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

180. There really was no accurate survey made before the contracts were given out?—That is the conclusion I have come to; the matter has only come into my hands during the last year; I was instructed by Mr. Mackenzie to find out the cause of the increase, and the conclusion I came to after all my enquiries was that the quantities were increased by the sinking in the muskegs, and that there had not been sufficient information obtained before the contract was made.

181. These contracts not having been founded upon accurate surveys, you are not surprised at the difference between the amount expended and the amount contracted for?—I am not surprised at the difference; there are two ways in which a discrepancy might occur: the original quantities might be correct and the measurement returned for the contractors wrong, or the original quantities wrong and the quantities returned correct. I enquired into that specially and I came to the conclusion that the quantities returned as executed were more reliable than the original estimate, and that the fault was in the original.

182. Now, do you think that any prudent man, without an accurate survey and under the circumstances you have detailed to us, would have recommended the head of his Department to give out the contract?—The Chief Engineer approves of the way in which the contracts are let, under which the contractors are paid by a schedule of rates for each different piece of work; that being the case, it is not of so much importance to have the information so close before the contract is made as it

would be if it was let by a lump sum; he says the public does not suffer by the information not being had beforehand.

183. Might not the public suffer in this way: when works based upon such estimates are offered to public tender, it might happen that a tenderer would be in possession of information that would enable him to offer to do the work at a rate so much lower than the work was worth, knowing that afterwards, when he came to do the work, he would get such estimates passed from month to month as would make up a payable amount; in other words, might it not happen that contracts given, on the face of them, to the lowest tenderer, might not have been given to the lowest tenderer?—Of course; it leads to such things as that if the rates are not consistent; that is the most important point in letting the work in this way; if the rates are consistent an increase in quantities will not injure or materially benefit the contractor, because he gets a reasonable profit on each class of work he does; but one of the difficulties in being forced to accept the apparently lowest tender is that, if the rates are inconsistent, there may be trickery, the tenderer expecting that some quantities will be reduced and some increased, so that it might turn out after all that the lowest tender had not been accepted.

*By the Chairman :—*

184. For instance, a man might tender for a certain class of work at a low figure, expecting that it would not have to be done?—That is the objection I have always had to the system. I differ from the Chief Engineer regarding it. Of course, every man has a right to his opinion, but I know that in all works I have been engaged on before I came to this country a great deal of care has been taken to estimate as nearly as possible the quantities of all kinds of work before letting contracts. The first I knew of this system was on the Erie Canal, where, as I heard, there was collusion between contractors and engineers who calculated the quantity of material to be put in some higher and some lower than was actually required.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

185. When did that happen?—It was told to me many years ago; twenty-five years ago or more.

186. At the first building of the canal?—Yes; it was merely told me as an illustration of the tricks resorted to; I was not told any particular portion.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

187. You have been engaged on different works in different parts of the world; did you ever know such a variation between the quantities performed and the quantities estimated as on this work?—I have seen great variations in some works, mostly in consequence of special changes made in the character of the works, but I do not remember any works where the discrepancy has been so great without any radical change being made in the position of the line.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

188. I am afraid your answer is speculative?—It is hard to answer the question.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

189. Is the same staff on the road now as when the line was located?—The staff are all dismissed now the work on section 14 is done.

190. I mean the heads of the Department?—Mr. Rowan is district engineer still.

191. The same difficulties may arise under the contracts made the other day?—There may be; but there has been better information obtained in reference to those contracts than in reference to the others.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

192. Did you observe a variation in prices in some of the tenders; one of the accepted tenders, for instance, has \$4 per lineal foot of three feet piping and the other is \$50?—That is one instance.

193. And there is another, for cross-laying timber in soft places, \$480 an acre, and the other is \$2,480?—I believe there are wide differences.

194. In all accepted tenders?—I looked at sections A and B and I remember the items you speak of. I remember I reported there were inconsistencies in the tenders for corduroying.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

195. I have looked over the profiles of the work Purcell & Ryan performed from Thunder Bay upwards; the estimated quantity of earth per mile was 15,000 yards; the actual quantity performed was 27,000 yards; now, on section B there are 119 miles, and it appears to me that there are no greater quantities on that line than on the work Purcell & Ryan performed before, and yet the estimated quantity is 42,000 yards a mile?—I superintended the quantities on that work myself, and if I had been in the field and got the data myself, I could have made close estimates, but I made liberal allowances from the best information I could get.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

196. Do you remember that on sections A and B we decided to send out second parties after the first location survey?—Yes. Those sections appear to have been better surveyed than previous sections.

197. That was so as to have the surveys as accurate as possible?—Yes.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

198. Have you the papers regarding Contract 15 with you?—Mr. Fleming's report contains the original quantities on that section.

MARCUS SMITH.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16th, 1879.

Sub-Committee met.—Mr. PLUMB in the Chair.

MARCUS SMITH, called and further examined.

*By the Chairman:—*

199. Have you with you the copies of tenders for the work on Section 14?—No, I was asked to bring a statement shewing the difference between the quantities estimated and the quantities executed on the last mile of Section 14, adjoining Cross Lake. I find the change of location extends over a one and quarter miles. We cannot find the details from the original estimates, but we have taken the quantities out from the profiles, and have arrived at them pretty closely. I find in the original line, solid rock excavation 16,500 yards, and earth 176,000 yards estimated for. On the present line the estimate is, rock excavation 19,000 yards, earth 183,000 yards. The increase is not so great as I thought it would be. It is 2,500 yards of rock, and 7,000 yards of earth by the change of grade.

200. The grade was altered?—Yes, to meet that of Section 15, the adjoining contract. I have found a plan which shows the original line of Section 14, and the located line, which has been asked for during the examination, but which was not then in my possession. (Plan produced.) There is little difference between the preliminary line and the located line at the east end of Section 14, and west end of 15. The grade of 14 had to be raised to meet that of 15.

201. Under whose authority were the deviations made?—They were made of course under the authority of the Engineer-in-Chief, but the district engineer has to exercise his judgment. The preliminary survey is a trial line selected by the eye. If there is a very great deviation in location from the original line after works are let, it has to be submitted to the Department for approval, but minor deviations, changes of ordinary occurrence, are not worth bringing before the Department.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

202. They are generally made in the interests of the road?—Yes.

*By the Chairman:—*

203. How does that deviation alter the quantities?—The alteration shortens the line, and was intended, of course, to lessen the work if possible.

204. What was the practical result of that variation?—The general result is an increase in quantities; but I do not know how much it varied in that particular portion.

205. You have not been able to trace out the cause of the great variation?—No more than what I have already explained. The muskegs account for a considerable portion of it. The main deviation commences, going westward, at White Mouth River, and the located line joins again at Broken Head River. It is about 23 miles; it straightens the line and shortens the distance.

206. How much?—Not very much; about half a mile on the whole length. The country appeared to me to be very similar on the two lines, but Mr. Rowan thought there might be a little more wet ground on the new line, and, in fact, the contractors say there was a great deal more wet ground. I do not think that would have appeared on going over the country, for it appeared to the eye very much the same.

207. I think the Committee understood from you that the bill of quantities had been made up here in the office?—I told you that from what I heard in the office. I was engaged at that time west of the Rocky Mountains. All the surveying parties came in to Ottawa at winter time; and in conversation with the late Mr. Hazlewood I found that some of the quantities for Mr. Rowan's work on Section 14 were being taken out in the Ottawa office, not under Mr. Rowan's direction.

208. Are you able to say who made them up?—I cannot say.

209. Mr. Rowan was district engineer; from whom did the information come on which the quantities were based?—I don't know what assistant made the surveys; they were made under the direction of Mr. Rowan, and the quantities ought to have been taken out under his superintendence.

210. Mr. Rowan had the general superintendence, but there was some one on the line, I suppose, who was the chief man for that particular work, and under whose directions the quantities are found?—The duties belonged to the division engineer, Mr. Thompson, but I don't know if he was appointed then. I am not sure whether his appointment preceded the preliminary survey or not.

211. Do you know when this bill of works was made up?—No, I do not; it would be shortly before the letting of the contract.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

212. Was there only one bill of works?—Yes.

*By the Chairman :—*

213. And the contract was let on that bill?—Yes.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

214. I suppose Mr. Brunel and Mr. Thompson were both on Section 14 all the time?—I don't know, I can ascertain that from Mr. Rowan by telegraph.

*By the Chairman :—*

215. Will it be possible for you to ascertain who prepared the bill of works?—I will endeavor to find out.

216. Can you ascertain approximately what difference the change of line made in the quantities. Of course, the estimate was made on the line as it was run, which was not adopted in the construction?—It would be difficult to do that unless we had the person here who took out the quantities, and could find out the manner on which he took them out, whether he made any allowance for subsidence or shrinkage.

217. How, as regards the prices on this contract. I see the first item is "clearing 1000 acres at \$5." Is that price high or low?—Surely that must be a mistake. It is a very low price, though the trees are small and scrubby.

218. That you consider very low?—It is a low price for any kind of clearing.

219. Then there is, "close cutting, 100 acres, at \$40." How is that price?—That is more reasonable; it is just high enough; it is a good price.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

220. Is it consistent with the other?—The other seems to be far too low.

*By the Chairman :*

221. For close cutting, what price would you consider to be fair?—It would not do for me to fix a price.

222. But how is it in comparison with the other tenders?—In comparison with other tenders, the price is rather high.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

223. It would depend on the character of the timber?—Exactly so. At that point it is small timber; \$40 is not a high price for close cutting, but with that timber the price is rather high.

*By the Chairman :—*

224. "Grubbing, including side ditches, \$6 an acre"?—Considering the timber is small, I think that might be a fair price. Grubbing prices generally run much higher than that, but the timber being small, I think it is a fair price.

225. "Fencing, \$6 per 100 lineal feet"?—That is a fair price.

226. "Solid rock excavation, \$2 a cubic yard"?—That is a fair price, I think. Some rock excavation has been let lately for less, but there is difficulty in getting access to this rock. I do not think it is an out-of-the-way price; it is a fair price, I think.

227. "Loose rock excavation, \$1 per cubic yard"?—That is consistent.

228. "Earth excavation, including borrowing, 26 cents per cubic yard"?—That is a fair price. The last three prices you have mentioned are very consistent prices.

229. "Excavation in off-take drains beyond railway limits, 23 cents a cubic yard"?—That is below the price of the line cutting. It was separated from it because it was expected there would be some difficulty with the material, which was expected to be found. It is called gumbo, and is a hard, concrete material.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

230. The off-take price is generally higher than the line price?—It is worth about the same, but when it is expected that hard material will be found, it is rather higher. In this case it happens to be lower as no hard material was met with.

*By the Chairman :—*

231. "Under drains, \$50 per 100 lineal feet." How is that?—It requires some consideration to answer that. It depends on whether there is much stone at hand. It is a good price if suitable stone is near.

232. But it is not only excavation; it is making the drains?—Yes. There are poles and stone required in that work. It involves excavating the drains, putting in poles and stones and filling the drains up again.

233. "Bridges, 100 feet clear span, \$4,000 each." How is that price?—It is about the average price.

234. "Crib-work in abutments and piers, including timber and stone fillings, \$3 per cubic yard"?—That is a fair price.

235. Rip-rap \$4 a cubic yard?—That is a good price.

236. Piles driven, 50c. a lineal foot?—That is a good price for piles; it is rather high; but it depends altogether upon where the piles can be got.

237. Then there is a lot of square timber estimated for 6,000 lineal feet, 16 x 12, at 60c.?—We had some correspondence with the contractors about that large square timber; they could not get it in the neighborhood, so they had to import it from Minnesota.

238. The other timber is 55,000, 12 x 12, at 40c.; 1,000, 12 x 6, at 25c.; 2,000, 9 x 6, at 25c.; 24,000 flatted timber, 8-inch, at 20c.; 10,000 hemlock or spruce bark, at \$50 a thousand; 8,000 pine, at \$50 a thousand; 5,000 hardwood plank at \$50; there seems to have been very much less of these different kinds of wood furnished than was estimated?—I suppose the estimates were made very liberal, and it was subsequently found they did not want so much.

239. Are the prices low?—It is difficult to say; it depends upon where the timber is to be got from. As I understand it, the price of the timber is not high because it is difficult to get at.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

240. It had to come down the Red River from Minnesota?—Yes; the larger sizes from near the head waters of the Mississippi.

*By the Chairman :—*

241. You have already told us that you had no means of ascertaining how the great differences took place between the contract as given out and the result?—No further than what I have explained. I said that when questioning the Engineer-in-Charge he showed me his books, from which I learned that it took, in some places, double the quantity to make an embankment than could be estimated from the profiles because of the swampy nature of the ground.

242. It seems that under the head of clearing, 1,000 acres were estimated for, but only 214 acres were cleared; that is a considerable difference. How do you account for it?—I cannot account for it.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

243. Perhaps that would be accounted for by the Telegraph Company having cleared in that locality?—I do not know if the telegraph line on that section was let first.

244. It was?—If the telegraph contract was let first, then the clearing would be done under that contract; it was so on other sections.

*By the Chairman :—*

245. Grubbing, including side ditches, seems to have been increased from 200 to 337 acres?—That might take place; it is difficult to estimate it beforehand.

246. The solid rock excavation was increased from 10,000 cubic yards to 34,442, with 5,706 yet to be executed?—I have accounted for 2,500 of that increase by the change on the last mile; I do not know what is the cause of the other.

247. Is it possible for you to ascertain?—I might ascertain by going over the line.

248. Does it not strike you as being a great change?—Yes.

*By Mr. Caron :—*

249. Would not the local engineer be able to account for it?—Mr. Thompson might.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

250. Was rock covered over in places where there appeared to be an earth embankment?—In some places; this would account for some of the increase; I mentioned that before; some of the rock might have been covered over with a thin layer of earth, but there was not much of that because there was very little line cutting, most of the line being above the ground and made from side ditches.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

251. Is it not usual to sink test pits?—As almost all the line is above the surface such would not be required. If you look through the profile you will find that there is very little cutting—hardly any. Some of the increase no doubt can be accounted for from the rock not having been seen on the surface.

*By the Chairman :—*

252. From your knowledge of railway building do you think such a small deviation as you find on the profile would account for the enormous increase in quantities?—It does not account for the quantity of rock.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

253. Where do you get rock used for the filling at Cross Lake?—That is coming out of the cutting adjoining.

254. Out of the ordinary cuttings, or did you excavate for it?—Out of the ordinary cuttings. I do not know but that before they complete the line they will have to borrow some rock, but on this section they would not require to do so, because it comes from the cutting.

*By the Chairman :—*

255. You could find out what rock would be required at Cross Lake?—Yes, the embankment has to be protected on one side. When I was there last summer they were working at the protection works from the rock cutting.

256. But not without borrowing?—It was not brought to my knowledge that they would have to borrow, and I presumed that out of the cutting they would have a sufficient quantity.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

257. There were 3,000 yards of loose rock estimated for, and the actual quantity paid for was 36,720 yards at a dollar a yard; in other words there were 33,720 yards extra; do you understand that difference?—It is difficult to explain the great differences in the quantities; of course in cuttings it is very difficult to estimate the loose rock. If test pits are sunk one may come across some boulders which will lead to getting the approximate quantities; but there was so little cutting on this section that I cannot account for all the increase. Most of the grade of the line is above the surface of the ground.

257 *a.* Do you know anything of the character of the loose rock; are there many boulders?—Yes.

258. Would \$1 be a high price for boulders?—The price on other contracts has ranged from ninety cents to over \$1 for boulders—\$1 is a good price.

259. I should think fifty cents would be a good price?—It takes a good deal of time to separate boulders.

*By the Chairman:*

260. The earth excavations estimated, were a million yards; they have increased by 554,431, and there are still 102,234 to be done. There is a total increase of 663,665 yards on the original estimate?—Does that include earth excavations for line and off-take ditches?

261. No; there is an increase of 663,665 yards; is not that a startling difference?—It is a large difference.

262. As far as your experience goes, do you know of such an increase having occurred on any other contract?—If the original quantities had been estimated by the engineer who made the surveys, and he had used proper judgment, there would have been no such difference as that.

263. Now, there are 109,234 yards to be done, at 40 cents a yard, and there are 25,766 yards, at 40 cents a yard done, which do not appear on the original estimate; how do you account for that?—That was on the last mile of the work; it was very heavy embankment, and the material had to be brought several miles, as there was no earth to be borrowed near at hand.

264. That was on Whitehead's Contract?—It was Sifton & Ward's Contract, but as Whitehead had all the plant there—locomotives, steam-shovels, cars, &c.—he proposed to take that work out of Sifton & Ward's hands, and to complete it at 40 cents a yard. Now, this 40 cents is actually a less price than Sifton & Ward had, because they were paid for haulage. In Sifton & Ward's Contract you will find that they were to be paid one cent a cubic yard for every hundred feet of haul over 1,200; and that would have come to more than 40 cents for that long distance. We made a special arrangement with Mr. Whitehead to complete that work at the fixed price of 40 cents.

265. Was that a fair price?—It was an economical price under the circumstances.

266. Was it a fair price in itself?—Yes; it was a lower price than Sifton & Ward's, as they had some six miles to haul the same material. There was a report made on that matter which shows the reason why this was done, and that it was economical to do so.

267. The price under Sifton & Ward's Contract would have been higher, and the difference would have been greater if it had not been for this arrangement with Whitehead?—Yes; the haulage would have made the price higher.

268. Could you tell what the price would have been?—It depends upon the exact distance they had to haul; it would vary according to the distance.

269. In the excavation of off-take drains 40,000 yards were estimated at 23 cents a yard; 87,163 yards were paid for. Is that a matter where accuracy can be obtained?—No; that is a matter that would be more uncertain. These drains, to

my knowledge, were extended considerably; it was found necessary to extend and deepen them, in order thoroughly to drain the marshes over which the line went.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

270. What was the longest distance you had to make those drains?—I do not recollect the exact distance; but it was over a mile or a mile and a half.

271. It was reported to be over two miles?—Yes; the longest drain in that neighborhood might have been two miles.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

272. "Earth excavations under water," none estimated for but 3,378 yards charged at 78 cents a yard; how do you account for that?—That work was in foundations. You will find that there is a clause in the specification which fixes the rate for excavations under water for foundations at three times the price of ordinary excavations.

273. I see 26 cents is the price for ordinary excavation, so that 78 cents would be the actual price?—Yes; it is provided for in the specifications.

274. There are 20,000 feet of under-drains at \$50 estimated, and there were none executed; can you explain this?—I can only suppose what may have been the cause of this: the necessity for these drains is generally found out during the construction of the line; springy ground may be found which would make embankments insecure without drains to save them. It is very difficult to tell beforehand, approximately, how much of these drains may be required; so I suppose that quantity was put in to get a price in case any such drains should be required.

*By the Chairman :—*

275. Do you consider \$3 a cubic yard for crib-work a fair price?—Yes.

276. There is a large increase in piles—2,400 lineal feet being estimated and 25,173 performed?—Yes.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

277. Would it not be difficult to estimate the whole number of the piles required?—Of course one cannot make a very close estimate; but this is an excessively large variation.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

278. If some of these under-drains were done away with you could account for the extra quantity of piles?—The piles are substituted for trestle-work; there ought to be a decrease in the trestle-work if there has been an increase in piles.

*By the Chairman :—*

279. There is a decrease in the 16 x 12 inch timber; there is also a decrease of 26,000 feet in the 12 x 12 inch timber; that timber is very difficult to obtain there, is it not?—It has to be brought some considerable distance. There is no pine timber there; the 12 x 12 inch timber used for piles is tamarac. To my knowledge, in general culverts piles have been substituted for bents or trestle-work; that would account for an increase in the piles.

280. There is also a decrease of about 36,000 in the 12x6 timber; in all that was furnished there was an increase in the 9x6 timber, and there were supplied quantities of 12x9, 9x8 and 6x6 timber, which were not estimated for; that would perhaps go towards making up the decrease in the larger timber?—These 9x6 timbers were used for braces on the piles.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

281. Could that small timber be obtained readily in the neighborhood of the work?—Yes, anything under 12x12.

282. It would cost the contractor less in proportion then, than the large timber.  
—Yes.

*By the Chairman :—*

283. Of flatted timber 24,000 feet were estimated, and 9,267 furnished; could that have been got in that neighborhood?—Yes.

284. The original estimate of this work was \$402,950; the total amount paid up to the present is \$658,849.80; work yet to be done is estimated at \$63,285.60, which makes a total of \$722,135.40, or a difference of \$319,135; that is about 80 per cent.;

in your experience of railway building is it a common thing to see such a variation between the estimate and the result?—It sometimes occurs; but if the work had been as carefully surveyed and estimated as it ought to have been, there would not have been so much difference as there was. I have known cases in which great increases have occurred; there was the Great Western, one of the first railways built here on which there was an enormous difference.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

285. Do you know whether Sifton and Ward made well out of these contracts of theirs?—I don't know about that, except what they told me, and they told me quite the contrary; they were complaining of having hard work to make both ends meet.

*By the Chairman :—*

286. We have now contract No. 15, from Cross Lake to Keewatin, track laying and ballasting, Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead's contract; this work is well in progress?—Yes.

287. I see there are in this section 300,000 yards of solid rock excavation at \$2.75 a yard; that is a high price is it not?—It is considered a high price.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

288. Section 14 was \$2, was it not?—Yes.

*By the Chairman :—*

289. There were 300,000 yards estimated; the quantity executed was 342,376 yards, and there are still 183,270 yards to be done; that makes 525,646 yards altogether, or an increase of 225,646 yards; have you any means of ascertaining what caused that increase?—That was accounted for by the change in the manner of completing the line across valleys and ravines. There is a large amount of trestle-work in the original estimate for making up the gaps; but that was changed to rock and earth. Of these ravines a large number are filled with water, and rock is required for the protection of the embankments.

290. Was that change made under the sanction of the head office or under the chief engineer?—All I know about it is contained in the papers I produce. When I went out to inspect the works last August or September I went over the whole section, and the resident engineer, Mr. Carre, was making up the embankments of solid earth and rock.

291. Who is Mr. Carre?—He is the resident engineer under Mr. Rowan, who is the district engineer over that contract as well as others.

292. The work was done then under Mr. Carre's direction?—He superintends the work. I understood the change was sanctioned by Mr. Fleming. When I arrived at Winnipeg I asked Mr. Rowan, the district engineer, for the order for this change, and he said he had instructions from Mr. Fleming. Here is a letter from Mr. Fleming to the Department on the subject for a copy of which I telegraphed to Ottawa. (*For this letter see page 31.*)

293. Then you say the change was made through Mr. Rowan, by Mr. Carre, under the direction of Mr. Fleming?—Yes; here is the letter; there is also a letter of Mr. Whitehead's dated 6th November, 1877, proposing the change. Mr. Rowan submits that letter with an estimate of how the change would affect the quantities and cost to Mr. Fleming; and Mr. Fleming writes a letter to the Department of Public Works, dated 22nd May, 1878, recommending the changes.

294. There are 30,000 feet of loose rock excavation in the original estimate put down at \$1.75 a yard; is that a fair or a high price?—It is a high price.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

295. It is ninety cents on some contracts?—Yes.

*By the Chairman :—*

296. There are 46,711 yards executed now, and it is estimated that there will be 13,259 more; the quantity in this case is doubled exactly?—Yes.

297. That arises out of the change of line I suppose?—To a considerable extent I suppose it does.

298. There are 80,000 yards of earth excavation, including borrowing at 37 cents a yard; is that high or low?—That is a high price.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

299. That depends upon the haul, does it not?—Yes, the price would be regulated by the haul, but he has an allowance for haul besides.

*By the Chairman :—*

300. There were 80,000 yards estimated; 224,306 yards have been done, and there are yet 1,433,114 to be done, making a total earth excavation of 1,677,420; \$29,600 was the sum set down for this work in the original estimate; \$82,993 has been paid, and there is yet \$580,252 to be paid. How do you account for the increase?—That is accounted for by the enormous increase in quantities in making embankments of earth instead of trestle-work.

301. Would the trestle-work have cost so much as that?—No; a large part of that increase was caused by the making of embankments instead of trestle-work; but there was also an increase caused by the readjustment of the grade lines when the change was decided upon. The same grade lines that would have done for trestle-work would not be suitable for the embankment. They had to be lower.

302. Under these circumstances, the aggregate of the work being lowered in one way and increased in another, would leave the amount somewhere near the same as the original estimate. Lowering the grade would decrease the earth.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

303. It would decrease the filling but increase the excavation?—Yes.

*By the Chairman :—*

304. There were, "under drains, 10,000 lineal feet, at \$55 a hundred." Is \$55 a high price for that? What was the price for that work under the other contract?—\$50; the price would vary.

305. "Howe Truss-bridge, 40 feet clear span, \$600"?—That is the only one, I think. In execution I do not know whether that bridge has not been done away with. Such was my suggestion when I was there last year.

306. "Line tunnels, 425 lineal feet, at \$30." 332 feet executed; 44 feet remain to be done. How is the price of that?—The price of that is absurdly low. There are 15 cubic yards in the foot round. That gives \$2 a cubic yard for the excavation in the tunnel. The excavation in open cutting is \$2.75. The prices given in the tenders we have received are generally four or five times as much for tunnel excavation as for open cuttings.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

307. I think the tunnel on Section 25 was \$8 a cubic yard?—Yes, that is fully four times the price of open cutting.

*By the Chairman :—*

308. There are, "stream tunnels, 20 by 12, 200 feet, at \$26." How is that price?—There are 12 cubic yards per lineal foot. That is a low price. It gives very little more than \$2 per cubic yard.

309. The 12 x 4 stream tunnels are estimated at \$14 a lineal foot?—That gives \$3.50 a yard. The price is improving.

310. The 6 x 1 stream tunnels are \$7 a lineal foot?—That is \$7 a cubic yard. These prices are very inconsistent. The man cannot have understood his work.

311. Of rip-rap there is just the amount executed which was estimated for, at \$2 a cubic yard?—That is a low price.

312. "Bridge masonry, 2,400 yards at \$11"?—That is a low price for that part of the country.

313. "Crib-work, 380 cubic yards, at \$2.75"?—That is rather low; we have had tenders run up from that to \$1.

314. We have a very heavy bill for timber. This seems not to have been executed. Do you know how these prices are, 16 x 12 at 33c. a foot?—The same sized timber in other contracts was 60c.

315. "Hemlock or spruce planks, \$12 a thousand, board measure." Is that right?—Yes, that is the price.

316. "Wrought-iron bolts and spikes, at 13c. a pound." Is that right?—Yes.

317. "Cast-iron bolts and spikes, at 10c. a pound." Is that right?—Yes.

318. "Ties, 270,000, at 40c." ?—That is the price.

319. We were questioning Mr. Nixon, last year, about the price of ties on a contract near there ?—That was on the Pembina branch.

320. Would they be lower there ? Quigley offered them at 26c. ?—They would be a little lower on Section 15 than on the Pembina Branch. A good many of them came from Section 14 to the Pembina Branch.

321. Do you consider 40c. high for ties ?—It is a good price ; rather high, even for that neighborhood.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

322. They had to be delivered over Section 14 ?—Yes. That contract embraced from the Red River, and part of them had to be carried a good distance.

*By the Chairman :—*

323. "Track-laying, \$290 a mile" ?—That is a fair price.

324. "Ballasting, 33c. per cubic yard" ?—That is a fair price. It is lower than earth excavation, which is 37c. It is a fair price, I think, for ballasting.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

325. How much does it come to a mile ?—It depends on the quantity they put on.

*By the Chairman :—*

326. There were 112 miles in all, costing \$87,655 ; that is about \$800 per mile. Is that an average price ?—It depends on the whole quantity of ballasting.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

327. Is there not a certain number of inches laid ?—In some contracts the road is half ballasted ; that is up to one lift of the rails, some 8 inches. But the culverts and bridges are put up to the proper height, and an extra quantity is used to raise the track up to the bridges which increases the quantity very considerably.

*By the Chairman :—*

328. The total estimate of the work under the original contract is \$1,594,085. The result of the work done and to be done seems to be \$2,525,000. There is a large quantity of work estimated here that may, I suppose, be increased or decreased ; you can not tell me what that increase or decrease will be ?—No, I can not tell very well what that would be.

329. That is an increase over the estimated cost of more than 60 per cent. ?—That is from the change in the character of the work. I observe that for the round timber trestle-work the prices are very low, and there is a very large quantity of it.

330. Do you consider this particular section, as it is done, is a first class work, a first class road ?—The embankments will make it a first class road.

331. Is the general character of the work that of a first class road ?—Yes, when the embankments are made. Embankments have been substituted for trestle-work and it has thus been made a first class road.

332. This amount includes all the work on the road, except the superstructure, iron, rails, castings, &c. ?—Yes ; there is a bridge which is not included there ; it is an iron bridge over the Winnipeg, and is not let in the contract.

333. It has to be added to the cost of the road ?—Yes.

334. How much is that ?—It is about 200 feet span, and will probably be from \$15,000 or \$20,000.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

335. Not necessarily added to this, you might as well add it to the other contract ?—Yes ; there are two bridges over the Winnipeg, one in this contract and the other in the contract let recently. Of course, to complete the line so as trains could run over it, that bridge would have to be included ; but it is not included in Whitehead's contract.

MARCUS SMITH.

The Sub Committee then adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 22nd, 1879.

Sub-Committee met.—Mr. PLUMB in the Chair.

MARCUS SMITH called and further examined.

*By the Chairman :—*

336. Mr. Smith, I would like to ask you a question or two in regard to Section 15?—Before that is done there is a telegram here which it would be as well for me to read; it is from Mr. Rowan: "Trial line (Section 14), without curves, by Carre, winter '74-5, from which approximate plan and profile of proposed location was made and tracing forwarded by me to Ottawa, end of January, '75; actual location commenced June, '75; being engaged here on other business I cannot say who made calculation at Ottawa; clearing in schedule was approximate quantity if not done by telegraph contractor; quantity in final estimate, work done on station grounds and off-take drains outside telegraph limit." You will observe that there were 1,000 acres of clearing to be done; that was done by the Telegraph Company; the 214 acres were in the station grounds and off-take ditches, and were not done by the Telegraph Company.

337. I understand that there were three bills of works for Contract No. 15, before the contract was finally awarded; is that so?—Yes; the first bill of works on which tenders were called was in 1875; I have not the exact date, it was for a permanent solid railway with embankments; the quantities estimated are 600,000 cubic yards of solid rock; 40,000 cubic yards of loose rock; 900,000 yards of earth in the line cuttings.

338. Then as to timber?—There is very little timber; the largest quantities are 22,000 of 12-inch square timber and 15,000 feet of hemlock.

339. You do not know the amount of that timber?—No; and I do not see it here.

340. The second bill of works was some time in August?—I have a copy of the second bill of works; the road was to be completed in July, 1878; it is a very meagre bill of works, it is not to complete the line, only to take out the excavations, and we have the filling up of the gaps between, for a subsequent tender. The rock was 320,000 cubic yards; the loose rock 30,000 yards; the earth excavation, 80,000 yards; off-take ditches 20,000; there is no timber at all there.

341. Do you know anything about the amount for that?—No.

342. Can you tell us why these tenders were declined?—No, I cannot; I had nothing to do with that.

343. What was the third bill of works?—The third bill of works has solid rock 300,000 cubic yards, loose rock 30,000, earth excavation 80,000; it is very much the same as the second bill of works; in fact it is the same with the timber added to complete the gaps.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

344. Is there a large quantity of timber?—A large quantity.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

345. In the course of construction has the plan adopted in the third tender been followed?—It was being followed up till some time in the spring of last year.

346. What plan is being followed now?—A large quantity of round timber in trestle-work has been abandoned, and embankments of earth and rock are being made instead.

347. And virtually the first bill of works is being carried out instead of the last?—It seems to be pretty near the form of the first bill that is being adopted now.

*By the Chairman :—*

348. When did that change take place?—Last summer, I believe. I remember it was stated before the Public Accounts Committee, last year, that there had been no change then; so the change has been subsequent to that.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

349. You stated before the Public Accounts Committee, last year, that the only changes made in the character of the road were those made in ordinary construc-

tion—(Mr. Fleming, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Rowan, if I remember right, also said that),—and that the changes that were being made would not increase the cost to the public?—There were very few changes made up to that time.

*By the Chairman:—*

350. Do you know the circumstances under which these changes were made; by whom they were recommended or suggested?—There are three documents here referring to the change in the character of the work on Section 15; they came into my hands when I went over the works last summer, and when, finding that the character of the work was being changed, I asked for the authority. When I asked for the authority, I was referred to a letter of Mr. Fleming, which I asked Mr. Rowan to telegraph for, and which was sent to me at Winnipeg.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

351. Have you a copy of the telegram you sent?—I will try and find it. The first lotter of these three is one from the contractor, dated November 6th, 1877, and suggesting certain changes. (*See Mr. Whitehead's letter page 30.*)

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

352. What is the answer to that?—There is no answer to that; but Mr. Rowan, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Whitehead, makes out an estimate of the cost of the changes.

353. Does he recommend the changes?—He submits them to Mr. Fleming. (*See Mr. Rowan's letter page 32.*)

354. It has cost a million more has it not?—That would not be due altogether to that change; there were changes made in the grades which altered the circumstances.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

355. There was a changed elevation to avoid solid rock cutting was there not?—On the first profile on which the tenders were received the grade line was drawn high so as to avoid the rock cutting as much as possible; then it was found that the embankment would be very large, and the grade line was lowered to balance the cutting and the filling more nearly; it was calculated that it would be more economical to cut the rock a little.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

356. What was the practical result of that; an increase or a decrease in quantities?—I do not know which quantities you wish to compare.

357. When the line was lowered how did the price of excavation and filling correspond with the less excavation and greater filling of the former line?—Of course the change in the character of the work greatly increased both the earth and the rock, but the increase would have been greater still than it is had it not been for the change in elevation.

*By the Chairman:—*

358. You say the lowering of the grade increased the cutting in the rock and decreased the filling; what effect had that on the value as compared with the original line; did it increase or decrease the cost?—It would reduce the cost and balance the cutting and filling more.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

359. To what extent would it increase the rock?—To a small extent, but it would reduce the earth to a large extent.

360. You do not know the actual figures?—No.

361. Surely you have a report from the engineer as to what would be the effect on the general character of the road?—I do not know that there is any report on that; these practical alterations are done in the office, and we do not always make reports on them.

362. But there would be a report to the head of the Department; there would be a minute of the change?—This was a minor change; only the adjustment of the grade to meet the changed circumstances, and no report was required on it.

*By the Chairman :—*

363. Have you ascertained by whom these changes were authorized to this days evidence?—I was going on to read Mr. Fleming's letter. (*See Mr. Fleming's letter page 31.*)

364. Now when the original contract for No. 15 was given it was based upon certain quantities of rock and earth at high prices?—I consider the prices high.

365. There were certain quantities of rock and earth at high prices; and certain quantities of timber at low prices. The aggregate of this contract, based upon this form of tender, brought this contract lower than any other contract, except the one of Moore & Charlton, which was not accepted?—I believe so.

366. Suppose the tender of Sutton & Thompson had been based upon a bill of works involving the change of plan which has occurred, would his tender not have been higher than the others?—I would have to compare it with the tenders before I could say that.

367. In the first tender the earthwork was 80,000 yards; the rock cutting, 300,000 yards; the loose rock, 30,000 yards; while large quantities of timber were to be used in trestle work. The change of plan would substitute earth and rock work for timber-work and essentially change the character of the work. Now, would it not have been, according to your judgment, in the public interest, and in view of that change, either to have re-let the work or to have modified the prices upon which the contract was based?—You could not modify the prices without the consent of the contractor.

368. Mr. Fleming's letter, which you have just read, recommends the change?—Yes.

369. To whom was that recommendation made?—To the Department of Public Works.

370. What action was taken by the Department upon it?—I do not know that any action was taken. When I found that they were acting on Mr. Fleming's letter I assumed that the thing had been discussed, and I did not question but that Mr. Fleming's suggestion had been approved.

371. Is there not a way of ascertaining how the Department acted?—The Deputy Minister could tell that.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

372. Can you explain how it is that the letter of Mr. Whitehead's is dated 6th November, 1877, and the Engineer reports on the change on 22nd May, 1878? Why was the answer delayed from November till May?—Mr. Rowan had to refer the matter to the resident Engineer to be reported upon, which would take some weeks; and it would take the Engineer sometime to get the information about the quantities.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

373. Mr. Rowan was here?—Yes; he was here. I suppose he had to refer to the resident Engineer, and it took some weeks or months to get the information.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

374. Were you aware of Mr. Whitehead's proposal when you were before the Public Accounts Committee last year?—I had not heard of it. I understood then that there were one or two small changes, which I authorized myself but I was not aware of any general proposal.

375. Do you remember when you were before the Public Accounts Committee last year?—I think it was in April or May; such a proposal may have been talked of about that time, but it never came before me officially.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

376. When did you first see these letters?—In September last, I think.

*By the Chairman :—*

377. The result of this change was favorable to the contractor, was it not?—Yes, it was. I have no hesitation in saying that, because it increased the quantities upon which there were high prices.

378. Could you give an idea of the advantage the contractor would gain by finishing the work this way?—I could not do that.

379. On Contract No. 13, I see the solid rock excavation is tendered for at \$1.25; loose rock at 50 cents, and earth excavation at 23 cents. Do you know any reason why that work should have been more expensive on Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead's contract, than on Contract No. 13?—Contract 13 is more accessible.

380. Were the difficulties in Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead's section?—There would be more difficulty in getting in supplies to the latter.

381. On the contract from Sunshine Creek to English River, I see the rock is \$1.50; the loose rock, 90 cents; the earth, including borrowing, 33 cents. Do you consider that there should be such a difference between that and the contract we have under consideration?—That is more accessible than Whitehead's contract.

382. Do you consider 33 cents a high price for earth excavation on that section?—33 cents is a high price on that section.

383. On No. 14, from Red River to Cross Lake, solid rock is \$2; loose rock, \$1; and earth excavations, 26 cents?—Yes.

384. There is a large increase in the earth excavation here; do you consider 26 cents a good price?—It is not an out-of-the-way price; it is a fair price, I think.

385. Compared with these contracts, the price of those three items on Section 15 are very largely out of proportion to them?—Yes; I may state that 13 and 14 appear to be very consistent; but the prices of 15 and 25 are not so consistent.

386. In what you call an inconsistent contract, if there are large variations of quantities, you cannot tell where you are as to the probable cost; can you?—No.

387. Is that the general system which has been followed?—It is the general system on this continent, but it is not the English system; the English system is more like the manner in which the Intercolonial was built.

388. If contracts are to be awarded to the lowest bidder, ought there not to be a close estimate of quantities?—On such contracts there should be a very close estimate.

389. When the contract is inconsistent, where prices are low for some things and high for others, the bill of works ought to be made as carefully as possible, or else you do not know where you are?—Certainly; in the lump sum contract, the prices the contractor puts in may be as inconsistent as he likes, because it does not increase or diminish the final cost of the work; but in the schedule of prices system, it makes a great deal of difference, because the total price may be increased or decreased greatly.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

390. An inconsistency you know is not always on the dear side; the inconsistency is in having the prices high as well as low, and low as well as high?—Exactly; that is one thing in Contract 15; the advantage the contractor may get by the change in the works is neutralized to some extent by the absurdly low prices in some of the works he has to do; the price for water tunnels is low and the quantities cannot be reduced very much; they may be reduced something, but not much.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

391. In Purcell & Ryan's contract I see the clearing is increased from 100 to 281 acres?—That will occur in this way: the clearing was let to be done by the contractor for the telegraph line; but the telegraph line was erected on the first survey that was made; in the location of the line for construction, there were some deviations made from the old line, and that involved now clearing on the railway line.

392. But the telegraph line is built along the line of the road?—Not exactly; it is built on the original line, but there have been some deviations from it.

393. There is also solid rock 240,000 yards and only 76,000 done?—I cannot explain that very large difference; there was a change in the location for about two miles and a tunnel to be excavated.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

394. You saved those two miles in length?—About two miles.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

395. There is earth excavation 1,000,000 yards and 1,970,000 done?—I cannot account for that.

396. There is an increase in loose rock of from 10,000 yards to 110,000, or eleven times the quantity?—Mr. McLennan, the engineer in charge, was requested to explain the cause of the increase; this is his explanation:—(*See Mr. McLennan's letter page 33.*)

MARCUS SMITH.

Honorable A. MACKENZIE called and examined:—

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

397. What action was taken on Mr. Fleming's letter in 1878?—Mr. Fleming, the Deputy Minister, and myself had frequent consultations about it, and we had, of course, to consider various matters in connection with it. We had to consider, in the first place, the recommendation and the ground of the recommendation by Mr. Rowan. I have no doubt myself that, as far as the engineering part of the work is concerned, Mr. Rowan and Mr. Fleming were right. There can be no question of the advisability, other things being equal, of having a solid embankment instead of trestle-work. The danger of fire in that country was very great, and the certainty that the trestle-work would not last more than ten or twelve years, according to the engineer's opinion, was another element to be considered. Personally, I felt entirely with Mr. Fleming in recommending this change as a mere engineering precaution, that would take \$258,000. But then we had to consider, as a Government, the financial aspect of the matter. Our purpose originally, as I have often explained to Parliament, was to get into the prairie country as speedily as possible; to construct the road with what might be called temporary structures (that is, the bridges and viaducts, where required), so that they could be renewed with better material when we got the road built into the prairie country. After mature consideration I came to the conclusion that it would be better not to make the changes, and on the 12th of June I sent the subject to Council, not recommending that the work be done, but simply sending a report with the documents for consideration. The matter was considered at several meetings by the Council, and it was finally determined not to act on Mr. Fleming's recommendation. I never heard more of the matter until I learned from the statement of Mr. Smith before the Senate Committee, that the work had been proceeded with upon the assumption that the Government approved of the change.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

398. You never authorized the change?—No; and I was never aware that it was being carried out.

*By the Chairman:—*

399. The Government never authorized it?—The Government never authorized it.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

400. It was done on Mr. Fleming's responsibility?—There is a singular fact about that responsibility. Mr. Fleming wrote the letter recommending the change on the 22nd May, and he left for England next day. Mr. Smith then became Chief Engineer. It was my custom invariably, before Mr. Smith went out on the field, to have long consultations with him on everything that was likely to turn up; and, when he left last summer, at the latter part of July or beginning of August, we, of course, discussed exhaustively the various matters to be attended to; but I do not recollect of anything taking place about this particular matter in my communications with Mr. Smith.

*By the Chairman:—*

401. Was there any evidence from the estimates of work done and to be paid for, that came in every month, that this increase was taking place in the quantities?—The Minister never sees the estimates, as a rule.

402. On whose authority are they paid; there must be some supervision?—The way estimates are treated is this:—There is an estimate made every month of the entire work done. For instance, a certificate will say "total contract \$590,000;

formerly paid \$380,000; amount due, \$210,000." That is the shape of a certificate, it gives the whole amount every month of the several kinds of materials or work, deducting what has been already paid.

403. There are such enormous increases in certain kinds of work that attention should have been called to them?—I was just going to say that we determined that we would not proceed with this change. I had determined that myself. Of course you are aware that after the month of June I was here very little. I had urgent affairs pressing upon me in other parts of the country, for which the public will make allowance, and I was aware of nothing whatever abnormal about the estimates, nor was my attention called to them. It is the duty of the Deputy Minister to supervise the estimates after the engineer has examined them; and the engineer takes the estimates from the district officer and goes over them very carefully. For instance, Mr. Page, with canal works estimates, must take a fortnight or three weeks after the estimates come in before he is absolutely certain that they are correct. My attention was never called to anything abnormal about the estimates and I, therefore, did not know that they were so large.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

404. Mr. Fleming went to England immediately after he wrote this letter?—I think he went the next day.

405. And on 12th June the Order in Council was passed disapproving of this change?—No, no; no Order in Council was passed; I sent a report to Council with the documents for consideration, but no action was taken.

406. Was it not the duty of somebody, when Mr. Smith took the place of Mr. Fleming, as acting chief engineer, to advise him that the change recommended by Mr. Fleming had been disallowed?—It was not.

407. How was he to know it?—He did not require to know it. If we had made any change he would necessarily be informed and instructed.

408. There was an order made by his predecessor?—There was no order that I know of.

409. Mr. Fleming's letter?—Mr. Fleming's letter does not make an order, it simply recommends a change.

410. Then how was the change made?—That is for you to find out; I cannot tell.

411. You were head of the Department?—I was.

412. Was it not your duty to see that the change proposed to you was not carried out?—It was not my duty; I could not anticipate any change without authority.

413. What is the use of being the head of the Department then?—It was not my duty to communicate to every one in the Public Works Department what we had been considering; and it was not my duty to communicate to any officer a negative decision. It was my duty, if we made any change, to communicate the change which would be done in the regular way, but we made no change and we had nothing to communicate.

*By the Chairman:—*

414. But after the application had been made by the contractor and recommended by Mr. Rowan and Mr. Fleming, would it not have been proper to have communicated to some one that the application had been rejected?—No.

415. How is it that though Mr. Fleming's letter is on record here recommending the change, we have nothing official to show that that letter has been disapproved by the Department or by the Government?—Why, there is nothing required to be done in disapproval of any recommendation of that kind.

416. Yes, but we have in connection with this, the fact that the recommendation was carried out?—I cannot help that. When a proposal is made by an engineer and is not adopted, it is not necessary to notify other officers about it.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

417. Should not the head of the Department or some one acting for him know who made the change, and how it came to be made?—Certainly, but I never knew the change was made; I never heard of it until after Parliament met this year

And the moment I saw it mentioned in the Senate evidence, I wrote to Mr. Trudeau asking him how it come to be done, because I never knew any order to be given.

*By the Chairman:—*

418. What reason had you for rejecting Mr. Fleming's recommendation?—Among other reasons one was this: I do not remember whether Mr. Fleming was requested by me to extend the quantities of all the tenders to see, in the event of this recommendation being carried out, whether Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead would be the lowest or not on the basis of a change in quantities. I do not recollect that Mr. Fleming did that, but I have some recollection of asking Mr. Trudeau to do it. My recollection is that he reported to me that some other tenders would have been lower than theirs if the same quantities had been carried out as would be required by the change being made. That was one reason why I objected to the change, besides the mere saving of money temporarily. My impression is, though I have not had any conversation with Mr. Trudeau on the point or any communication with him beyond the letter I have already referred to, that Mr. Trudeau, when examined, will recollect that I directed his attention to that point.

*By the Chairman.*

419. You made up your mind that it would increase their tender if you accepted the change?—My recollection is that it would have increased the cost to about \$70,000, over some other tender, but I speak under correction as it is from memory.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

420. Had Mr. Fleming any personal knowledge of the work; had he been over the ground?—He had been over the whole ground once, I think. If he went by the Dawson route, as Mr. Smith says, he would not get any idea of this particular place.

A. MACKENZIE.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

(Copy)

EXTRACT from letter written by Mr. S. Hazlewood to Mr. Marcus Smith, February 7th, 1877.

When Contract 25 was advertised for letting, I was at Ottawa; I had then only a profile on the preliminary survey between Finmark and a point a little west of the Fire Steel River, the balance of the profile to English River had to be compiled from Bailey's and Scott's surveys of the previous season, there being no survey whatever over the line as now located; and the greatest difficulty was experienced to find out what point on Bailey's line corresponded with the next end of McLennan's preliminary survey then received, because Bailey's line was very much south of McLennan's; however, the best guess that could be made under the circumstances, and any discrepancies that may appear have been caused by not hitting exactly a common point.

Mr. Fleming perfectly understood this at the time. The profile, however, recently sent you, is correct.

WINNIPEG, November 6th, 1877.

SIR,—I beg leave to make the following remarks and proposition in reference to the work on Contract 15, with a request that you will submit the same to the Government.

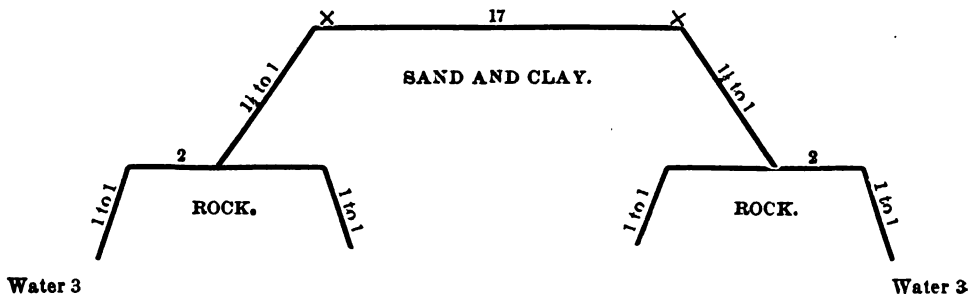
The quantity of rock required to be placed in the base of embankments through lakes, in order to make them wide enough to carry earth embankment subsequently, has to be carried such a distance over intervening spaces as to greatly retard the progress of the work.

The disproportion between the quantity of material in the cuttings and that required to complete the embankments, will necessitate so very large an amount of trestle-work to bridge over the intervening space that I cannot procure a sufficient quantity of suitable timber in the country with which to construct it. I have ascertained by recent investigation and the sinking of test pits that sufficient, or nearly sufficient, material, sand and clay, can be obtained from borrowing pits to complete the whole of the banks; but some of this material would have to be hauled for a very considerable distance.

As, however, the adoption of this course would greatly facilitate my progress with the work, I would beg leave to make the following proposal, which I believe will be found more economical for the Government also in the long run:

If the Government will consent to do away with the trestle-work altogether, and permit me to complete the banks with clay and sand, I will agree to find the necessary material at my present price per cubic yard for earth work and make no charge for extra haul for any of the material required to do this, which has to be procured from borrowing pits.

And I will make up the embankments through water with two rock banks carried up to three feet above high water mark, and having a berm of 2 feet outside the foot of the earth slope, on the plan suggested by you, as in the accompanying sketch, without extra charge.



An early reply will greatly oblige, as it is necessary for me to make special arrangements for the transport of material if my proposal is approved of.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH WHITEHEAD.

JAS. H. ROWAN, Esq.

(Copy.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,  
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,  
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1878.

SIR,—Mr. Whitehead, on the 6th November last, proposed by letter, addressed to Mr. Rowan, which letter is herewith enclosed, to complete the roadway on Section 15 with permanent rock and earth embankments throughout, in lieu of the wooden trestle-work, which was originally proposed to be built in many places. He proposes to find all the material required for making the solid embankments at the contract price for earthwork (37 cents), and make no charge for extra haul for any that may have to be brought from long distances.

The District Engineer reports, this date, that the contract cost of trestle-work, which would be dispensed with by the course proposed, would be about \$360,000; that an additional present expenditure of \$260,000 on earthwork under Mr. Whitehead's offer, including masonry-culverts, would make all the embankments permanently solid. As trestle-work is always more or less dangerous, especially liable to be consumed by fire during the dry season, in a country such as the one the line goes through, and would have to be constantly renewed until ultimately filled in solid, I am of opinion that it would be sound economy to accept Mr. Whitehead's offer, and, therefore, recommend it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

F. BRAUN, Esq.,  
Secretary, Department Public Works.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Having received from the Division Engineer of Contract 15 the estimate referred to in my letter of the 5th of March last, reporting on the subject of Mr. Whitehead's proposal: "To make the embankments on Contract 15 with earth instead of trestle-work," contained in his letter of the 5th November, 1877, which was enclosed in the above-named letter of mine, I now submit further information on the subject as follows:—

The cost of completing the banks with earth instead of trestle-work will be.....	\$550,500 00
Deduct trestle-work done away with in consequence.....	362,000 00
Balance .....	188,500 00
Add for masonry and permanent structures, say .....	70,000 00
	<u>258,500 00</u>
If trestle-work of the value given above (\$362,000) is put in now, its cost at 5 per cent. per annum, compound interest, at end of six years, say.....	\$485,000 00
By which time it would have to be either partially or wholly renewed, or replaced by earth filling. If the latter, and if this could be put in at 28 cents per cubic yard, instead of at present contract rate of 37 cents per cubic yard, there must then be a further expenditure of.....	401,500 00
To which must be added, as above, masonry permanent structures.....	70,000 00
Cost at end of six years.....	<u>956,500 00</u>

The immediate increased cost of change (\$620,344) would, if treated in the same manner, amount to the sum of \$831,318.00, leaving a balance in favor of the proposed change of \$125,182.00. Or, putting it in another form, as follows: the result would be: estimated cost of completing now the banks with earth instead of trestle-work:—

Earth, 1,433,281 cubic yards, at 37 cents.....	\$530,313 97
Timber in culverts, &c.....	20,030 75
Permanent structures.....	70,000 00
	<u>620,344 72</u>
Trestle-work done away .....	361,856 61
	<u>258,488 11</u>
Suppose trestle-work put in now at a cost of. ....	\$361,856 61
And that it would last 10 years before being replaced by earth, 1,433,281 cubic yards, at 28 cents.....	401,318 68
To which add timber in culverts .....	20,030 75
do permanent structures .....	70,000 00
	<u>853,206 04</u>
Add 10 years' simple interest at 5 per cent. on \$361,856.61, trestle-work .....	180,928 30
	<u>1,034,134 34</u>
If, for purposes of comparison, 10 years' simple inter- est, at 5 per cent. per annum, be also added to present increased cost, on account of change.....	\$620,344 72
Interest.....	310,172 08
	<u>930,516 80</u>

Shewing a balance, even this way, of \$103,617.54. To this saving in money must also be added the important consideration that portions, or the whole of the trestle-work, may be destroyed by fires, which are of frequent occurrence in the woods through which the whole of this section of the railway passes.

Should such an event occur, the traffic of the line will be seriously interrupted. Indeed, it is not at all improbable some portions of the trestle-work will be destroyed by fire before the line is opened.

These dangers will be entirely removed by the adoption of the course now recommended.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

JAMES H. ROWAN.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY,  
FORT WILLIAM, December 14th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Your telegram of 12th inst., asking for a return accounting for the excess in quantities on Contract 25, came duly to hand.

SOLID BOOK.

In reply to the same I would beg to state that west of "Nordland" Station (50th mile) the line of railway passes nearly altogether over a muskeg country, broken only by small ridges crossing the direction of the line, and which in every case where the location had been subsequently revised, all changes were made with a view

of keeping off the rocky ridges as much as possible, in order to admit of the grades being made near the surface, and avoid rock cuttings at the same time, reducing the quantities of that material, as well as affording better facilities for drainage by the side ditches.

#### LOOSE ROCK.

Ridges that seemed to be soil, and could not easily be avoided, a number of them turned out a large quantity of boulders on being opened, by which the item for loose rock was greatly increased over the quantities in the bill of works, which, together with some cases where the line crossed over a surface containing nothing but boulders covered with moss, at head waters of Oskondaga River, being forced therefore to use them in forming the embankments to some extent (having no other material), and subsequently widening and raising the same with ballast, are the chief causes for the amount of loose rock.

#### EARTH IN MUSKEGS.

The gradients though seemingly as a rule indicated light fills in the muskegs, it was found, when ground was broken, that the material was of so compressible a nature; that what with the subsidence of the original surface (in some cases 2 feet) and unequally by drainage, giving it the appearance of small waves, as well as that in very few cases were two yards of this material equal to one of clay or sand; and which I in some cases attempted to remedy as much as I could by lowering the grades to follow the changing surfaces, yet despite all my efforts I found that making the embankments of light material thus obtained, took in all cases more than double the quantity that the levels would indicate, if good material could be procured; and at first attempting to respect clause 12 of the general specifications, I found it was inoperative, as there seemed to be but little distinction or choice could be made of this material, and therefore instructed the assistants to have everything taken out of the side ditches, excepting stumps, placed in the banks, and got the late Mr. Hazlewood to go out with me, the only time he was able to reach Port Savanne in the winter of 1876 and 1877, and he, though admitting it was a puzzle, still sustained me in my course of proceeding; at which time he was fully alive to the great increase of quantities that would unavoidably be incurred over that given in the bill of works.

I will here enumerate a few cases by way of comparing the quantities indicated by the levels; and those that went in by actual measurement, viz: 3,375 to 3,436 near the 63rd mile; omitting 100 feet for the bridge, a distance of 6,000 feet. Quantities indicated by the levels, 20,420 cubic yards; quantities by actual measurements, 50,357 cubic yards, an increase of 14 per cent., and total, 44,330 cubic yards per mile. Another, between the 109th and 110th miles, 1,130 to 2,000: Quantities indicated by the levels, 4,242 cubic yards; quantities by actual measurement, 9,878 cubic yards, an increase of 133 per cent., and total, 26,078 cubic yards per mile. Again, from 110th to 111th mile, 1 mile; quantities indicated by the levels, 8,888 cubic yards; quantities by actual measurement, 25,058 cubic yards, an increase of 182 per cent.

In contrast with this I may further compare a portion where the material is a mixture of clay and gravel, from the 43rd to 46th mile, though slightly undulating, it averages only 16,000 cubic yards per mile.

I could cite many other cases similar to those, and a great deal graduated some less, by which you will see that the profile affords no criterion whatever from which to judge or estimate the quantities in such material, the drainage also required by off-takes, many of which were half a mile long, increased the quantities of this item alone nearly 8,000 cubic yards.

## TUNNEL.

The cut-off by the tunnel line affects the quantities or money value of work thus : Tunnel line, cost of, \$193,385.00, and by S. line to and from common points, \$99,593.00—\$93,792.00 more than by the S. line, which by itself accounts for nearly \$94,000.00.

## TIES.

There were 6,000 ties burnt on the line, May, 1877, near and from Port Savanne eastwardly, by fires in clearing the telegraph line, properly chargeable to Contract No. 4, and also 15,000 burnt this last summer owing to a general bush fire (west of Port Savanne) that had swept over the whole country nearly, burning up everything unprotected that came in its path, including some embankments that were materially reduced by it.

Ties accounted for thus :—

Kaministiquia to Finmark, 9 miles at 2,400 ties per mile..	21,600
Finmark to Eng. River, 80.5 " 2,400 "	... 193,000
Sidings, 2½ miles at 2,400 ties per mile.....	5,600
Burnt on line.....	21,000
Total.....	<u>241,200</u>

## BALLASTING.

With reference to the ballasting I endeavored to account for its overrunning so much in a letter to Mr. Smith, of 3rd October, 1878, which please see.

## BRIDGES.

The bridges, as constructed, being much less in cost than what is put down in the bill for them, will pass them over, which, however, would be still lighter were it not for the viaduct at \$1,764; 490 feet long, and most of which was 40 feet high.

## CLEARING.

The clearing was increased owing to revisions and changes made in the original location, most of which was done under Contract 25, together with some little clearing done for Oliver Davidson & Co., and deducted from Contract 4.

The close cutting and grubbing are also greater than in bill; in the first place the grades were lowered some, and secondly, from the great amount of side ditching involved, and which merged into borrow pits in some cases. So that an average width of 15 feet on each side was assumed in a great many cases, and in one or two instances more. A difficult matter to determine either correctly or satisfactorily, and the only item that I cannot bring within the bounds of indisputable measurements, which, though I think I made the amount liberal, the contractors claim otherwise.

I have in the foregoing given you all the causes that I know or can think of for the quantities exceeding the bill of works so much; prominent among which are the tunnel and the muskegs.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

R. McLENNAN,  
Engineer-in-Charge.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

TUESDAY, April 29th, 1879.

Sub-Committee met.—Mr. Plumb in the Chair.

MARCUS SMITH, C.E., called and further examined.

*By the Chairman:—*

421. What is the distance from Sunshine Creek to English River?—80 miles.

422. From Selkirk to Cross Lake?—77 miles.

423. From Cross Lake to Keewatin?—36½ miles.

424. What is the length of the Pembina Branch?—About 85 miles.

425. I observe in the Return regarding Section 15, that you telegraphed from Winnipeg on the 25th October, 1876, "If Contract 15 is not let, it may be better to defer until my return." Why did you send that telegram?—I had been over the line, and there had been some improvements made in the surveys, and I thought I could ascertain more definitely what the quantities would be.

426. You were not aware that the tenders had been advertized, were you?—I was aware of that, but there was some cause of delay about accepting the tender.

427. As a matter of fact the contract was not let on 25th October, when this telegram was sent; it was not let until 1st January?—Yes.

428. Did you return after sending the telegram?—Very shortly afterwards.

429. Did you make any representation respecting it?—I have a very indistinct recollection of what was done when I got home, but my impression is that the bill of works had already been advertized and no alteration was made.

430. Did you state to anyone that it would be desirable to make an alteration?—I did not interfere when I came home; the matter was advertized.

431. But the contract was not let?—No, but the quantities were advertized.

432. The lowest tenderer did not take the contract, and the next lowest tenderer did not take the contract?—I do not remember exactly what was done; I had a conversation in the office with Mr. Smellie, the chief office assistant, but I do not remember exactly what was done.

433. Then Mr. Smellie made a memorandum which he sent in, saying that if Sutton & Thompson take the contract, he thinks the cost of tunnelling is a great deal too low and ought to be modified; was any attention paid to that?—There was no alteration in the bill of works.

434. I see that the lowest tenderers, A. P. Macdonald & Co., say that they made their tender upon the ground that Section No. 14 would be in such a state of forwardness that they could get their supplies over it; they also stated that they understood the work on that part of the road would be delayed for two years; do you know anything about that?—I know that the date for the completion of Contract 14 was 1st August 1876. That was about the same time that these tenders were advertized. I know, also, they were so far behind with the work on Section 14 that there was no chance of it being completed for some considerable period—a year or two—after that time. I could not find out that there had been any extension of time granted to them by the Government; they were simply allowed to go on beyond the time at which the contract should have been completed, and no official communication took place regarding it.

435. Mr. Whitehead seems to have had some connection with No. 14, prior to his becoming a contractor with Sutton & Thompson?—Whitehead's work is a subsequent thing; it was taken to complete a portion of the east end of the contract; he had no connection with it before.

436. The completion of No. 14 would have materially lessened the cost to the contractor of going on with No. 15, would it not?—No doubt; Macdonald gave up the contract on account of No. 14 not being completed.

437. Macdonald's tender was the lowest; in his letter he says he could not prudently sign the contract without some assurance that he would be able to use No. 14, or would be compensated for not having the use of it. Now, in your opinion, would it not have been in the interests of the Government to have pushed on the

work on No. 14 for the purpose of accommodating the lowest tenderer on No. 15?—There is no doubt that the delay in completing No. 14 must have had a serious effect on the tenders for No. 15.

438. Mr. Braun writes, on the 14th October, acknowledging the letter, and saying that the Government cannot consent to any modification of the conditions laid down in the specification for this work. Was there anything in the specification, that you know of, or in any negotiation the Government made, indicating that the work on No. 14 would be completed so that the contractor on No. 15 could use it?—I am not aware of any notice being given intending contractors on Section 15 that that would be the case; there is no doubt, from the fact that No. 14 was publicly let to be completed on the 1st August, 1876, that persons tendering for No. 15, and becoming aware that No. 14 would not be completed, would be justified in withdrawing their tenders, as it makes a material difference in the cost of their work. The non-completion of No. 14 would be very good ground for objecting to take a contract unless there were some modifications made on that account.

439. There are two branches of this enquiry; one looking to the interests of the country, the other to the interests of the contracting parties. Would it not have been, in your judgment, desirable that the Government should have at least attempted to force on the work of No. 14, in order to facilitate the letting of the work on No. 15 by the contractors who made the lowest tender?—Certainly; and the attention of the Government was called to it at that time; representations were made to the Government complaining of the delay in the progress of the works on No. 14, and urging the Government to take some action; there is a clause in the specification which gives them power to do so; and the Government was asked to use that clause to compel the contractors to complete the work within some reasonable time, as the failure to complete it was a great hindrance to the contractors on Section 15.

440. Then, in fact, any favor shown to the contractors on No. 14, allowing them to drag along with their work, militated against the interests of the Government in the work on increasing the cost of No. 15, and in a large measure preventing the acceptance of the lowest tender on that section?—That depends upon whether the person tendering knew that the work on Section 14 was so much behind.

441. Here is the fact; here is the letter from Macdonald & Kane, in which they say:—

“In making out our tenders for Sections 14 and 15, Canada Pacific Railway, our figures were based upon the early completion of Section 14 by the present contractor, as a means of transportation by rail between Section 15 and Red River, believing that a large quantity of the timber and ties required would have to come by way of that river.”

“The above mentioned means of access caused a reduction of 25 per cent. to be made by us in our bid, as we were of opinion that the track-laying on Section 14 would make it available by August, 1877.

“This would give us connection with the west end of Section 15, upon which a large amount of work has been done with no other means of access without a very heavy outlay. From the best information we have, the contractors of Section 14 have been granted an extension of time, so that it will take two years before that section could be made available to carry men and supplies. Believing, as we do, that the Government in connecting the track-laying, ballasting, &c., of Section 14 with Section 15, that it would facilitate and lessen the cost of Section 15.

“On account of the above mentioned facts, it would be imprudent in us to enter into contract unless we are put in possession of the advantages which the specification and form of tender lead us to believe and base our calculations upon.

“Now, if the Government will make good to us the difference between bringing men and supplies by mail over Section 14, and the most available route by land and water from the 1st August, 1877, such time as Section 14 is completed, and extend our time of completion in accordance with the delay of getting track to Section 15.

“We are prepared to enter into contract and furnish the necessary securities required.

"We are certain that it will be difficult for the Government to get good, experienced contractors to take the work unless the advantages of access could be granted them.

"Hoping you will favorably consider our requests, which we believe we are justly entitled to, and should be fairly understood before entering into contract."

In reply to that Mr. Braun neither states that the Government have extended the time nor that they have not; he simply says, "we want to know whether you will sign the contract or not?"—I may say I recognize what Mr. Macdonald says there to be facts. I perfectly agree with him in his contention, and I think his letter shows a just appreciation of the true state of the case.

442. There is another question I wish to ask you in regard to the general work. I observe that in one or two contracts the amount of ballasting is specified; for instance take Contract 25; there is on that 180,000 cubic yards estimated, which I suppose is for the whole length of the road. There is a rule in ballasting for the depth, I suppose, so that in estimating the measurements a very tolerable accuracy can be obtained?—Yes.

443. There were 180,000 cubic yards of ballasting required on Section 25, and it was taken at 38 cents. Is that a good price?—That is a good price.

444. Is it high?—Rather high.

445. I should say it was, because I see ballasting on other contracts is taken at 33 cents?—Yes; it depends upon the distance it has to be carried, but still that is a good price.

446. I observe that 198,000 yards have been already done, and there are still 100,000 yards more to be done; that would indicate that there was an increase in the quantity of 118,000 yards; is not that a very great disproportion?—Yes; I think I explained that before; in going over the work I called the engineers' attention to it, and asked him to explain the cause of the increase. And, as I said before, the quantity placed in the bill of works, on which tenders were asked, was not intended to complete the ballasting of the line; it was to do half ballasting on one lift of the rails; if full ballasting were done it would require two lifts of the rails. This, as I said, was only an estimate for one lift of the rails; on the approaches to the culverts and bridges the ballasting has to be done to the full height, and where there is a steep gradient there had to be an extra quantity of ballast to enable the engine and train to get up to the bridges. That, however, would account for only a small quantity, a good deal of it has been full ballasted.

447. Do you know whether this ballasting has been used in any case to supply the place of ordinary earth embankments?—Yes; to a very considerable extent.

448. Under whose direction?—Under the direction of the engineer in charge; the embankments had gone down, and they had to be made up with ballast.

449. You will observe that the price for embankments was only 33 cents a yard, while the cost of ballasting was 38 cents a yard; was it more economical to put in ballast at 38 cents instead of filling up with earth?—Not generally; I called the engineers' attention to that, and I understood that the embankments had gone down in many places after the ballasting had commenced and was partially done. Then, I complained that they had shown either a want of attention or a want of judgment in not making a sufficient allowance for shrinkage. They did not make the proper allowance for shrinkage; but, after the rails were laid and ballasting had commenced there was no other way of making it up than by ballast.

450. But there was already an increase in the earth work of from one million cubic yards to 1,970,000?—I cannot account for that; I have tried to account for it, and there are only two ways of accounting for it; either the original quantities were wrong, or the measurements for work executed were wrong.

*By Mr. Oliver:—*

451. Which is the most likely to have been wrong; the first measurement or the second?—In many cases the first measurement was undoubtedly wrong; there may have been errors in the second, but I cannot say. In the first measurement, as I have pointed out, if the surveys were made over frozen ground, and no allowance was

made for the swampy nature of the ground, the quantity taken from the profiles would undoubtedly be wrong.

*By the Chairman:—*

452. Then, it comes down to this, that there is no safety in this system of letting the work?—There is no inducement for any one to be economical; the contractor gets paid for what he does, and if he gets an item that is paying him well, he will try to get the most out of it.

453. That is the effect of inconsistent tenders?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

454. Have you ascertained who the engineer was who prepared the estimates?—I have not; Mr. Rowan is on the way, and he will be able to explain that.

455. Mr. Mackenzie, in answer to a question the other day, stated that when Mr. Fleming left for England, you became chief engineer; did Mr. Fleming before he left—that is the last time he left for England, in the spring of last year—give you any instructions as to alterations on Section 15?—No; he did not; I had no communication with Mr. Fleming whatever during the time of his last visit here.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

456. You had no instructions from any one in the Department as to the change in the character of the work on this section?—None whatever.

*By the Chairman:—*

457. Do I understand you to say that you had no communication with Mr. Fleming?—Not on any subject, and I could not tell the reason why.

458. You were in charge of the work?—Yes; before he arrived and after he left.

459. During the time of his absence, you had practical charge of the works?—Yes.

460. When he came back in April did he confer with you or ask you the condition of the work?—In answer to that question, I had better relate just what took place on March 29th of last year. I sent into the Department a report on the surveys on the Pacific Railway. I heard nothing more about it until sometime afterwards; in the meantime I heard that Mr. Fleming was on his way here. It appears that he had been telegraphed for without my knowledge, and I only knew a day or two before he arrived that he was coming. He came and remained in the office for some weeks, I think. He never asked me a single question about the surveys, or about any information I had obtained respecting them during his absence of a year and a half, or about the works, and he went away without giving me any instructions. He wrote a report without my knowledge. I never saw the report before it was presented to the House; there were some things in it with which I did not agree, and to which I have had no opportunity of replying. When he returned this last time, I asked him in a friendly way why he did not consult me about information I had obtained in his absence. He said, "Your report was before me." I said, "My report was only a synopsis of the information I had obtained, and if you had communicated with me I could have given you a great deal of information." He said, "I was instructed not to communicate with you."

461. Who would be likely to instruct him not to communicate with you?—It would be the Minister, I suppose.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

462. Had anyone but the Minister power to instruct him?—I think not.

463. Have you a copy of the report to which you refer?—It is printed.

*By the Chairman:—*

464. Was there any illustration with that report?—There was a map illustrating it.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

465. Has that map been published?—It has been printed. It was prepared with great care—not by myself alone. It was prepared to illustrate my report and covered ground from the Red River to the Pacific, 2,000 miles of country. On it the several routes were described. It was impossible for anyone to follow a description of

country 2,000 miles in length without some map to illustrate it, so I prepared a map from the best information obtainable—information from all the engineers on the staff who had made surveys between Red River and Edmonton, from the Surveyor General's staff, who were making surveys in that country, from the geological staff who were exploring that country as far as the Peace River, from Professors Selwyn, and Marcoun. I also spent several weeks myself between Red River and the Rocky Mountains, and I consulted with everybody who had any knowledge of the country, including Bishop Farren, who has spent twenty-five years in the country. I spent a day with him, and he sent for trappers, hunters and Indians, who knew the country. I consulted with them, and their information was translated to me. I also saw the Hudson's Bay officers. In fact, I took the very best means of getting information; and the map was made from the information so obtained. It was approved by Mr. Mackenzie, and 2,000 copies were ordered to be struck off. They were struck off; most of them are in the office now. Some two months after Mr. Fleming left, reports on the location line of the Canadian Pacific Railway were printed. I looked at them and found my report there, amongst others, of which I have no reason to complain. I think the printed report is a correct reproduction of my report, but there was no map with it. I wrote a letter to the Secretary, which I can produce, calling his attention to the absence of the map. I pointed out that it formed a most essential part of my report, and that I thought it was not only unjust to myself, but unjust to the public, that it should not be published, as its non-publication was calculated to keep from the public information it otherwise would obtain. I suggested that, as the maps were printed and approved, a copy should be sent out with each book, but to that I got no reply. I did not know why the map had been left out until Mr. Fleming returned last October or November. I then inquired of him what was the reason, and he owned that it was by his advice the map was suppressed, and that Mr. Mackenzie had nothing to do with it.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

466. What reason did he assign?—The reason given was the coloring. This was a general map, you will understand, and its object was to give the public a general idea of the country. On the plains, between Red River and the Rocky Mountains, there are great variations of soil. For instance, near the international boundary line there is a large portion of the American desert which projects some distance into the Dominion. Next, are the buffalo plains, with different soil; and so on. There are parts where there is a very marked distinction in the quality of the soil; these I showed on the map by notes in the margin in the same colors as the colors on the map. The note in one color, for instance, gives the description, of the predominating character of the soil in the areas similarly colored. Mr. Fleming's objection was this: he explained to me that we could not show a hard and fast line between two districts showing different soils, as, for instance, there might be a clayey soil and sandy soil intermixed, where only one class of soil was marked. I said, certainly we cannot tell exactly where one soil joins the other, as they interlace or overlap each other, but on the map I showed a general average line of where the different soils begin and end, the same as is done on a geological map. On a geological map, if they want to show a coal district by a color, they have to show the limit by a line of some sort, but there is no one who expects that under every square yard of the district so colored coal will be found. Everyone knows the coloring means that coal is the predominating mineral of that district. The same way with my map. I was careful not to mislead anyone, and explained this in the report so as to prevent the possibility of anyone being misled. But Mr. Fleming said the report might be separated from the map, and people would be looking at the map without seeing the report. I said that to avoid that, I would make an extract from the report, and place it on the margin, alongside of the description. That I have done, and there ought to be no further objection to the map.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

467. Who instructed Mr. Whitehead to make the change in the work, and who authorized the payments; Mr. Mackenzie states that he reported to Council against

its being done?—I thought I explained that before; I knew nothing of the change at all; the letter of Mr. Fleming recommends it.

468. You were Engineer-in-Chief when Mr. Fleming went away; the payments were made monthly, as usual, I suppose, during the term you were in charge, and you certified to the payments?—I certified to the payments, but that has nothing to do with it; the payments have nothing to do with the change; Mr. Fleming, I believe, made that recommendation for the change on the 22nd May.

469. And Mr. Mackenzie, as Minister, reported against it on the 12th June?—I did not leave Ottawa until about the 24th July; that was two months after Mr. Fleming made the recommendation. I had a conversation with Mr. Mackenzie the day before I left, discussing the works generally, referring to matters that required attention—contractors' claims and other matters to be settled; but there was no mention made to me of this change. That was most extraordinary to me, as certainly there had been plenty of time for Mr. Mackenzie to consider the matter and give me instructions. But I did not know application for the change had been made.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

470. Then, when did you first see the copy of Mr. Fleming's letter to Mr. Braun?—I did not see it till about the 18th or 19th September; when I left Ottawa on the 24th July I had no instructions whatever in regard to that change of work. No mention had been made of it, and I did not know the application had been made for the change.

*By the Chairman :—*

471. You did not know Mr. Fleming had written the letter?—No; I did not; when I arrived on the works they were going on making the rock embankments.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

472. What time was that?—I could tell the exact date if I had my diary, but I think I got to Whitehead's contract at the beginning of September, or more likely at the end of August. I walked over all the works with Mr. Carre, the Resident Engineer under Mr. Rowan, and with Mr. Whitehead. I took notes as I went along, and I found that they were making stone embankments such as I see are proposed in Mr. Rowan's report.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

473. You saw that report?—I saw it at the last meeting of the Committee. I find also, from a letter of Mr. Rowan's, that it was submitted to me, but I never went through it. As I was saying, I found them making those stone walls—protection embankments—though it did not follow that they were to be filled in with earth. They would still have been necessary if the trestle-work had been used. They were intended to protect the earth whenever it should be used—now or in the future. Mr. Rowan was not there; he had been there before and returned to Winnipeg. I went over the work, and it was September when I arrived at Winnipeg. I asked Mr. Rowan what he was doing. I said,—"You seem to be following out the plan suggested in your report last year that you had before the Public Accounts Committee." He said,—"I do not know whether I ought to or not." I understood him to say that Mr. Fleming had told him to go on in that way until further instructions were received; he also said,—"We are waiting for you for instructions." I said, "I have no instructions to give you; you know that I had no communication with Mr. Fleming, and that you and Mr. Fleming and the Minister were in communication; I left Ottawa without any instructions whatever about this work and I expected to get information from you, so that I might know what was going on." He said, "There is the letter Mr. Fleming sent into the Department; all that I know about the thing is, the letter sent in by Mr. Fleming to the Department, before I left, recommending these changes—the using of embankment instead of trestle-work." I said, "I have never seen that letter; will you telegraph to Ottawa for a copy of it." He did so, and here is his telegram.

"WINNIPEG, Sept. 7, 1878.

"To W. B. SMELLIE,  
"Ottawa.

"Send copy Whitehead's letter offering to fill banks with earth, and Fleming's report thereon.

"J. H. ROWAN."

Here is the letter from Mr. Smellie in reply:—

"OTTAWA, Sept. 10, 1878.

"DEAR SIR,—As requested in your telegram of the 7th inst., I herewith enclose copy of the whole correspondence on the subject of permanent embankments on Contract 15, instead of trestle-work, viz.:—1. Report by Mr. Fleming, dated 22nd May, 1878; 2. Report by James H. Rowan, dated 22nd May, 1878; 3. Proposal of Jos. Whitehead, dated 6th November, 1877.

"Yours truly,

"W. B. SMELLIE.

"P.S.—Nos. 1 and 3 are the documents specified in your telegram."  
"JAS. H. ROWAN, Winnipeg."

I see that the letter did not leave Ottawa till 10th September; I think I got it about the 18th or 19th. I asked Mr. Rowan if he knew whether that recommendation of Mr. Fleming's had been approved or not. He said, "No."

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

474. Did he mean that it was not approved, or that he did not know if it was approved or not?—He did not know whether it was approved or not. I made the remark, "It is very strange that a document involving changes so important should have lain two months at Ottawa without any reply to it." It was a document that urgently demanded a reply, because the contractors and the engineers were kept in a state of doubt as to what to do in the meantime.

*By the Chairman:—*

475. The documents of the engineer and contractor needed a reply?—Yes; most urgently.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

476. Mr. Mackenzie said in his evidence: "It was not my duty to communicate to every one in the Public Works Department what we had been considering, and it was not my duty to communicate to any officer a negative decision; it was my duty, if we made any change, to communicate the change, which would be done in the regular way, but we made no change, and we had nothing to communicate?"—That may be Mr. Mackenzie's opinion, but it is different from the course adopted on other works I have been engaged on. It seems to me to have been a most important suggestion requiring a decision as soon as possible; and the engineers and the contractors were left in a state of doubt as to what to do until they got a reply.

*By Mr. Oliver:—*

477. Is it not the duty of the contractor to carry out the terms of his contract until he is notified by the proper authority that the character of that work is changed?—If a contractor has made a very important suggestion, and is waiting for a reply, he will go on until he gets a reply with the works as originally contracted for, unless instructed otherwise.

478. Then, it really was not necessary for the head of the Department to communicate with the contractors or public officers until the terms of the contract had been changed; is it necessary that communications made by contractors as to changes in the character of the work should be replied to by the officers of the Department, or by the head of the Department, when no change is allowed?—I consider that application ought to have been replied to.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

479. Practically, further work on the contract should have been stopped by Mr. Whitehead until the suggestion was answered by the Department?—No; there was plenty of work for the contractor to go on with which would not interfere with one system or the other.

480. But he could not go on with work under the original system until he had heard from the Department?—There was a portion of the work, applicable to either system, that he could go on with.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

481. But there is this point to be clearly understood: when a contractor knows what he has to do by the conditions of his contract, it is his duty to follow out those conditions until he is authorized by the head of the Department or some one having authority from the head of the Department to change the terms of that contract?—He has done so, so far as I know; I know nothing to the contrary.

482. You were Chief Engineer when those changes were going on; did you notify the Department in any way that the character of the work had been changed?—That is a question I am glad you have put. I was in a very peculiar position. Those changes had been made without my knowledge, but I knew that such changes were very seldom proposed by an engineer without previously being aware that they would be accepted. I don't say that that was the case in this matter; but, occasionally, proposals were discussed verbally before a letter was sent in recommending them, and my conviction then was that Mr. Fleming must have had good ground for believing the suggestions would be accepted before he sent in his letter. That, however, is simply an opinion. The question you put to me is very correct, and I am glad you have put it because I am placed in a position in this matter that may look as if I had neglected my duty. You will observe that I did not get this letter proposing the change till about the 19th or 20th September last year, when I was in Winnipeg. There was no time then to indicate to the Government that the change had been made; practically there was no Government in existence; the Government was defunct and might have ceased to hold office before I could communicate with them. I could, by a telegram, send a categorical question and get a categorical answer as to whether these changes were approved or not; but I had a great deal more to ask than that about the works, having gone over them and taken notes of everything that was being done. I found that on many portions of the work neither system was applicable, and that some further communication would have to be made with the Government in regard to modifications in either system. I could not represent all that by telegram, and I had no idea if I sent a letter that the Government would have time to reply to such questions as I had to ask, or that they would be in existence. I had simply to assume that Mr. Fleming's recommendation had been accepted, and at all events, to allow the contractor to go on with these stone embankments until further orders. I was in great doubt what to do. Mr. Rowan asked me for instructions; I was in that position that I could not very well give him definite instructions, but I did the best I could. I made some alterations in the line to reduce the work, that did not affect either way of building the road; and I telegraphed to Ottawa for boring tools so as to get full information regarding the swamps, lakes and other matters. I also gave Mr. Rowan instructions to make complete measurements of everything, including water tunnels, and to make a complete report, giving all the quantities required to finish the work, so that when I returned to Ottawa I should be able to lay the whole thing before Mr. Fleming, who was on his way home. I finally placed the matter in Mr. Fleming's hands, went to other work, and had no more to do with it. I may tell you that I found on that section, just as on other sections, that the excess in quantities was not due to the changed character of the works alone, but, to a great extent, to the want of the necessary preliminary information. I instructed the Engineers to get the information that ought to have been had before the contract was let, and I told Mr. Rowan to get every information necessary to enable us to remodel the work.

*By the Chairman :—*

483. Then, I understand you to say that the excess in the quantities and in the cost was not altogether due to the change in plan, but, to some extent, to the imperfect information?—Imperfect information given before the contracts were let.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

484. Has there been any action in the Department, under the present Government, in reference to this?—I have no knowledge. Mr. Fleming communicates with the Minister; I do not.

*By the Chairman :—*

485. Would the work be going on in the winter time?—They have been going on with the work all the winter, but I have had no report on it. I instructed Mr. Rowan to send monthly reports of progress, and the nature of the work done, but he has neglected to do that. I complained to Mr. Fleming that the reports were not coming in, and Mr. Fleming wrote sharply to him, requesting him to send reports; so that we do not know what has been done during the winter except from the certificates of the quantities, and they show that most of the quantities were rock work.

486. The office goes on paying, though?—We have received certificates of work done, and it appears from these that the principal work has been rock work, and that there has not been much filling up with earth done instead of trestle work. What struck me was that the contractor seemed to expect that the work would be changed, as he made no provision at all for trestle-work.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

487. He must have understood that there was to be a change?—That led me to believe that Mr. Fleming's communication had been approved by the Government, and the contractor seemed to understand it so by making no provision for trestle-work.

*By the Chairman :—*

488. By the contractor you mean the man in charge?—No; Mr. Whitehead, who is the contractor.

489. No; Sutton & Thompson are the contractors?—They were the people who got the tender, but Mr. Whitehead bought out their contract.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

490. How long did you act as Chief Engineer?—For two years.

491. How long after the change of Government?—Probably three weeks; at all events, until Mr. Fleming came home, and that was at the end of October or beginning of November.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

492. At what time did you get back to Ottawa?—In October.

493. Were you here before Mr. Fleming?—Yes.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

494. And you had no communication with the Department with reference to the changed character of the works?—No; the notes I had taken were notes that required consultation with the Chief Engineer and not with the Minister.

495. But there was no communication with the Department, with reference to the change of the work made by you to the Department, either before or after the election?—No.

496. It appears you were surprised that the character of the work was changed without your knowing anything about it?—I was surprised that it had been done without my knowledge, as I had to act as Chief Engineer.

497. And from the time you were appointed Chief Engineer up to the time of the return of Mr. Fleming there was no communication between you and the Department with reference to the change in the works?—No.

*By the Chairman :—*

498. Mr. Mackenzie states in his evidence that he did not recollect talking with you about this particular matter, although he discussed with you exhaustively the various matters to be attended to when you went up there?—He never spoke of that at all, and it is a most important thing.

499. You consider this one of the most important matters?—I should have expected this to be one of the first subjects mentioned.

500. You do not recollect anything taking place in that connection with Mr. Mackenzie?—I was totally unaware of any proposal having been made, or any letter having been written by Mr. Fleming.

501. I understood you to say that Mr. Whitehead is now sole contractor?—I understand that he purchased the contract.

502. That he purchased the interest of Sutton & Thompson?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

503. Do you know what he paid for it?—I do not.

*By the Chairman :—*

504. Did he buy that before he went on with the work?—Yes I believe so; before he commenced work.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

505. Did you ever compare the estimates furnished the sub-contractors by the engineers with the estimates that were furnished to the contractors themselves each month?—No; I never saw any estimates for sub-contractors.

506. Have you heard, or do you know, that the sub-contractors, or many of them, are under the impression that the contractors got a much larger estimate each month than they did?—I have not heard it.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

507. In regard to the surveys: What is the total cost of the surveys for the Pacific Railway?—I do not know at all.

508. Not beyond what appears in the Public Accounts; the cost is there stated at over four million dollars?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

509. That is from the commencement to the present time?—Yes.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

510. From the information you possess, what should the surveys have cost?—That is a very difficult question to answer. It is not like an ordinary survey where there are means of communication, in which case the cost can generally be estimated at so much per mile—that is in a settled country or one where there are roads and means of communication through it. A very large amount of money has been spent in exploring the country, cutting trails, and taking provisions in.

511. Making all those allowances, should the survey have cost any such sum as it has cost?—The sum is excessively large.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

512. What steps were taken by the Department or by the Chief Engineer to see that the gentlemen employed to make surveys were really thoroughly qualified and efficient persons?—That is a question I cannot answer; the Chief Engineer is the sole person who can answer that question.

513. Do you know anything of the character, in an engineering sense, of the gentlemen, in charge of the different sections, who made the estimates on which the certificates were issued and payments made every month?—I know some of them.

514. Do you know that they are competent engineers?—It is not in my province to pass an opinion upon them.

515. Is it not highly desirable that these men should be competent?—Certainly.

516. I asked you, the other day, whether Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Chief Engineer, had personally gone over the line of the Pacific Railway, or had inspected the works?—The only time Mr. Fleming was on the line, or, I might say, in the country, was in 1872. He made a journey from Halifax to the Pacific coast; he went over with a party.

517. Did he go then in his capacity as Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway?—He went as Chief Engineer, and had with him Rev. Mr. Grant, who wrote the book "Ocean to Ocean." He acted as Secretary and took notes.

518. Was Mr. Fleming then making a survey?—No; he simply travelled across the country. The first time he struck anywhere near the Pacific Railway was at,

Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior. He went from there over the Red River road, generally called the Dawson route, by canoe, and across the various lakes to the north-west angle bordering on the Lake of the Woods; from there he went by road to Winnipeg; from Winnipeg he travelled by cart on the usual trail. There are several trails, but the way he went was by Fort Ellice, the Touchwood Hills, and then to Fort Carleton, on the Saskatchewan. Then he travelled up the north side of the Saskatchewan by Fort Pitt, and Victoria to Edmonton. From Edmonton Mr. Fleming travelled by way of St. Ann to the Yellowhead Pass. He struck the line subsequently run at River Pembina, at the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains. No part of his journey before that would show him any part of the line. From that point he went by Yellowhead Pass down the Fraser, the Albada, the Thompson and the Lower Fraser, to New Westminster and Burrard Inlet. He travelled in the same valleys in which one of the lines has been run.

519. Which of the lines?—What is called the Southern line, or Burrard Inlet route. That is the only line he saw anything of. I met him on my way up the Thompson, some 250 miles up from Kamloops, and returned with him. I went with Mr. Fleming and party up Bute Inlet; we stayed at the Inlet over night, and Mr. Fleming saw the Inlet, but he did not see anything of the line in the interior. He then returned to Victoria, and went by steamer round the south end of the island and up Barclay Sound to the head of the branch called the Alberni. That is all Mr. Fleming has ever seen of the railway.

520. Have you been over the roads since it has been located?—A large portion of it.

521. Please state what portions you have been over?—I had charge of the surveys in British Columbia as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief from 1872, up to the spring of 1876.

522. Where were your headquarters?—I rarely had any headquarters; I was like the Indian always in the field. Victoria was my headquarters in British Columbia, and Ottawa was my headquarters here; but during the whole season I was very few days in Victoria. I did not simply give instructions to my staff to do so and so, but I went ahead of them as far as ever I could, and as often as I could, with a small party, chiefly Indians, and explored the country on the different routes. I sent back the results of my exploration from time to time by Indian messengers,—sketches of the country, instructions where to run the line, and I even marked the line at some places by stakes and blazed trees, and described them to the party, and the surveys were made in that way. I really led the surveys and know the details on nearly all the lines. Sometimes the parties would be so numerous that two or three different routes were being surveyed at the same time, and as it was impossible for me to get ahead of all, I had to give the best instructions I could in those cases, so that as regards the surveys in British Columbia, I think I have gone over nearly every route that has been surveyed; the different points are so clearly fixed in my memory that I could direct generally the construction of the line from Ottawa or anywhere else.

523. You could direct the construction of the railway from Ottawa, having made yourself personally acquainted with the routes?—I could direct the construction of the line generally from Ottawa, London or anywhere else.

MARCUS SMITH.

Mr. F. BRAUN called and examined.

*By the Chairman:—*

524. There were three separate bills of works for Section 15; one some time in the spring of 1875 for which tenders were received. Those tenders were cancelled, nothing being done with them. In May, 1876, another bill of works was prepared,

and again in August there was a bill of works prepared?—There were three series of tenders called for; the first were in January, 1875, the second were received in May, 1876, and the contract was given on the tender of September, 1876.

525. I would like to get a list of tenders received?—(*See tenders appended.*)

F. BRAUN,  
*Secretary.*

Mr. SMELLIE called and examined.

*By the Chairman:—*

526. There is a memorandum of yours with respect to tunnelling: was anything done about it?—I am not aware that anything was done about it.

527. You say:

"I refer to the several items of tunnelling, the rates for which are so low, that the actual cost of excavation will exceed the amount allotted in the tender by at least \$100,000.

"Should this tender No. 3 be reached in the letting of the contract, and the same be accepted, there must of necessity be a re-arrangement of the rates, *i. e.* reducing the price of other works to meet the bare cost of the tunnelling, which is really the first work to be executed; but, at the same time. I do not think it possible the other prices can be reduced to the extent of meeting anything like this great deficiency.

(Signed) W. B. SMELLIE."

Line Tunnel	425	\$30	\$12,750	\$135 = \$57,375
Stream Tunnels				
20 feet.	200	26	5,200	108 = 21,600
16 "	160	18	2,880	80 = 12,800
12 "	320	14	4,480	50 = 16,000
8 "	450	9	4,050	30 = 13,500
6 "	1,300	7	9,100	25 = 32,500
			<u>\$38,460</u>	<u>\$153,775</u>

Did you mean to say that you proposed to keep the aggregate amount the same and reduce the other works so as to cover this?—That is sometimes done in contracts.

528. Was any attention paid to this?—There never was.

529. It was asked for and laid before the Deputy Minister?—It was asked for and handed to the Deputy Minister; I forget just now about it, but no doubt some suggestion was made about it.

W. B. SMELLIE.

WEDNESDAY, 30th April, 1879.

Sub-Committee met.—Mr. PLUMB in the Chair.

Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING called and examined:

*By the Chairman:—*

530. The Committee wish you to explain the system upon which the contracts on the Pacific Railway are let. They are let, we understand, on bills of works and estimates. We want to know how the quantities are ascertained?—I shall be very happy to furnish all the information which I possess. I may be unable to

remember all the details. I do not usually bother my mind with figures, because I am not capable of carrying them, but by reference to the records I can obtain the figures for you. With regard to letting out contracts, surveys are first made through the forest, and profiles of the line on which works have to be constructed are plotted, and approximate quantities are calculated from those profiles. Those quantities are put together in the form of a bill of works, which bill is exhibited to contractors and they are invited to put opposite each item their own prices. When the tenders are received the quantities are moneyed out at the rates put in by the contractors, and the total amount arrived at in each case. Those total amounts are a guide to a comparison of the tenders, and upon these tenders, contracts are generally let. That is, in brief, the system.

531. The quantities are made up here?—The quantities have been in every case, so far, made up in the office here I think.

532. Do you suppose these quantities are usually anywhere nearly exact?—It is desirable to have them as correct as possible, but it is not by any means possible to have them exact under the circumstances.

533. Should there be any great discrepancy in them?—It has been proved that there have been discrepancies; that quantities executed in some cases have greatly exceeded the quantities originally ascertained.

534. That being the case, is there any safety in letting contracts upon that principle?—I do not know any better way under the very peculiar circumstances of the case.

535. Were the surveys between Red River and Fort William sufficiently advanced in your opinion to justify the letting of the contracts at the time they were let?—I think so under the system. They were not, and are not now, sufficiently advanced to give precise quantities for every kind of work.

536. I do not speak of precise quantities, but when contracts are let, should there not be some near approximation to the amount of the different kinds of work?—It is desirable that the approximation should be very close, and we endeavor to have the quantities as accurate as we can get them.

537. When contracts are let, as I see by these returns has often been done, on what are called inconsistent tenders, where there is a high price for one kind of work and a low price for another kind, is it not still more desirable that the quantities should be closely ascertained?—In every case it is desirable.

538. But in such case it is more desirable than in any other case?—Certainly it is.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

539. Why?—Because it is possible when the quantities are what we call inconsistent that the tender which appeared to be the lowest may not prove to be the lowest.

540. But that may go the other way?—Well, as a matter of fact, it would appear that such is not the case.

541. For instance in the last tender you advised us to accept, three-foot iron pipe is placed at \$5 per lineal foot, while in another tender it is placed at \$50. In that case, the very inconsistency would be the means of saving money to the country, would it not?—I do not think it is desirable to have those inconsistencies by any means.

542. The question was put as to whether it was not more desirable because the quantities are not ascertained. I want to call your attention to this, that the profit may be one way and it may be the other?—Those items are usually small compared with the main items, and do not affect the total very materially. In regard to the very item you mention there is not very much in the whole work.

542 a. Then, cross laying of timber; there is a good deal of that?—No; I do not think there is much. Those are very incongruous rates.

543. In that case the inconsistency would not affect it very much either way?—It has been found over and over again that the system is a fair one for comparing tenders. We have taken the various contracts that have been let between

Fort William and Selkirk, and although the quantities executed and to be executed have differed materially from the original quantities presented to the contractors before the tenders were received, the new quantities moneyed out at the rates do not materially affect the relative value of the tenders received.

544. You were always strongly of the opinion that this was a fair and proper method?—I am still of the same opinion. I do not know any better way; if I did, I would be pleased to see it carried out.

*By the Chairman:—*

545. What other systems are there in which Government works are built?—The only other system is the lump sum system; of course that is a system under which all the quantities are estimated as exactly in the first place as they can be estimated, and it might be followed in a country like England, where ordnance surveys have been accurately made and detailed information gathered, but in an wooded wilderness, where these sources of information are absent, we cannot get the detailed information without a very great deal of delay.

546. Of course under the system followed here, under which it is possible that inconsistent tenders may be sent in, and glaring inconsistencies upon principal items may occur, it becomes necessary that the approximate quantities should be as closely ascertained as possible?—Theoretically you are correct; a case can be conceived that would prove the system not perfect, but I have not seen the case yet.

547. I only wish to ascertain whether there is any way by which the enormous discrepancies that have taken place in these contracts can be avoided, because it is evident that you cannot know where you are in any contract under this system?—I do not see that; the principle of the contract is that the contractor gets paid for what he does and no more; he does not get paid for what he does not do.

548. But suppose a contractor takes certain items at a low price, and certain items at a high price; and suppose the low priced items are struck out, it leaves him with a very large amount of work at high prices, and spoils the average price of the work altogether?—It affects the average; it may not spoil it, and it may not at all affect the relative values of the original tenders.

549. Would you say that as a rule it would not affect the relative values?—As a rule it does not; I hold, however, that there may be exceptions to the rule, though I have not come across exceptions yet.

550. Can you explain why No. 13 Contract, which was made from Fort William to Shebandowan, was changed; why the route was changed and the contract was not fulfilled?—There were some minor changes on that contract, if I remember right, near Fort William, the object of which was to get a better line and better gradients with less work.

551. The contract was originally made for 45 miles of road from Fort William to Shebandowan?—I will explain that. When Contract No. 13 was first let it was intended, I believe, that we should get a line of railway from Fort William, touching at Lake Shebandowan, then onward to Sturgeon Falls and possibly to some point on the north side of the Lake of the Woods. At that time we also had in view to carry it to a point indicated by Mr. Dawson—I believe, the Narrows. We discovered, however, while we could get a line as far as Sturgeon Falls, that between there and the Lake of the Woods the country was excessively broken, and on this section it was impracticable, with any reasonable expenditure, to find a line for the railway. Hence, that portion of Contract 13, between a point called Sunshine Creek and Lake Shebandowan, was abandoned, and a line was selected to the north of Sunshine Creek.

552. In fact the first contract was let before you had practically ascertained what could be done along that line?—It was.

553. It was made prematurely?—I do not think so; I do not think it was made an hour too soon; it was made in the public interest.

554. You found you could not get through?—It was held by every one with whom I came in contact, and the opinion was held by myself, that it was of the

greatest possible importance to have a portion of the line at either end placed under contract without delay.

555. I want to see whether the contract was promaturely made, because it is evident you made it upon information which afterwards proved to be incorrect?—There is nothing lost, however, by it; there is no work of any consequence done between Sunshine Creek and Shebandowan.

556. No work was done between those points?—There may have been a few acres of clearing.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

557. I do not think there was?—I cannot say whether there was or not, but I am sure there was very little done.

558. You had reason to believe at the time, however, from Mr. Dawson's report, that we could get through to the Narrows?—Yes; I had strong hopes that we could get through. I could not "believe," because it was not a matter of opinion at all; it was a matter of fact we were dealing with. I had the strongest possible hope that we would get through.

*By the Chairman.*

559. There had been no line run through; you took Mr. Dawson's opinion?—I took Mr. Dawson's opinion.

*By Mr. Mackenzie.*

560. That was west of Sturgeon Falls; but you had an Engineer over the country east of Sturgeon Falls?—Yes; about that time we had a survey made from Shebandowan to Sturgeon Falls; I am not sure whether it was prior to the letting of that contract or afterwards.

*By the Chairman :—*

561. You will ascertain that?—I can ascertain that; it was about that time, but most likely before.

562. Then the last contract, Contract No. 25, extends from Sunshine Creek to English River?—Contract 25 is a peculiar one; the grading extends from Sunshine Creek to English River, but the track-laying and ballasting extends the whole way from Fort William to English River.

563. It is not a peculiar contract because Contract 15 is the same?—Up to that time it was peculiar because a contract of that character had not previously been let.

564. It is 115 or 116 miles, I think, from Sunshine Creek to English River?—The distance from Fort William to Sunshine Creek is about 33 miles; English River is about 80 miles further on.

565. How far is Port Savanne from English River?—About 43 miles.

566. Under the plan proposed by the late Government to utilize the route from Port Savanne by way of Rainy Lake, Fort Frances Locks, Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods, to Keewatin, the extension from Port Savanne to English River would be practically useless until the whole line from Fort William to Selkirk was made?—It would not be useless by any means; it forms a portion of the Trunk Line.

567. But it runs from Port Savanne into the wilderness—It would not be any use in connection with water navigation? Not until connection was made between Keewatin and English River.

568. I am speaking now upon the hypothesis that the water route was to be adopted as part of the system from Port Savanne?—Of course, if you follow the water from Port Savanne to Rainy Lake and thence to the Lake of the Woods, the line to English River could not be used; but it would not be useless ultimately because it is a portion of the Trunk Line.

569. There would be no business over it?—No business whatever until the line is finished through.

570. It was not intended for several years to connect the line running from Fort William westward, with that running from Selkirk eastward?—I cannot say that; I do not know what the intentions of the Government of the day were. I can only judge from what I saw and heard. They must have intended to extend it when tenders were invited.

571. Was it not the declared intention of the Government, as expressed from time to time, not to build that central link. I do not speak of when such was their intention, but during the period of the construction of the road from Port William west, was it not the intention of the Government not to build the intermediate link between Keewatin and the terminus of the road at this end?—I cannot say that. The Government authorised me to prepare papers for letting contracts between English River and Keewatin, and tenders were invited. Tenders have been received, and the contract is let.

572. When did the Government instruct you to prepare tenders for that portion of the line?—A year ago.

573. When was the contract let?—The contract for section 25 was let in 1876. The date of completion to Port Savanne was fixed at 1st August, 1877.

574. I understood you to say that it was the policy of the late Government to utilize the route from Port Savanne, round by Ruiny Lake, Port Frances, Rainy River and Lake of the Woods, to Keewatin, and not, at all events for some time to come, to build the central line?—I did not say that. I have no doubt the intention was to do both. I know it was the intention of the Government to build the line, or tenders would not have been invited.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

575. You are also aware that when Contract 13 was let, we fully expected, as you have already stated, to reach Sturgeon Falls, for the express purpose of using the water?—A good deal was said about it at that time. Some clause was put in the contract obliging the contractors to push on the work to Port Savanne within a limited period. I remember that quite well.

*By the Chairman :—*

576. What I want to ascertain is, why the extension from Port Savanne to English River was to be built when it runs into a wilderness?—I can only account for it in this way: as a portion of the ultimate trunk line.

577. It would be, so far as any connection with water communication is concerned, practically useless until the central line was built?—Clearly.

578. How much would be the probable cost of the extension from Port Savanne westward?—The distance is 40 miles which multiplied by say \$30,000 for a full equipment of rolling stock and everything would give \$1,200,000.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

579. You quite understood, from your consultations with me, that we had the line surveyed on the most direct route to reach Keewatin?—Certainly.

580. And that if the cost could be afforded by the country, we wanted to build the line as soon as it could be built?—That was always my impression, that such was the intention of yourself as representing the Government.

581. You recollect, of course, that we had various discussions upon that point?—Yes.

582. And while I proposed to use the water wherever it could be utilized, that not one mile of railroad was ever built, except to serve a through line purpose; you are aware of that?—There was a desire, frequently expressed, to utilize the water as far as it could be done; at the same time whatever money was expended it was on works that would form part of a through line.

583. A short line was really obtained?—The shortest and best line was obtained.

*By the Chairman :—*

584. Admitting that the shortest and best line was obtained, was it ever in your opinion desirable in view of utilizing the water, and with that object extending the line 42 miles further?—Yes, I think so. If I may be allowed to say so, I think it was advisable to extend it still further.

585. As it was not extended further, at all events not for some time, was it desirable to build the road to English River?—I think it would have been better if 50 or 60 miles further had been put under contract a year ago.

586. Do you think, if it was intended to diverge from Port Savanne and there was no means of communication through by the road you were building, that it was

desirable to push that road 42 miles further and leave it in the wilderness?—I am very clearly of opinion that there was not a mile too many built. The country is a very peculiar one; it is a region where operations can only be conducted from the two ends. Every yard of earth turned at either of the two ends brings you so much nearer the completion of the whole work. It is impossible to do the intermediate portion by any other way than from both ends.

587. Is it desirable to have a road running into a wilderness and remaining unoperated?—It is impossible to shake me on that point. I have always held that it is most desirable to have the line built from both ends as rapidly as possible.

588. But the policy of the late Government was not to finish that link for some time?—That may have been so. I had nothing to do with that.

589. Did you recommend the extension to English River?—I did. I recommended going 50 miles further, but my recommendation was not adopted.

590. Your recommendation to go 50 miles further was not adopted?—Probably it was 60 miles further it was to a place called Wabigan River.

591. Would you have recommended the extension of the line to English River if you could not have extended it further at that time?—English River is not an objective point by any means.

592. But would you have recommended the extension to English River if you could not have gone further for several years?—Certainly, I would; but there was no necessity for waiting several years.

593. Have you gone over the present line from Fort William to Selkirk?—I have not.

594. Have you personally examined the route decided upon westward? Fort George is the objective point, is it not?—I have gone across the continent, not, however, on much of the line, not absolutely on any of it.

595. In the same connection, are you aware whether the telegraph lines are exactly upon the selected route for the railway?—They are intended to be on the exact route.

596. Are they. There are over two points where they are a mile or two off?—They are practically on the route of the railway, although they may not be on the exact line.

597. On the line from Fort William to Selkirk are the telegraph lines on the line of railway as built?—I am informed they are. They may not be on the exact line of the railway in every instance, because since the telegraph was put up we have made one or two minor improvements, moving the clearing some few yards perhaps to one side or the other, and we are still doing that. We have not finished the improvements.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

598. Is a telegraph line built in connection with the railway in British Columbia?—There is a telegraph system in British Columbia, but it was there long ago.

599. It is not part of the Pacific Railway system?—No; it was built before British Columbia came into the Union.

600. Is there no portion of the Pacific Railway telegraph line built in British Columbia?—There are 80 miles of telegraph built from the neighborhood of Caché Creek to a point on this side of Kamloops.

601. Is that on the line of railway?—It is on the route of the Pacific Railway which the Government adopted last year.

602. Are you still determined to build the railway on that route?—It does not lie with me.

*By the Chairman:—*

603. Do you know anything personally of the way in which the telegraph contracts have been fulfilled?—I know nothing about that matter.

604. As to those lines of telegraph, have they been properly built?—In some cases they have not been satisfactorily built.

605. Have they been paid for according to contract?—They have been paid for if the work has been satisfactorily done; if the work has not been satisfactorily performed, they have not been paid for.

606. You are aware of that?—Yes, because I have had to deal with them.

607. What parts of the line had not been satisfactorily done?—A contract with Mr. Fuller, for the construction of the telegraph line to Edmonton, came before me not long ago. I found, on enquiry, that it had not been built quite satisfactorily, and a certain portion of the contract money was kept back in consequence.

608. Do you consider the line from Fort William to Selkirk has been satisfactorily built?—That has come under my notice lately.

609. Has the contract been completed?—That I cannot say. I am informed it has not been completed, and, of course, has not been paid for.

610. How far is it completed and how far not completed?—I will enquire.

611. Are you aware there has been an excess in the cost of each of the four Contracts, 13, 14, 25 and 15?—In what respect?

612. That the amount of work done was largely in excess of the amount of work ordered for?—I am not aware of it in those instances. I am aware that the work done on Sections 25 and 13 is largely in excess of the total amount mentioned in the tenders.

613. In fact every one of them is very largely in excess of the original estimate. No. 13 being only partially completed, of course, you cannot compare that?—No. 13 is the only one completed. I find a final certificate has been issued in favor of the contractors.

614. Contract No. 13 was made for 45 miles, the aggregate being some \$400,000. As only 32 miles of it were done under that contract, it cannot be compared exactly with the original estimate. But on No. 25 a comparison can be made; the amount of the original bill was \$1,037,061; the work executed up to November 30th, 1878, was \$1,310,200; the work still to be done amounts to \$74,439, making an increase of about \$347,578?—I have no figures of that kind.

615. The figures are here as obtained from the office?—I have not seen these figures before. With reference to Section 13 being finished, you were right in one sense and I was right in another, because the contract, although originally for 45 miles, was subject to a reduction, as 15 miles were taken off.

616. You cannot compare the tenders with the work done, because the tender was for 45 miles and only 30 were done?—Yes.

617. Are you aware that there was the large increase I have referred to on Section 25?—I never saw these figures before, and I do not know whether the Return from which they are quoted is an official Return or not. But I can tell you the quantities executed are greatly in excess of the original quantities estimated.

618. Can you account for the very large excess?—I cannot account for it; it is incomprehensible to me. The discrepancy is very great. I have recommended a re-measurement of the entire work; the Minister has accepted my recommendation, and the re-measurement will be made.

619. You will observe that the earth excavation is a million yards at 33 cents on Contract 25; on Contract 13 the earth excavation was taken at 23 cents; that is one case of inconsistency; in this case 970,000 yards are added to the contract, or nearly 100 per cent., adding \$320,000 to the price on that item alone?—Contract 13 is quite another work.

620. Section 25 is an extension of the same road; and fifteen miles more were to have been given to the contractors on No. 13, if they had wanted it?—Which they declined.

621. But is not that a case in which the tenders are inconsistent; was not 33 cents a high price?—It may have been or it may not have been.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

622. I fancy Section 13 is one the price on which was low?—I imagine if this had been a sufficiently paying price they would have executed the fifteen miles, but they declined.

*By the Chairman :—*

623. This work, you say, is to be remeasured?—Yes.

624. I observe in this Contract No. 25 that there are 180,000 cubic yards of ballasting put in at 38 cents; there seems to have been 198,000 yards done, and there are still 100,090 yards to be done. I suppose that the amount of ballasting to be done ought to be pretty definitely ascertained?—I don't understand these increases, and I have told the contractors and everybody that the work must be remeasured.

625. Upon such results are you still satisfied that it is safe to give out contracts on the present plan?—I do not know any better way.

626. As to inconsistent bids: You may get under this system a tender which is lower, apparently, than another tender, but which in reality is not lower. If you find there are inconsistent bids in a tender—high for some things and low for others—would you consider it safe to accept it?—If we had not to deal with the public, my idea would be to cast such tenders out altogether; but these things have to be brought up before Committees and examined into and great fault would be found.

627. But you could justify yourself?—The system is to accept the lowest tender, whatever the nature of it is.

628. But, practically, is it the lowest tender?—In these cases it has proved to be the lowest tender; we have had the increased quantities moneyed out at the rates on the half-dozen lowest tenders, and we still found the relative positions of the tenders remaining the same.

629. Are you prepared to state that in regard to Contract 15?—I am.

630. Did you recommend the awarding of the contracts?—I do not remember; if I did it will be on record in the Department.

631. Do you really consider that under the system upon which they were let there was any certainty that what appeared to be the lowest tender, would in the end prove to be the lowest?—There might not be a mathematical certainty; but there was a reasonable probability that it would, and the result has proved that; notwithstanding the increase in quantities the tenders accepted are still relatively the lowest.

632. Is that the case in regard to Contract 25?—It is.

633. With a million yards of increase on the earth at 33 cents, and double the ballasting at 38 cents?—Yes.

634. And still it is the lowest tender?—Yes; unless the figures laid before me are entirely wrong.

635. Even admitting that there is no qualification for the enormous increase in the work?—I said before it is incomprehensible to me that the increase should be so great.

636. The Engineer in charge understands the bill of works upon which the contract is let I suppose?—It is printed.

637. Is not it his duty, if he finds there are large excesses going on, to report the fact to the Department?—Most undoubtedly.

638. Has he done that?—I really cannot say; I would not like to say he has not; I have been out of the office a good deal, but Mr. Smellie has been there all the time and can inform you.

*By Mr. Haggart.*

639. Perhaps you did not quite understand Mr. Plumb's question; the point he wanted to get at was this: by a comparison of the work actually done, and its cost, with the same quantities of work at the prices on the different tenders sent in at the commencement, and leaving out those portions that are not done, you say that Whitehead's would be the lowest contract?—Yes, clearly.

640. Have you made a comparative statement?—Yes; it will be produced.

641. Mr. Mackenzie said the other day one of the reasons for neglecting your recommendation was that upon examination he found that Whitehead's contract would be some \$70,000 higher than some others?—Miscalculations may have been made; but according to the calculations I believe to be correct, it is just as I say.

642. Have you made the calculations?—The calculations have been made, though not by me.

*By the Chairman :—*

643. Do you know anything of the several bills of works made up for Section 15; there were three, I believe?—I have a recollection of them.

644. Do you know the history of them?—It is a long story, covering a period of two years; is it necessary to relate it?

645. We find there have been three different bills of works; and we want to get at the reason why the quantities were varied from time to time?—I can give it to you in one paragraph. There was a reception of tenders in March, 1875; these tenders were for completing the grading and bridging only; nothing more; not track-laying or ballasting. There was another reception of tenders on 27th May 1876; these tenders were for through cutting only, and some tunnels for carrying streams through. The embankments were not intended to be done, and no trestle-work was intended to be done in these tenders. I may as well explain the reason for this, as it may seem curious. It was done on my recommendation. I was aware that the work was heavy and the rock was tough and difficult of access. I felt it would take a long time to do, and if we put up the trestle-work it would be almost rotten before it could be used, before the rock in this section could be ready and before the contiguous sections could be prepared; and the Minister on my recommendation received tenders for doing the through cutting only without putting up the trestle-work. Then, in September, 1876, other tenders were received; these fresh tenders were for the rock cutting, and, as before, the stream tunnels, with the addition of trestle-work, and the ballasting and track-laying all the way through to Keewatin.

646. That was the third tender?—Yes; and one was accepted—that of Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead; originally Sutton & Thompson, but Whitehead's name was added to it.

647. Upon what principle was the third bill of works made up; it contained precisely the objectionable features you have spoken of—the trestle-work and the timber? I am afraid I cannot explain that, I was not in Canada when these tenders were invited and received; I could theorize, but that is all I could do.

648. Mr. Whitehead became the associate of Sutton & Thompson, and is now, I believe, the sole contractor?—The work is done practically by him, though the contract is not in his name.

649. In the month of November, just before the contract was awarded to Mr. Whitehead, a very earnest letter to Mr. Mackenzie, recommending him strongly to give the contract to Sutton & Thompson, although there were lower competitors; are you aware of that?—I have tried to wade through the whole history of the "letting", but I have not succeeded.

650. Very soon after Mr. Whitehead went on to the work he wrote a letter to Mr. Rowan recommending certain changes in the system of building that part of the road; did that matter come before you?—I remember that; that is not pre-historic.

651. Then, upon the strength of that Mr. Rowan recommended strongly that the plan of construction of Section 15 should be altered?—Yes.

*By Mr. Haggart :*

652. I think that Mr. Whitehead wrote a letter directly to the Department?—I think you are right; Mr. Whitehead was in Ottawa; it was an old letter when I saw it; Mr. Whitehead was in Ottawa when I reported on it; it lay without any action being taken upon it from some time in November until 22nd May.

*By the Chairman :—*

653. The letter of Mr. Whitehead was dated Winnipeg November 6th, 1877, and addressed to Mr. Rowan; do you know when it came to light?—I do not; all I know about it is that it came under my eye on the forenoon of 22nd May, 1878.

654. And Mr. Whitehead was here at the time?—He was in Ottawa.

655. And Mr. Rowan was here?—Mr. Rowan was here too.

656. On 22nd May Mr. Rowan addressed you a letter making a calculation in regard to the change in the work, and recommending it?—Yes.

657. You state that Mr. Whitehead addressed his letter to Mr. Rowan, and you, believing it would be sound economy to accept Mr. Whitehead's offer, recommended its acceptance?—Yes.

658. Your recommendation, I suppose, was made on Mr. Rowan's memorandum?—Certainly.

659. Had there been any previous conversation between you and the Government in respect of that contract?—I do not, at this moment, remember; there may, and there may not have been; everything was done then in a very great hurry, as it is to-day.

660. When you made this recommendation were you aware of the particulars of Whitehead's contract—of the quantities in the schedule?—I think I must have been aware of them. I will tell you what I did: I read Mr. Rowan's letter, in which he had certain calculations which seemed to me to be somewhat theoretical. I picked out what, to my mind, appeared to be the essence of his letter, fastened on that point, and represented it to the Minister.

661. If you look at Contract 15, you will find that it called for 300,000 yards of solid rock at \$2.75; 30,000 yards of loose rock at \$1.75, and for 80,000 of earth excavation at 37 cts.?—Yes.

662. The earth excavation was a trifling item in that schedule of quantities, because it only amounted to about \$29,600; but there was a very large bill for timber, amounting to some \$340,000 or \$350,000?—Yes.

663. Mr. Whitehead says, in his letter to Mr. Rowan, that it is impossible to get that timber; the change in the contract involved enormous increases in the rock and earth?—Certainly.

664. And the contract of Mr. Whitehead was brought down to a low price by the small quantity of earth; did you take into consideration, at the time you recommended this, what would be the effect of increasing the rock and earth upon his contract?—I refer to it in my letter; I state that the total cost would appear to be \$260,000 more than it would be if the trestle-work plan was carried out.

665. Are you aware what the result has really been?—The result is not attained yet; we don't know how much it will cost.

666. But there is an estimate made, here in the office, of the probable cost?—It is not my estimate.

667. How are these estimates prepared, and brought before the Committee; who is responsible for them?—The party who brings them.

668. They came from the office; who would be responsible?—The parties who put their names to them; I decline to recognize them because they are not attested.

669. Then we must endeavor to get them attested?—Pardon me; I don't wish to be understood as saying anything in an offensive manner; but I could scarcely be expected to accept as correct papers which I have never seen before, papers upon which there is no name and nothing, whatever, to satisfy me that they are correct. I do not say they are inaccurate, but I cannot say they are accurate.

670. If a tender was based upon certain quantities of rock, earth and timber, the prices for the rock and earth being high, and that for the timber, low; and if a change was proposed by which the timber, which was low, was not to be used, and the rock and earth which were high were to be increased; ought not that to have been taken into consideration in making the change?—I have no doubt that it was considered.

671. But there was no alteration made in the price?—There was a proposition made by Mr. Whitehead to do a certain thing; that was recommended to be done by me, and I was justified in making the recommendation. I am only responsible for my recommendation.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

672. You say you did not see the letter of Mr. Rowan until the day you made your recommendation?—I do not think I did.

673. That was on 22nd May?—Yes.

674. And you left for the Old Country the following day?—The following day.

675. At that time did you give any instructions to the Engineer in charge of the work, to carry out the alteration?—I am not aware that I did; I may have said to him, on my return from the Minister's room, that the Minister favored the idea, but I am not even positive as to that.

676. Let me put a leading question to you; did you write that letter after conversation with the Minister, or on your own suggestion; are those letters the result of conversations beforehand, or do you write them of your own notion?—Frequently they are the result of conversation with the Minister; but not invariably.

677. What is your opinion regarding this letter?—I think it is not improbable that I had seen the Minister before reducing my views to writing.

678. Was there any intention of changing the work, or any idea of it being changed before 22nd May?—I heard of none.

679. Because you remember the evidence you, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Smith, gave before the Public Accounts Committee last year, you all said there was no radical change in the work, and that there was none intended?—I do not remember that, but the evidence will speak for itself.

680. At that time it was generally reported that there was a change in the character of the work, and upon that report I had the investigation before the Committee, when, to my astonishment, I found there was no change intended?—The evidence will speak as to that.

*By the Chairman:—*

681. Assuming for the time that these returns are correct, I find in the original contract Sutton & Thompson estimate for 300,000 yards of rock at \$2.75; 30,000 yards of loose rock at \$1.75; 80,000 yards of earth excavation at 37 cents, and about \$340,000 worth of timber. Mr. Whitehead, in his letter to Mr. Rowan, says that the lumber cannot be furnished, and that it is impossible to get at it?—Yes.

682. Did you ever examine whether the timber he proposed to furnish was at a lower or higher price than usual?—The timber is very low.

683. And, of course, the price of the timber being low, brought his contract down to the price it was?—It no doubt affected the tender very much.

684. Do you consider the price for the rock low?—The price for the rock is rather high.

685. Both the loose and the solid?—Yes.

686. Is the price for earth high.—It is a good price for earth.

687. I observe that in No. 14, the next section, the price of earth is 26 cents?—Yes.

688. As a matter of fact Mr. Whitehead laid the track on Section 14, and could get access to the other section by that means?—Yes.

689. So that he was not in the wilderness where he could not get supplies?—It is a pretty rough country.

690. He had the advantage of the railway because it was under his own control?—When the contract was let to Sutton & Thompson there was no track laid.

691. But Whitehead had it in his power to lay it?—No doubt that was one element in his favor.

692. A. P. Macdonald & Co. based their tender on the hypothesis that 14 would be completed within a certain time, when the track would be laid and they could get at Section 15 across it; but they got no satisfaction from the Government and were compelled to withdraw their tender, which was \$100,000 less than that accepted; in doing so they stated distinctly that they had offered to do the work, believing that 14 would be completed, at 25 per cent. lower than they would have offered if they had not expected 14 to be completed?—The object of letting 14 before 15 was to make 15 more accessible. Contract 14 was let about two years before 15.

693. Were you here in October, 1876?—I do not think I was; I was here in January, 1877, though.

694. I merely want to ask you whether you know Mr. A. P. Macdonald and Mr. Kean, who tendered lower than Sutton & Thompson and lower than Martin and Charlton, to be responsible persons?—I know Mr. A. P. Macdonald; I am not aware of the reason why the contract was not given to them.

695. They wrote to Mr. Mackenzie to say that they understood in making out the tenders there would be an early completion of Section 14. They also say they have information that there is an extension of time granted, and that it will be two years before that section can be made available for carrying in their supplies; they say all this means a reduction of 25 per cent. to them on their contract, and they ask Mr. Mackenzie whether the Government will make good the difference between bringing men and supplies for Section 15 by the most available route, and by Section 14 if completed; Mr. Braun, in reply, says the Government cannot consent to any modification of the conditions, and wishes to know whether they will sign the contract or not. Now, as Chief Engineer, do you not think it would have been desirable to have endeavored to come to some understanding with Mr. Macdonald or any responsible people who made the lowest tender?—I was not here, and I am not prepared to say that such an effort was not made.

696. It is evident it was not made because the correspondence brought down on the subject does not show that it was?—There may be other letters, but you are enquiring into a matter I do not understand.

697. You say the prices on Whitehead's contract are high?—Some are; but the trestle-work is not.

*By Mr. Oliver.*

698. Can you tell the cost of earthwork on the recently-let contracts?—The contracts recently let are 41 and 42.

699. What is the price on both?—No. 41 is a contract for a section between English River and Eagle River; the price for earthwork on that is, I think, 25 cents.

700. And the other?—The price for earthwork on 42 (which is called B,) from Eagle River to Keewatin, is 31 cents.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

THURSDAY, May 1, 1879.

Sub Committee met—Mr. PLUMB in the Chair.

Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING called and further examined.

*By the Chairman:—*

701. The statements referred to yesterday are now certified to by Mr. Braun?—That is, as they should be.

702. Now, we were talking of Section 15; were you aware when the proposed change came under your notice that Mr. Whitehead had said it was impossible for him to supply the timber?—I know what was expressed in his letter, and I think that was. I had very little intercourse with him on the subject; I think he was in Ottawa at the time, and he repeated what he said in the letter.

703. Would it have been possible, under these circumstances, in changing the plans, to have modified his contract?—Of course, the contract might have been cancelled and the work re let; contracts generally have a clause in them to admit of that.

704. But in the case of an important change like this, it was not necessary to adhere to the original prices?—It is a difficult thing to make a private arrangement as to prices with a contractor, and it is not usually done.

705. But there was an arrangement with him to change the whole character of the work; and it would not be more difficult to change the price than to change the character of the work?—There was a proposition by him recommended by the District Engineer and myself.

706. There was a proposal which increased the character of the work at high prices, and released him from an important part of the work?—Increased the quantity and not the character.

707. In the original contract there was a large quantity of timber at low prices, and a small quantity of earth at a high price, and the proposal would have relieved him from the timber and given him a larger quantity of earth-work at a high price?—That would be the effect, no doubt.

708. And that must have been apparent, even by your own statement?—It was perfectly apparent to me when I made the recommendation; yet I felt justified in making it; I thought it was in the public interest to do so.

709. Of course, you did that upon Mr. Rowan's statement of the increased cost, not supposing there would be such an enormous increase as there appears to be?—Yes.

710. If you had supposed there would have been such an increase you might not have recommended it?—I am not to this moment aware that the great increase in quantities is due solely to the change from trestle-work to embankments. I fancy it is due to some other cause; what it is I am not at this moment prepared to say.

711. The estimate of quantities upon which the contract was taken puts down the earth at 80,000 yards; is it possible that so enormous a discrepancy as between 80,000 yards and 1,650,000 yards, which is the estimate now to complete the work, could have occurred, and not be due to the change in the plan of construction?—Mr. Rowan informs me that no change has been made, and that it is still competent for the Government to put up trestle-work. I have given no orders to Mr. Rowan, and Mr. Rowan has given no orders to the contractor, to make the change; and the contractor says he has received no orders.

712. And yet he has made the change?—This is, of course, second-hand information; the parties can speak for themselves.

713. Of course, it is absolutely necessary that the Committee should endeavor to ascertain, as far as possible, how it happens that this enormous difference has taken place?—I confess to you that I thought the change was made; when I returned from England in October, I thought the change had been authorized, and was being carried out; there is no doubt about that; but I find it is not authorized and am told it is not being carried out.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

714. You have found that there has been no authority given to change the works?—There has been no authority given to the Chief Engineer to make the change; the Chief Engineer is the chief Executive Officer of the Government, and if there was any authority to be given, it should and would be conveyed through him to others.

715. I suppose it is the duty of the contractor to carry out the agreement he has entered into until he is properly notified that a change has taken place?—It is not only his duty, but he is obliged to do it.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

716. If a resident or District Engineer instructed him that he was at liberty to make the change, he would be perfectly justified?—He would naturally assume that the resident engineer had received proper instructions to convey to him.

*By the Chairman :—*

717. Did you have some conversation with the Government before you wrote that letter of 22nd May?—I think it is very likely that I ascertained verbally from the Minister whether he favored the idea or not; that is commonly done.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

718. Do you remember any conversation?—I do not remember any conversation.

*By the Chairman :—*

719. Mr. Rowan was here in communication with you at that time?—Yes; the matter occupied a very short time; there was a great deal of business being done on that day and this is one of the things taken up.

720. Was there any prior conversation between you and Mr. Rowan on the subject?—I think he mentioned a few days before that among many subjects he wanted to discuss, with me, this one.

721. This was one of the most important matters in connection with the contract?—I don't know that; at all events I took the most pressing matters up first, and this was one of those which were put off till the last day.

722. Did you give Mr. Rowan any instructions or any opinion that would induce him to make the change?—I do not remember giving him any. He is here to-day; I have seen him, but I have had only a few minutes to speak to him.

*By Mr. Bergin :*

723. Would Mr. Rowan naturally conclude from your report, his report and Mr. Whitehead's application that the alterations would be made?—I think he naturally would.

724. Do you think that would be sufficient authority for him?—Not sufficient authority, but I think he would conclude that the change would be made.

*By the Chairman :—*

725. Are you aware whether Mr. Rowan went back?—Yes; Mr. Rowan went back.

726. Mr. Whitehead was here about the time?—Mr. Whitehead was in Ottawa at the time. I think Mr. Whitehead would naturally understand that the change would be effected.

727. Yet you say the change has not been effected?—It has not been authorized. I am informed it is still open to the Government to put up trestle-work,—that the work has not gone too far.

728. Mr. Whitehead's contract for the whole work was \$1,592,000; he has very nearly exhausted that on work reported, and there is a large estimate for future work?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

729. In endeavoring to ascertain upon whose authority that change was made, we have been met with the difficulty that Mr. Mackenzie, the political Minister reported adversely to your report on 12th June. That report was discussed several times in Council and Mr. Mackenzie, as political Minister, did not feel that he was called upon officially to instruct the resident engineer, Mr. Rowan. As the matter was undecided when you left, what course did you expect would have been taken under the circumstances by the head of the Department?—I would expect that in due course of time, in a few days or weeks, an Order in Council would be passed authorizing the change; that a copy of the Order in Council would be communicated to the Chief Engineer, and upon that he would take action.

730. As no such Order in Council was passed, and as no communication, either verbal or official, by letter, was made to the acting Chief Engineer, was the District Engineer warranted, further than it was implied in your letter to him, in instructing the change to be made?—I never instructed him.

731. You reported on his report?—I gave him no instructions; my report was addressed to the Department for it to consider.

732. You have already said he would naturally suppose that change was authorized, from his report to you, and your report to the Minister and conversation he had with you before you left for England?—Yes; that the change would be authorized.

733. What I wish to ascertain is this, that not having had any instructions to the contrary from the Department, under the circumstances you mention, with respect to the Order in Council, Mr. Rowan would not suppose that any change in opposition to his suggestion or report had been made?—He had no authority whatever; he dare not make any change without authority. I have no power to make any change, and if I have not, he has not.

734. Mr. Mackenzie says in his evidence: "It was not my duty to communicate to every one in the Public Works Department what we had been considering, and it was not my duty to communicate to any officer a negative decision. It was

my duty if we made any change to communicate the change, which would be done in the regular way ; but we made no change, and we had nothing to communicate." What is your opinion in regard to that matter?—That is the custom with the Department, and it is perfectly correct. Nothing can be done, in theory, on any of these contracts without the knowledge and sanction of the Minister. It may be necessary and expedient in the public interest sometimes to do portions of work not provided for, which may not cost a great deal of money, but at the earliest possible date after it is done, if it be expedient to do it, it is necessary to report to the Government the facts and obtain the sanction of the Department.

735. That being so in theory, how is it in practice?—In practice that is carried out as far as possible ; so far as I can do it, it is done.

736. Where the change was so important as this and involved so much of the public money, would it not have been better to have opened the works again to tender?—I did not think it would. Of course, that could have been done ; it was a proper subject for consideration.

737. Under the circumstances, do you not think that such an important suggestion as that made by Mr. Rowan should have had an official reply of some kind from the head of the Department?—It is difficult to give official replies to every letter sent. It is not the custom to give official replies to all. I make many a recommendation that is never paid attention to officially. It may be considered, that is all. If it is not adopted, I hear nothing more about it.

738. There must be a great difference between your recommendations as Chief Engineer at Headquarters and a District Engineer reporting what he believes to be a very necessary and important change to you?—His report had been lying in the office for months, if I remember rightly, before it came under my notice.

*By the Chairman :—*

739. Mr. Rowan's letter regarding the proposed change, bears the same date as your recommendation?—It may be the same date. I required him to put his views in writing in brief. I think the proposition was lying before the officer acting in my place a long time before that ; six months before.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

740. Whitehead's letter is dated Winnipeg, November 6th, 1877 ; your report is dated 22nd May, 1878, and so is Mr. Rowan's?—I was called upon to take action on Whitehead's letter ; Mr. Rowan advised me that it was a matter of great importance ; that it was absolutely necessary that it should be acted upon before I left for England, and that the matter had been before my Deputy, who had done nothing.

741. Who was your Deputy?—Mr. Marcus Smith.

742. Was it this matter that had been before him?—That is my impression ; but Mr. Rowan can confirm what I say, or set me right when he gives his evidence. I required Mr. Rowan to place his views in writing and make such estimates of the difference in cost as would enable me to report directly to the Government. He did so, and his report is dated the very day I wrote the letter.

743. The change recommended by Mr. Rowan involved how much?—Here is a report which I was called upon, a few days ago, to make, which may throw a little light on the matter (*See letter 29th April 1879 on page 64.*).

743a I would like to know from you the estimated increase by Mr. Rowan, and the actual increase in the work done since that time under this contract?—I think the estimated difference in cost between carrying out the trestle-work system and the embankment system was about \$250,000 ; as far as my memory serves me.

744. And what has the cost actually been?—It has not been done ; the work has not been carried out yet.

745. Has there been an estimate made of the sum still necessary to carry out that suggestion?—There has been an estimate made.

746. Will you give it us?—The work certified as having been executed to the date of the last certificate is \$1,279,972, and the amount of the original quantities moneyed out at the prices in the contract comes to \$1,394,085.

747. What is the estimate to complete the work?—I cannot speak positively about that; there is an estimate before me, but I do not know anything about its accuracy.

748. I understood you to say just now that the change had not been carried out, and that it was still competent to go back to trestle-work?—So I am informed.

749. How do you account for the increase in cost, then, on that work?—So far there has been no increase, as far as the figures before me show.

750. Then how do you account for the difference between the bill of works and the amount of work done?—The bill of works is \$1,599,000, and the amount done is \$1,279,000, showing a balance for work still to be done.

751. Have you added to that the amount estimated as necessary to complete the work?—There is a difference in the character of the work; if you put in trestle-work in place of earth, the difference will not be so great.

*By the Chairman:—*

752. In the work already completed there is no timber used?—And there is no timber provided.

753. You say the work as done amounts to less than the original estimate, and that it is competent now to go on and use trestle-work. Suppose the timber were added to the amount the work on the contract has reached now?—Even then, the total cost would be more than the original estimate; there is a discrepancy, no doubt.

754. You say you gave no instructions to Mr. Rowan whatever; of course Mr. Rowan was aware you had made this recommendation?—Yes.

755. He was aware that the matter was under discussion before the Government?—Yes.

756. He and Mr. Whitehead were both here; and, of course, Mr. Whitehead had a deep interest in the change taking place?—Yes.

757. Are you aware that any communication took place between Mr. Whitehead and the Government?—Before my recommendation?

758. Yes?—No; I am not aware that any communication took place.

759. Or afterwards?—I do not know that there was any afterwards.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

760. But you know Mr. Whitehead had been here in Ottawa in connection with this contract?—I saw him repeatedly in my own office.

761. Was this change mentioned before the Public Accounts Committee last year?—That I do not remember; I do not think it was recommended then.

*By the Chairman:—*

762. When you left Ottawa who came in charge?—Mr. Marcus Smith.

763. Did you leave any instructions with him?—No; I did not; he had all the documents in the office as I left them.

764. Mr. Mackenzie says that before Mr. Smith went west, he conversed with him from to-day on matters connected with the whole work, to use his own words, exhaustively; but he never spoke to him about changes on Section 15; are you aware of that?—I am not aware of that.

765. Was it not an important topic?—He might have told him that the thing had been under consideration.

766. He says that he never mentioned the subject, and that he had no communication whatever on the subject?—I am not surprised at that; at the same time, I think it might have been mentioned.

767. Mr. Whitehead was here?—Mr. Whitehead had left two months before the date you mention.

768. But he had been here; Mr. Rowan and you had recommended the change; Mr. Smith took the work, as your successor, to look after it in your absence. Would it not have been the ordinary practice to have conferred with him respecting this and any other contract?—If any instructions were necessary they should have been given.

769. Whether instructions were to be given or not, one would suppose it would be natural and reasonable to have said to Mr. Smith that you had made the recom-

mentation, and the Government had not accepted it?—All I can tell the Committee is this: There are many things that you intend to do that are not done—many important things escape notice sometimes.

770. There are four contracts, involving an expenditure of millions of dollars, and these were the most important works which the Minister could possibly have had in hand. This contract, No. 15, had been the subject of three lettings; it was the most tenable section, as it is called in one of the letters in regard to it, and was well known to be the most difficult one, and one involving most complicated questions. Does it not seem proper under such circumstances that some communication should have been made?—I am not here to defend Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Smith. If I had been here I should have spoken to Mr. Smith on the subject.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

771. You did not do so before you left for England?—I did not.

*By the Chairman :—*

772. When did you become aware there had been any change in construction?—When I went to England I recommended that the change should be made, as I have already stated. From the reception my recommendation received from the Minister I naturally assumed that the change would be made; and when I returned from England I also assumed that the change was made. I did not know that no change had been authorized until the other day I was being examined before a Committee of the Senate, when the late Secretary of State informed the Committee and informed myself that no such change had ever been authorized.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

773. I think Mr. Mackenzie says in his testimony that he had given Mr. Fleming to understand he approved it—that such was his personal opinion?—That is quite correct, and it is quite likely I communicated his views both to Mr. Rowan and Mr. Whitehead.

774. Mr. Mackenzie says :

“ Personally I felt entirely with Mr. Fleming in recommending this change as a mere engineering precaution that would take \$258,000. But then we had to consider, as a Government, the financial aspect of the matter. Our purpose originally, as I have often explained to Parliament, was to get into the prairie country as speedily as possible; to construct the road with what might be called temporary structures (that is the bridges and viaducts where required) so that they could be renewed with better material when we got the road built into the prairie country. After mature consideration, I came to the conclusion that it would be better not to make the changes, and on 12th June I sent the subject to Council, not recommending that the work be done, but simply sending a report with the documents for consideration.”

Under these circumstances, the Minister having made you aware that personally he approved of the recommendation, and you having gone to England under that impression, do you not think the resident engineer ought to have been informed that the Government had decided not to carry out your recommendation?—I do not think so; there was no necessity for it. As I said before, I frequently make recommendations which I hear nothing more about because no action is taken.

775. But the engineer in charge had from you the knowledge that you had made the recommendation?—I do not know that he had. I say it is very likely I told Mr. Rowan the Minister favored the recommendation; I do not know that I did, but it is more than likely that I did, and he will be able to tell you.

*By the Chairman :—*

776. You understand that the work is now in a condition where the trestle-work can be applied, and you can go back to the original contract?—Pardon me; I do not say that; I say I am informed; I am informed by Mr. Rowan, who will speak for himself.

777. Upon the calculation made the earth excavation has been increased already on work done from 80,000 yards to 224,000 yards, involving a large increase in cost. Rock work on work done has been increased from 300,000 yards, which was the

whole quantity to be done on the contract, to 342,000 yards. Of loose rock work there is already done 46,000 yards. These items make a difference of nearly 200,000 yards on the contract, and timber is still to be applied. On that estimate do you think it would be possible, if we went back to the old plan, to have the work done for the same cost as if the work had not been changed at all?—I think it would be exceedingly perplexing to the contractor, because he has purchased an immense amount of expensive plant.

778. He has assumed that the work will be changed?—Yes it seems to me he has assumed it will be changed.

779. It is hardly worth while, then, for the resident engineer to say that you could go back to trestle-work?—The work has been carried on of late as if an order had been made, and the contractor says he has obtained \$175,000 worth of plant to carry it out. I would regret very much if the change were not now carried out, for various reasons. We would not have such a good road, that is the chief reason. The embankments we would have to make at some other time.

780. Our examination has not been made with a view to consider the policy of permanent structures. Mr. Whitehead's contract was made on an entirely different plan; that plan has been in some way or other radically changed; that change involves enormous increases in the quantities upon which he obtained the contract, and some of the prices were high and some very low. If there was to be any change made, should not an application have been made to the Government. I think I will read the Committee this letter, because I have been called upon by the Department of Public Works to explain the matter, and probably, in a few words, there is here as good an explanation as I can offer. The letter is as follows:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,  
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER IN CHIEF,  
OTTAWA, 29th April, 1879.

SIR,—I have received from the Secretary a letter informing me that, in the evidence recently given before a Committee of the Senate, a member of my staff, Mr. Marcus Smith, had said that important changes in the nature of the works on Section 15, which will very largely increase the cost of the section, have been made on my authority.

I am called upon to report the nature of such changes, if any, which have been made, and the causes which necessitated them.

I beg to state that repeated attempts had been made to place this section under contract between February, 1875, and December, 1876, and it was not until January, 1877, that a contract was entered into with Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead, for doing the work. The first certificate was issued on 17th March, 1877, for \$8,316. The work went on until May, 1878, when the certificates amounted to \$486,631.

On the 22nd of that month I made the following report to the Department:—

(*For Report, see page 81.*)

The day following the date of that report, viz., on the 23rd May, I left on leave of absence for England, and did not return until the end of October. I left Mr. Marcus Smith to act in my place during my absence, and on my return, being engaged with other matters, I allowed him to continue to attend to this section, and he has practically done so ever since, and he has certified for all the work that has been done. Since my return, the following certificates have been issued by Mr. Smith:—

21st November, 1878 .....	\$ 980,757 77
12th December, 1878.....	1,070,835 03
14th January, 1879.....	1,139,802 81
13th February, 1879.....	1,217,462 84
11th March, 1879.....	1,279,972 86

The printed form of the certificate requires that the party signing it should give the authority on which the work has been executed, and Mr. Smith has in all these documents certified that the work has been executed by order of the Department of Public Works, and not by any order of mine.

As a matter of fact I have personally given no orders or instructions to make any changes in the character of the work which would largely increase, or in any way increase, the cost of the section. I have no power, and no one under me has any power, to give any such orders without the knowledge and authority of the Department.

It is perfectly true I recommended, on the 22nd May last year, that a certain change should be made, and that I expected, when I left for England, that the change would be authorized by the Department. Looking at the face of the certificates above cited, the only inference to be drawn is that Mr. Marcus Smith had received an order from the Department to make the change, or had satisfied himself that such an order existed.

Since my return to Canada, in October last, I have made only one report and recommendation respecting Section No. 15. The contractors applied for an advance of \$100,000 (on plant) to enable them to carry on the work. On that occasion Mr. Smith gave it as his opinion "that the Government would not only be perfectly safe in advancing the sum asked, but it would be both expedient and good policy to do so."

A copy of my report on that occasion is attached; on reference to it, it will be seen that I did recommend an advance, but not to the extent strongly advised by Mr. Smith. Instead of \$100,000, my recommendation was limited to \$40,000.

So far from ordering work to be done without authority, I have been extremely careful not to do so, and I have, as far as practicable, insisted that no work whatever should be undertaken that was not duly authorized. Mr. Smith has had full charge of the works. I have looked to him to see that everything was properly done, and that nothing was done without authority. He has certified that nothing has been done except by order of the Department of Public Works, and, accordingly, I conclude that there must be some mistake in the evidence referred to in the letter of the Secretary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING,

*Engineer-in-Chief.*

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Public Works.

781. As a matter of fact, have you given any orders respecting any payments?  
—As a matter of fact I have not; I have recommended an advance of \$40,000 on the plant, but I have signed no certificates; they have been signed by Mr. Smith.

782. Have you stopped paying upon that section, or have you given any orders with respect to payments?—I was a little astray in saying I gave no orders. I gave an order not to pay the last certificate for the month of March; the certificate was for \$70,000; I recommended the Minister to make an advance of \$50,000, instead of paying the whole amount, and that advance has been made.

783. And your intention is to enquire into this matter before going any further?  
—Certainly.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

784. To re-measure the work I suppose?—I was completely taken back when I discovered no change had been authorized; I was as surprised as any one could be, especially as I saw the work had been certified to from month to month as having been properly authorized.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

785. It must have been known in the office, from the certificates that came in from month to month, that the change had been made?—By whom?

786. By the parties who signed the certificates?—I imagine so, though I do not know.

*By the Chairman :—*

787. We have reports here on several contracts, the original estimates on all of which have been exceeded; on No. 25 the increase in the cost is 32 per cent. on \$347,000, the original contract being \$1,037,061; on No. 14 the amount of the contract was \$402,950; the amount of work done is \$659,847, and there is yet to be done work to the extent of \$63,825; on No. 15 the estimated cost was \$1,594,085; the work done amounts to \$1,279,972, and there is yet to be done work which it is estimated will cost \$1,245,027, making an increase of \$939,915. How was this estimate of work to be done made up, and from whom would it come?—All I can say in explanation of that is this: all certificates for the payment of money on account of the work to which you have referred came under the notice of the gentleman who acted in my place during my absence; on the first occasion that it came under my notice that the quantities largely exceeded what were supposed to be the quantities, I ordered that payments should cease, and no payments have been made since.

788. What I want to know is this: there is an estimate of work still to be done; who made that up?—I do not know that I can tell you.

789. It comes here to us in the same way as other estimates?—I am afraid to accept estimates as being accurate because they are very often not very accurate; they are mere approximations, and sometimes engineers are driven to make an estimate when they have not really the data upon which to make it.

790. This estimate gives us the cost and expected cost of the works?—I did not bring it, sir, and I am not prepared to endorse it.

791. How shall we find out whether this estimate is in the Department, and where it came from?—There are many estimates in the Department; and even if it came from there, it may not be perfectly accurate.

792. It may be an approximate estimate, though?—I do not mean to charge any one with making an inaccurate estimate; whoever made it has probably done the best he could, using the data he had at hand to the best advantage; but when the data is insufficient you cannot have a perfect result.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

793. When a paper comes over here from a Department, we have the authority of the Department that whatever is in it is correct, I should judge?—To give you a single illustration of how difficult it is to get accurate estimates, I may say that before these works were let, we made estimates—rough approximations—of the quantities on the work to be done, to give the contractors a general idea of the magnitude of the work they were to tender for. We knew we had not sufficient data to make them upon, but still we had to make them for that purpose, and it turns out that our estimates were imperfect, some of the quantities being too little and others may be too large.

794. I do not see any here that are too large; they are all too small?—Unfortunately, that is too much the case.

*By the Chairman :—*

795. You see the original bill of works is exceeded largely by the quantities as done; can you tell me whether you think the surveys of the railway are in a sufficiently forward state to warrant the Government in proceeding with the work upon that form of tender which you say cannot be adopted without an accurate knowledge of the quantities?—You are referring to the system of letting by lump sum and bill of works.

796. Yes; because in every case here we are misled, and the country, which has been taught to believe that the work was to be done at a certain price, will find that that price has been exceeded?—I never made any estimates of the cost of the work; I was a party to having published rough approximations of quantities before

the letting of the contracts for the special purpose which I shall read to you from the bill of works:—

“The quantities in this bill are furnished for the purpose of giving an approximate idea of the nature and magnitude of the contract, and to admit of a comparison of tenders.” That is what these estimates are for, and not to mislead the people as to the cost of the railway ultimately.

797. That being the case, is it safe to make contracts where there are inconsistent prices in the tender; for instance, where quantities are estimated, tenderers may put in high prices for some kinds of work and low prices for small quantities of work, as in this case?—I am not in favor of letting works to the lowest tenderers, or to putting in inconsistent tenders. You will find in all the recommendations I have made in writing and otherwise, that I have tried to find out a good respectable contractor,—the lowest good contractor, irrespective of the relative value of the tender.

798. If the system is such as to admit of the condition of things which seems to be evidenced in all the contracts we have before us, there ought to be some modification of it, because if you apply it to absolutely the lowest tender, you may give the work to the highest tender, in fact?—I do not think that is likely. I think the rule adopted for finding the relative value of tenders is not a bad one; I do not know any better way of getting at the relative value of tenders.

799. Was that system adopted by the Government on the Intercolonial Railway?—It was not; it would have been very much better if it had been adopted. I should like to enlighten you, but I regret I am unable to do so; but before next winter we will have the whole matter cleared up. At all events, no money will be paid on any of the contracts until the whole matter is cleared up; I am not going to recommend any payment.

800. Mr. Marcus Smith is practically acquainted with the work in that section of country?—Yes; he has been over it.

801. He had been over it before the change in line was recommended?—Yes; I think he was twice over No. 15.

802. Was he consulted in regard to Mr. Rowan's recommendation or his letter to you?—He was not.

803. You did not consult him?—No; for good reasons, which I need not at present explain.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

804. Were no certificates issued from 22nd May till November?—I here were.

805. Under whose authority were they paid or issued?—They were signed, subject to the approval of the Acting Chief Engineer, Mr. Marcus Smith, by Mr. Smellie.

806. You were away at the time?—I was in England.

807. The certificates signed by Mr. Smith are dated November 21st, December 12th, January 14th, February 13th and March 11th?—The last certificate covers all others signed before it.

808. The last certificate was signed after Mr. Smith says he obtained knowledge of the change in the work from the letter which was in the Department. The first time he knew of it was in September, after he went there; he obtained knowledge of the change in the work, and wrote down to the Department for the letter?—He says it was authorized by the Department. The question asked me by the Department of Public Works was what authority had I to change the work. I said I had no authority; that all the works had been carried on, as the documents, on their face showed, under the direct orders of the Department; and those certificates are brought forward to show that Mr. Smith thought so, too.

809. But Mr. Smith never signed a certificate till November, 1878?—Yes; he signed a great many before that.

810. Between May and November?—Not between May and November; he was not in Ottawa after July. There are certificates signed by the Engineer-in-Charge of the head office here.

811. Mr. Smith states that he was not aware of the existence of the letter for the change in the character of the work till September, when he got the information from

Mr. Rowan up at Winnipeg, and he immediately sent down to Ottawa for the letter, and after that he signed certificates. He has not signed any between May and November?—I do not see the point.

812. What Mr. Smith says is, that he was unaware of any change in the character of the work till he went up there; that the first knowledge he had of the change was obtained from the resident Engineer, Mr. Rowan; that he asked for the order for the change in the work, and telegraphed to Ottawa and got your letter. Upon that letter, he understands, the change was made?—If he considers that order sufficient, he was perfectly justified in signing certificates, if that is an order.

813. I do not think that is an order?—Nor do I.

*By the Chairman:—*

814. As a matter of fact, the change was made immediately after Mr. Rowan went up?—I cannot say whether it was or not.

815. Can you not tell by the amounts of the certificates?—I cannot tell. There was a certain amount of work to be done whether the change was made or not. The only work which would be done at that time was earth and rock work, and the returns would come in very much the same whether the change was made or not.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

816. Before the Senate Committee you say you have personally given no orders or instructions to change the character of the work in any way that would increase the cost of the section; you say, "I have no power, nor has any one under me any power to give any such orders without the knowledge or authority of the Department." I just understood you to say that it was your impression that you had verbally given an order to Mr. Rowan?—I say this: I may have informed Mr. Rowan that the Minister, personally, favoured the idea of the change.

817. I suppose there is no doubt the Minister did favour the change?—There is no doubt.

818. Last time you were here you said you had prepared a statement showing what would be the position of the different tenders on section if they had been put in for the quantities as executed by Whitehead, and you said that Whitehead's would be the lowest; have you that statement with you?—I have the statement, which I will be very happy to submit. In submitting it, I may as well explain that this is an estimate prepared not by me, but at my request, as soon as I discovered there was such a discrepancy in the quantities, and I have no doubt that it is perfectly correct. I would also explain that, in Mr. Whitehead's letter, on which my recommendation of 22nd May is founded, he offered to do the earth work without charging anything for haul. We have no such offer from any of the other tenderers, and it would not be right not to make an allowance in each case for haul. I have added the allowance for haul in each case. Then, in reference to one of the tenders, one man puts clearing in at twenty cents per acre, which, in my judgment, is a clerical error. Clearing cannot be done for twenty cents an acre; I suppose he means \$20. I have taken the liberty of correcting that. With this explanation, I can inform you that the contracts now stand as follows: Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead, the lowest; J. A. Green, second lowest; Talbot & Jones, third; D. Hingston, fourth; A. Farewell, fifth.

*By the Chairman:—*

819. What has become of Macdonald and Kane's tender?—I do not know. Their tender was rejected.

820. But they could have taken the contract?—They coupled their tender with certain conditions which could not be complied with, and their offer was not taken up.

821. They state in their letter that the reason they could not go on with the contract was, they understood two years' further time had been given to the contractor on Section 14, and if that was the case they could not get their supplies in. The asked if any such arrangement had been made, and they were told, in reply, that they must sign the contract immediately. I think, therefore, this tender should be included in this comparison?—I have not done so, because I was informed that Sutton, Thompson and Whitehead were the lowest tenderers who were prepared to accept. There were some other tenderers, but they would not accept and enter into

the contract. It is not for me to argue the matter, however; I am simply giving evidence in reply to Mr. Haggart. The authorities may have done wrong in passing over Macdonald's tender, but that I am not prepared to say anything about. The large quantities to make the solid embankments have been moneyed out at the rates given in these five tenders, and the result is as follows:—

Sutton, Thompson and Whitehead.....	\$2,515,917
John A. Green.....	2,525,335
Talbot and Jones.....	2,734,377
D. Hingston.....	2,518,311
A. Farewell. ....	2,560,390

The relative positions of the tenders are slightly changed; for instance, D Hingston comes very nearly as low as Sutton, Thompson and Whitehead. But Sutton, Thompson and Whitehead are still the lowest.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

822. That is making an allowance for haul all round?—Whitehead has no allowance for haul; he does the haul for nothing; if the others would do the haul for nothing, of course it would make a difference.

823. You know this offer of Whitehead's, on condition of a change in the work, to charge nothing for the extra haul, was a subsequent offer?—I know that.

824. Under precisely similar conditions of haul as Whitehead's, what position would the rest of the tenderers be in?—I have no doubt at all that if the work was up for contract to-day, the prices would be changed, and the work would be let for less money.

825. What I want to know is this: if the rest of the contractors had made the same conditions, in regard to haul, as Whitehead, what would be their relative positions?—I am not prepared to say what they would be.

*By the Chairman:—*

826. How much is added to the haul in each case?—Something like \$80,000.

827. At how much a yard?—The price for haul is put in the tender, it is a modified price. The price put in the specification is for a short haul, a haul to be performed by carts; this is for a haul of several miles, to be performed by train.

828. How much have you added in each case?—I have added \$82,000 to each one.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

829. Taking away this amount of \$82,000 in each case would leave the rest of the tenderers all under Mr. Whitehead?—Of course it would.

830. That is very nearly the evidence of Mr. Mackenzie, who said that one of the reasons for rejecting the recommendation of your letter to Council was, that on a comparison of tenders, they found that some of them would be nearly \$70,000 lower than Whitehead's?—It would not make them all lower than Mr. Whitehead's, but some of them; I am not justified in making an estimate without adding what would have to be provided.

*By the Chairman:—*

831. But you are comparing Whitehead's contract under a modification with the other tenders?—I have explained how that was done.

832. I would like to have the two other contracts, A. P. Macdonald's and the other, moneyed out in the same way as the five you have spoken of?—That can be done.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

Mr. J. H. ROWAN, called and examined:

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

833. What position do you occupy on the Pacific Railway?—I am District Engineer for the Manitoba District of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

834. How far does your work extend?—It extends from Rat Portage to Livingstone on the main line, including the Pembina Branch.

835. When were you appointed District Engineer?—I cannot tell you the exact date, but I think it was early in 1875.

836. Before these contracts were let?—Oh yes; I had general charge of all the works between here and the Rocky Mountains up to the time that construction commenced; after construction commenced no one engineer could look after such an extent of country, and I was given my choice as to the portion of the line I would like to look after, and I selected the Manitoba District.

837. Did you prepare the estimates for Section 15?—Which estimates do you mean?

838. The estimates upon which the contracts were let—the bill of works?—No, Sir; I did not prepare the first estimates.

839. Did you make a survey of or locate that section?—No; I had engineers under my supervision.

840. Was it thoroughly located before the bill of works was prepared?—No.

841. Merely a preliminary survey?—A preliminary line.

842. Did you prepare the bill of works?—The last one I did.

843. Who prepared the two first bills?—I could not say; they were in Ottawa; I was in Manitoba.

844. Who prepared these estimates, do you know?—I do not; I was then engaged in looking after the surveys, and I forwarded what data we had collected in a rough state to Ottawa; it was merely a preliminary survey as well as I remember, with an approximate location on the plan, and an approximate profile of that location.

845. You have been a long time engaged as an Engineer upon railways?—Yes; twenty-seven years in Canada.

846. On what railways?—I was engaged on the Great Western Railway, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

847. During their construction?—Yes, during their construction.

848. Were you engaged in any railway in any other country?—In Ireland, on the Midland and Great Western Railway and its branches.

849. On any of those works do you remember the letting of contracts involving large sums of money on mere preliminary surveys?—I was not on those works at the time that portion of the work was done.

850. Do you know whether it is customary to do that?—To do what?

851. To let contracts upon mere preliminary surveys on mere trial lines?—I do not know; it depends altogether upon the circumstances of the case; in this particular case there was great anxiety exhibited to push forward the work, and the contract was let at an early date before detailed information was acquired; there was not time, in fact, to get the information.

852. The whole thing, then, was guess work?—Not guess work; there was a certain amount of data, but it was not as full as it would have been if more time had been given.

853. Did the work as executed compare at all satisfactorily with the estimates as made before the contracts were let?—Which contracts are you referring to?

854. Those you are at, 14 and 15?—Some of the quantities as executed are largely in excess of those originally estimated.

855. How do you account for that excess?—I account for it in several ways, one of which is, that the material which had to be removed was of such a character that it took a very much larger quantity of material to make up the banks to the height shown in the profile, and hence the quantities have been larger than we ever contemplated. A large amount of that material has, in addition, had to be wasted and thrown on one side, and not used at all in making the banks. The surveys were made when the country was covered with snow, and the ground was frozen solid and hard. A large portion of the country was covered with timber, and other portions of it with muskegs—open swamps. They were tried at the time the surveys were made;

and it was supposed, with the means the surveyors had for ascertaining the depth of the swamps, they would be four or five feet deep, or thereabouts.

856. Cannot you tell by the character of the timber, even when the snow is on the ground, where the muskegs are?—Certainly, we can tell the character of the country so far as to say: "This is a tamarac swamp;" but I have never in my engineering experience come across such swamps before. The swamps in that section vary from 5 to 26 feet in depth.

857. Did you make any attempt before those estimates were prepared, before you sent in those data to the Department, to ascertain the depths of all the swamps?—Certainly, we made all the effort we could with the means at our disposal; we had no tools, and no time to make a thorough examination.

858. What time did you go up there, in what year?—In 1871.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

859. How many lines were run over that route?—Altogether?

860. Altogether?—Three lines.

861. What time did you first go up there in charge of the route?—I went up there in 1871 in charge of the surveys.

862. And when on construction?—On construction I went there, to the best of my recollection, in the latter part of June or early in July, 1875, as District Engineer in charge of construction; that was about the time we commenced constructing the work.

863. In what year?—In 1875; up to that time I had been engineer in charge of the surveys from Mattawa to Edmonton.

*By the Chairman:—*

864. In charge of the surveys on Section 14?—In charge of the surveys all over.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

865. When was the contract let to Sutton & Thompson?—I really cannot tell you at this moment.

866. You say there was not time to ascertain the character of the country. No. 14 was to have been completed and finished before No. 15 was let, and you were there a year before the contract was let on Mr. Whitehead's section?—I was thinking you were speaking of No. 14.

867. No. 14 was let when?—In 1875.

868. It was to have been completed, under the conditions of the contract, before Mr. Whitehead's contract was let?—If my memory serves me right, it was to be completed on 1st August, 1876.

869. And when was Mr. Whitehead's contract let?—I think in the autumn of 1876.

*By the Chairman:—*

870. Was it not let on 1st January, 1877?—Somewhere about that time.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

871. You were engaged in the construction of work of a similar character for nearly a year and a half before Mr. Whitehead's contract was let?—There is no similarity at all between the contracts, none whatever; they are as different as two contracts could possibly be.

872. That is in the character of the work?—Yes.

873. You say the surveys were done in the snow and you had not time to take them; and you have been there since 1871?

874. Your first visit was in 1871?—Yes.

875. Then you were there a year and a half before Mr. Whitehead's contract was let?—Yes.

876. Surely it was possible to take out in that time, if you had the means furnished you, accurate estimates of what the quantities would be on Section 15?—We were then making location surveys on Section 15 in order to obtain correct information on which to base the work.

877. Before the contract was let?—Yes.

878. Then you had made the location survey for Section 15 before the work was let?—It was the preliminary location survey. It was not the actual location survey, but a closer survey than a mere preliminary line run through the country.

879. What is the difference between a preliminary and actual location survey?—The actual location survey is made on the exact line on which the route is to be built; the preliminary location survey is as near as we can estimate it would probably come; it may not be exactly on the line as laid out for construction.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

880. You say you made every attempt, it was in your power to make, to ascertain the character of the ground?—On Contract 14?

881. No, on Contract 15?—There was no trouble about the character of the ground on Section 15; there was rock and water. We had no difficulty in ascertaining that. When I said there was difficulty about the character of the ground on Section 14, what I wished to convey was the difficulty we had in arriving at anything like a correct estimate of the quantities of the work which would be required on that section, from the state of the ground at the time we made the preliminary surveys. I did not make any preliminary calculation of the quantities, but it is exceedingly probable, if I had made one, it would not have been what it ultimately proved, for I never imagined that the swamps were from six to twenty-six feet deep, of such soft material that you could run a pole through it.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

882. What did you estimate the depth of the muskegs when you made the preliminary survey?—I estimated them at five or six feet in depth.

883. And in place of that, they turned out to be up to 26 feet deep?—19 and 26 feet deep; that is on Contract 14.

*By the Chairman :—*

884. But what are they on Contract 15?—There are none on 15.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

885. I asked you about 15, and you said the character of the country was such that it was difficult to know what it really was?—There is no doubt about 15; it is unmistakably rocky.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

886. Rock and water?—Rock and water.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

887. Why were you unable to make a proper estimate of No. 14; why had not you the tools?—We were not furnished with them; could not have carried them, and had not the time for using them. In those days it was as much as we could do to carry sufficient food for each man to keep us from starving, without loading ourselves with heavy boring tools.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

888. On No. 15 there was no trouble like that; did you get the exact quantities on that section?—We did not originally.

889. Not before the contract was let?—No.

890. Then I misunderstand you altogether. I understood you to say that on No. 15 there was no trouble; it was all rock and water, and you knew exactly the quantities?—I knew exactly the character of the material.

891. Then, knowing the character of the material, you could have had no trouble in taking out the quantities?—Certainly we had trouble.

892. What was the trouble?—The trouble was this: At the time the original quantities were taken out, a longitudinal section had been run over the line on which grades were laid down, and we took out the quantities from those grades.

893. I mean, independent of the change of grade, you had no difficulty in finding the quantity?—I am not referring to the change of grade; I mean this: the quantities are taken out from a line run longitudinally which shows certain parts as cuttings and certain parts as banks; but that is merely a line along the centre of the road. We had no cross-sections from which to calculate the quantities.

894. Are there many side hills in that country?—It is all side hills; there are places in the contract, which on the original profile show bank, that are actually partly cuttings, and we have places too, which on the profile show cutting, which are bank; there is more bank than cuttings; that is to say, the centre line of the railway passes over a little knob of rock that appears on the profile as cutting, and the engineer would take out so many cubic yards for that knob shown on the profile; but the quantity might prove much larger when calculated from cross-sections.

895. Was the Department here made aware of the nature of the ground over which Contract 15 passed?—Yes.

896. From time to time?—Yes.

897. At the time the letting was made, you had not made such an examination of the grounds as was necessary to an accurate estimate of the character of the work?—No such examination had been made.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

898. Did you advise the Department of that at the time?—Yes; I mean I advised my chief; I did not advise the Department.

899. Your chief, then, was aware of the nature of the ground?—Mr. Fleming was perfectly aware of the amount of information we had and what we had not.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

900. Why did you not cross-section that work; there would have been no trouble?—We had not the time; there was more work to do in cross-sectioning that contract than in running the longitudinal line ten times over.

901. But you had a year and a half from the date of entry into Contract 14?—Certainly not; the line has been changed three times from the original survey that we made, on which the first quantities were calculated; the first line is entirely different from the contract.

902. But the contract for 14 was entered into a year and a half before 15?—About a year, I think.

903. Nearly a year and a half you will find, because one was entered into in 1875, and the other at the beginning of January, 1877; Contract 14 was located?—No.

904. It was let without being located?—It was not located for construction when it was let.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

905. When did Mr. Whitehead take charge of the works on No. 15 as contractor? I think, about the time you mentioned the contract was let; he came up to get in supplies in February, 1877.

906. You saw him then?—Yes.

907. Did he inform you that he had taken the contract?—Yes.

908. Did he tell you that he was the original contractor, or that he was associated with others?—He did not tell me anything about it at all; he merely said he was one of the contractors for the work, and he had come up to get in supplies. I understood the contract was let to Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

909. Let me understand you before you go any further; do I understand you that No. 14 was let without being located?—There was a preliminary survey made.

910. But there was no location?—The line was not finally located as it is now constructed.

911. It is different now because they changed the location in the course of construction?—No; but there was no location for construction made up to the date of the letting of the work.

912. Only a preliminary survey?—Only a preliminary survey.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

913. That is a survey looking for a route?—The preliminary survey looking for a route, and from that the approximate profile and location was laid down, the quantities were taken out and the contract was let. The contractors came up to Manitoba, and we commenced the location of a line in June, 1875.

*By the Chairman :—*

914. That was Sifton & Ward's contract?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

915. In November, 1877, Mr. Whitehead asked that a change be made in the character of the work on his contract?—That was on Contract 15.

916. Yes; and you made a report to your Chief recommending that change; did you not?—Yes; I made several reports.

917. Did you make reports previous to that of 22nd May, 1878?—Yes.

918. That of 22nd May was your final report?—Yes.

919. What were the dates of previous reports?—The original report I made on the subject was a verbal report to Mr. Marcus Smith when he was in Manitoba, in the fall of 1877; if I remember aright, about the beginning of November, 1877, or the end of October. He had come up then with a view to inspecting the work generally; he and I and Mr. Whitehead talked over the matter, and I pointed out to him certain difficulties in connection with carrying out the work in the way it was then proposed, and suggested the remedies.

*By the Chairman :—*

920. What were they?—One was to change the manner of completing the banks across water stretches with a solid rock bank to subsequently carry an earth embankment.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

921. That is in your letter of 22nd May?—I think not; the letter of 22nd May does not report upon this subject; but I had made a previous one to Mr. Marcus Smith that does not appear at all reporting on Mr. Whitehead's offer.

922. But what you are speaking of now was a verbal communication with Mr. Smith?—Yes; but I had also a written one. In October when he was there we had a verbal discussion about the matter. I pointed out the difficulty there would be in making up the rock banks. I had had consultations with my assistant, Mr. Carre, who is thoroughly conversant with all the details. The contractor also said that if he was to do the work in the way he was called upon to do it he could not do it in ten years.

923. This was in October?—October 1877; in January Mr. Whitehead had come up and commenced. Mr. Marcus Smith came up in the fall of the year when we had this full discussion of the whole subject. I pointed out to Mr. Smith the difficulty. Mr. Whitehead suggested that if he had, as he was called upon, to use up the rock from the cuttings in filling up the water stretches, and to put in the trestle-work, he must begin on the cuttings next the water and put in the rock, and then, after that was finished, he must put up his trestle-work over the next ravine. It would be a tedious operation and would lengthen the work, and in addition it would require a large amount of rock work for filling.

924. Was not that understood before the contract was let?—It was not discovered because the contract was let in so many different ways. The original idea was that it should be a full and complete contract, banks and everything made up. Subsequently, it was let under the idea that nothing would be done but letting out the cutting and levelling work. The third time it was proposed to have the work done by taking out rock and putting it in with trestle-work upon it. Mr. Smith approved of this suggestion of mine of making up rock banks, and then Mr. Whitehead came forward and said that he thought that it was a great pity the work should be done in this temporary way, and that it was a very unfinished thing, and suggested that if he were allowed, in addition to putting in rock sides, to put in solid earth banks all through, he would charge nothing for the extra haul, which would be a very heavy item. I said to Mr. Whitehead, "Then write me a letter to that effect and I will report on it to the Department." Mr. Smith had left in the meantime, having approved of the change in rock banks over water stretches. On the day he left I wrote a letter to the Engineer in charge, Mr. Carre, stating that Mr. Smith had just left for Ottawa and was about to submit the whole question as to whether the banks should be made of trestle-work or solid banks to the Government, but that in the meantime

he had authorized me to proceed with the change which I had suggested in regard to banks across water stretches or rock sides to be subsequently filled in with earth.

925. Have you that in writing?—Yes.

926. From Mr. Smith?—No; but I have a letter written by myself the day after Mr. Smith left, giving those instructions to my assistant; I will bring the committee a copy of that letter.

927. Do we understand that you have a letter from Mr. Smith?—No, in conversation he approved of the proposed change and instructed me to carry it out. I did so, enclosing a sketch of the change to the resident engineer, and, at the same time, told him the whole question could now be settled, as Mr. Smith was going to Ottawa to submit the whole question of trestle-work or otherwise to the Government. That was at the end of October, 1877. In the meantime Mr. Smith had authorized me to make the change with regard to the bases. In the meantime he had verbally authorized me to make the change I suggested for rock sides across water-stretches, to be subsequently filled in with earth instead of a solid rock base. I heard nothing further respecting the matter until I came down here to Ottawa.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

928. I understood you to say that you had a letter from Mr. Whitehead, suggesting the change before you discussed it with Mr. Smith?—I am coming to that. On the 6th November Mr. Whitehead wrote me a letter (after this conference we had with Mr. Smith, at which Mr. Whitehead was present) making the proposal that he should make the whole banks; in fact, you will find the proposal in his letter. The letter is here; you can see it for yourselves. As soon as I received that letter I wrote to the divisional-engineer for certain information in order that I might make an intelligible report to the Government on which they could take action—or at least to my chief. It took considerable time as they were very busily engaged; the contractor had a large number of men on the work, and we could not delay him as the work had been pushed on very rapidly. I wrote to the engineer instructing him to give me a detailed statement. Then I came to Ottawa, about 1st January, 1878; and as time was pressing, and it was an important matter (I had not received a detailed estimate from the division-engineer), I made a report to Mr. Smith, and this is the letter to which I referred as not having been published in the evidence. I submitted this report, which is a long one, and in which I went elaborately into calculations with respect to the proposed change, on or about 5th March, 1878.

929. Can you produce the letter?—Yes. I calculated how much cheaper it would be to put in rock walls in preference to solid work and fill up the spaces, and even above them, with earth, instead of putting in rock sides and trestle-work, and subsequently filling in with earth. In that letter I pointed out to Mr. Smith that in addition to that there was a new proposition from Mr. Whitehead to put in all the banks with earth and not charge anything extra for hauling, and I showed that was a desirable thing to do in the interest of the road, because it would be a permanent work and there would be no danger of the work being destroyed by fire, of which there would be great danger if trestle-work were erected. I will send the Committee a copy of that letter.

930. Did you get a reply to the letter?—No; it laid two months without any reply being sent. I was on a visit to my family. As time was passing and Mr. Smith did nothing in the matter, I went to see the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie. I got Mr. Smith's Secretary to let me have the letter back from the pigeon-holes, and I took it to the Minister and explained to him that this was a very important matter, a serious matter for the country and for the work, and I was very anxious, indeed, that some decision should be arrived at with respect to it. I submitted the whole subject to the Premier. He was very busy indeed at the time (it was during the session of Parliament), but he listened to what I had to say on the subject, and the propositions of the report which I read, and he seemed to think it was a very desirable change to be made. The impression I had after I left was that he fully approved of the proposed change; that he wanted me to be perfectly certain that I was

right in stating it would be economical to do so ; that I would not tell him it would be economical, and some one else be able to show it would not be economical.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

931. Did he authorise you to make the charge ?—Not farther than he approved of the suggestion.

932. Do you know at what date that occurred ?—It was a short time before my letter to Mr. Fleming.

933. Was it after you were examined before the Public Accounts Committee or before ?—I really cannot answer that question.

934. You were examined before the Public Accounts Committee ?—Yes.

935. Was it before or after that ?—I think it was after that.

936. Go on with your statement ?—After I had seen the Minister, as I have just stated, Mr. Fleming came out to this country.

*By the Chairman :—*

937. Mr. Fleming came out in April ?—I don't mean to say he had just arrived. Mr. Fleming had been here some time, but he was so busily engaged there was no chance to give him any information or talk the matter over with him until a few days before I went away. Shortly before I left I was up before the Public Accounts Committee, and nothing at that time had been done in regard to the matter, as was then stated, and then I submitted to the Minister this plan (I would not be positive about it) ; but at all events I was anxious that something definite should be done, as I considered it was a subject of very great importance. I saw Mr. Fleming, who was going away, I understood, back to England, and said to him, " Before you go away, Mr. Fleming, there is a most important matter in connection with the work in my district, respecting which I would really like you to do something. It is a serious question to the country, and although it has been before Mr. Smith for some time, since 1877, he has taken no action. I would esteem it a great kindness on your part if you would release me from the responsibility in connection with the subject, upon which I have made a report." He said, " I have not really time to go into the matter ; I do not think I can interfere in it." I said, " It is a most important question, and I wish you to bring it before the Government. I will write you, giving an outline of my views, and if you will report on it I will be very much obliged." He said, " Very well ; write a letter." I did so ; that is the letter published. That is not the letter to which I referred as having been addressed to Mr. Smith.

*By the Chairman :—*

938. Do I understand that Mr. Fleming conferred with Mr. Smith about the matter at all ?—I do not so understand. Then I left.

*By Mr. Bergen :—*

939. Mr. Sandford Fleming reported on the proposed change ?—He reported in favor of it.

940. Did you see Mr. Fleming after he reported, and before he went to England ?—Yes.

941. What did he say ?—He told me he had made a report on the subject.

942. He did not authorize the change ?—No.

943. Nor Mr. Mackenzie ?—Nothing more than I have told you.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

944. How did you come to make the change ?—I have made no change.

945. No change ?—I have authorized none.

946. Did the contractor make any change ?—Those rock sides are being done ; that's the only change.

*By Mr. Bergen :—*

947. What about the earth filling ?—There has been nothing done about that yet.

948. Has not the earth work been largely increased ?—Not yet ; there has been nothing done.

*By the Chairman :—*

949. Where do the calculations on the estimates we have before us, reporting the condition of the contract, and shewing an increase, come from ?—I suppose from the

office of the Engineer-in-Chief; I suppose they are based on the estimates I have sent in.

950. Well, according to them Mr. Whitehead was to have executed 80,000 yards of earth work at 37 cents?—Yes.

751. How much has he executed?—224,300 yards.

952. How much more has he to execute?—1,433,000 yards.

953. Does not that involved a change in his contract?—That is the estimate if it is completed with embankments.

954. But he has already done 140,000 yards additional?—Yes.

955. On the contract as it now stands, you say he can still go on and execute it with the trestle-work?—Certainly, sir.

956. What additional cost would that involve?—It would involve the furnishing of the timber.

957. How much would that add to the contract?—I could not say; if it added anything to the contract, whatever it added would be taken off the 1,433,000 yards of earth to be executed.

958. The work, as being executed now, is not being executed upon the principle of furnishing trestle-work?—Up to the present time it is.

959.—It is?—Yes.

960. And these estimates furnished to the Department are furnished with the idea that you can return to the trestle-work at any time?—Yes.

961. As a matter of fact, did Whitehead report to you that he could not get the timber to finish that contract?—I reported to the Department.—I can give the date of the letter—that the timber could not be found in the country.

962. And yet you say this work can be finished with the trestle-work which Whitehead cannot furnish?—Certainly he can furnish it; he can bring it from the United States.

963. But he has recommended this change to you?—He has made the suggestion.

964. He made the suggestion to you, and his inability to furnish the timber was mentioned as a ground for the change?—I don't know about that.

965. As compared with other contracts, do you consider some of Whitehead's prices are high; for instance, rock \$2.75?—Yes; that is high.

966. Loose rock, \$1.75?—That is high.

967. Do you consider that earth at 37 cents, as compared with other contracts, is high?—I do.

968. Every one of these items under the contract would be largely increased in the changed plan Whitehead suggested?—No.

969. According to that estimate Whitehead tendered for 300,000 yards of work at \$2.75?—Yes.

970. According to the present estimate he will furnish 525,000 yards at \$2.75?—He will do that whether trestle-work is put in or whether earth banks are put in.

971. Loose rock, 30,000 yards, estimated at \$1.75, is increased to 60,000 yards?—That will also have to be done whether trestle-work or earth banks is used.

972. 80,000 yards of earth excavation at 37 cents a yard, which you say is high, will be increased to 1,657,000?—If trestle work is not put in.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

973. Do not you know that Mr. Whitehead is not taking out timber for trestle-work, and that he is constructing the section on the principle that it is to be earth excavation?—I have reported that he is not taking out timber for trestle-work, and I have also reported, as I state here, that up to the present time there is nothing done in that way, but the work is in accordance with the contract, except that the timber for trestle-work is not got out.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

974. Are the stone sides in accordance with the contract?—I say that they are done as authorized by the Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

*By the Chairman :—*

975. The price for timber in the contract is low?—Generally speaking, it is.

976. Can the contractor furnish it at the prices agreed to if he has to go to the United States for it?—I question if he can.

977. Can he furnish it at anywhere near the price?—Some of it.

978. There is \$350,000 worth of timber estimated for?—He could not furnish that quantity of that class of timber for the price.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

979. Was that one of the reasons that Mr. Whitehead had to make the suggestion?—I could not say.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

980. You say he could not furnish the timber for any such price, and that the prices for the earth work and rock are pretty high?—Yes.

981. You are the engineer in charge of that work?—Yes.

982. As engineer, why do you not see that the timber is furnished?—Because I think the proposed change would be a saving to the country; that is the view I take of the matter. I must, however, obey orders, and what orders I receive I will see carried out. If I receive orders to put in trestle-work instead of solid banks I will make Whitehead do it though he should lose money; but if he loses money by doing it the country will lose more.

983. You have nothing to do with that?—I think I have to look after the interests of the country.

984. Here is your duty as I understand it; you have a schedule of the different quantities; you know he has a high price for rock work and a high price for earth work, but you say you are working on the principle that the system may be adapted to the timber being put in?—Yes.

985. Now you have allowed him to do the two species of work for which he has a very high price; suppose he should say after he has done that, that he cannot put in the timber?—All I can say about that is that everything that has been done up to the present time. the quantities of earth given in that estimate, the loose rock and the solid rock for which he has large prices, must be done either by Whitehead or some one else, whether the trestle-work be put in or not.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

986. But why have you not made him put the trestle-work in as he goes along?—There are places ready for the trestle-work; a large amount is put in; we have an amount of trestle-work in now.

*By the Chairman :—*

987. How much?—I cannot say how much, but there is quite an amount of it done.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

988. Mr. Fleming says and Mr. Smith says there is a change in the work altogether, in which their evidence is at variance with yours?—I can produce the letter. I have given no instructions to alter the work; nor has any change been made except the one I have referred to as approved by the Acting Chief Engineer; before I made that alteration I had the verbal order of the Acting Chief Engineer to do it; and I wrote a letter after he left Manitoba to my Engineer conveying instructions to him; I refer to the instructions in the letter which you have not got, and which I will produce.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

989. Do you remember that Mr. Smith made his visit to your work last year?—I do.

990. What date was that?—Sometime in September.

991. Did Mr. Smith notice that you had made any change on the work since the previous year?—Yes; he was conversing on everything that had been done.

992. Did he bring it under your observation?—I brought it under his.

993. Did he refer to the plan you had recommended the winter before?—I could not really say as to that, but I think so.

994. And he asked you to telegraph to Ottawa for the authority under which you made the change in the work?—I understood that he came up at that time with a view to settling the whole question as to how the work was to be carried out.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

995. You have seen his evidence?—I have glanced over it; he was there the year before, when he left a letter which I can produce.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

996. That was in September?—No.

997. I am speaking of his visit last year; he then asked you for your authority for the changes you made?—Yes; and I showed it.

998. What did you show?—His own authority.

999. Did you tell him you had authority or instructions from Mr. Fleming?—No; I made no change but putting the rock sides for solid rock banks; that is the only change I made.

1000. Then why did you telegraph to Ottawa for Mr. Fleming's letter and your report?—Because Mr. Smith told me he knew nothing about it.

*By Mr. Oliver:—*

1001. I understood you that Mr. Smith had authorized the change?—That letter was before him for two months.

*By the Chairman:—*

1002. But he did not know what action had been taken?—It was for him to take action.

1003. And because he did not take action you applied to Mr. Fleming?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

1004. Did you tell Mr. Smith you were waiting instructions?—I told him I was waiting instructions from him.

1005. What answer did he make to you?—He told me he had no authority.

1006. Did he tell you he expected to get information from you as to what was going on?—He had all the information; I gave him all the information in my power.

1007. You told him there was a letter Mr. Fleming had sent to the Department, and that was all you knew about it?—No; that was not all I knew about; I also told him of my letter of 5th March, of which he knew nothing.

*By the Chairman:—*

1008. That letter was before him for two months, and yet he knew nothing of it?—Quite so.

1009. Then how could it have been before him?—I do not know.

1010. And yet you say he had it before him?—I still say he had it before him, and ought to have known something about it; he had it before him nearly two months before I applied to Mr. Fleming.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

1011. Did Mr. Smith give you any instructions as to the work then?—Yes.

1012. What did he tell you to do; did he tell you to go on in the same way?—Yes.

*By the Chairman:—*

1013. What time was that?—That was last September.

1014. He told you to go on with the work in which way?—In the way we were before.

1015. Give me his instructions definitely?—I cannot give the exact words.

1016. It is very important that we should have them?—The best answer I could give you to that would be to bring you a copy of the letter he wrote to me.

*By Mr. Oliver:—*

1017. Bring the letter?—I will.

*By the Chairman:—*

1018. Where was it written?—It was written in Winnipeg.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

1019. When?—Last September.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

1020. And you followed out his instructions?—Yes.

1021. Do I understand that the impression you got from Mr. Smith in conversing with him was that the line should be of solid embankment instead of trestle-work?—The impression I had when I left in July was, that Mr. Fleming had made a report to the Government.

1022. I am referring to the conversation you had with Mr. Smith in Winnipeg, last fall?—That is what I am coming to. I was aware that this report had been made by Mr. Fleming, and that he had gone back to England. I was aware that nothing further in the matter had been done; and I understood that Mr. Smith was coming up expressly as representing the Engineer-in-Chief and the Government in the matter.

*By the Chairman :—*

1023. How did you understand that?—I think I understood from some communication I had had from Ottawa, that he was coming up to settle everything.

1024. You said you understood he was coming up expressly for that purpose?—To settle everything on the line; no doubt that was his object; and the very first thing I said to him, if my memory serves me right, was that I was glad he had come because this important question had to be settled.

1025. What question was that?—The question of trestle-work or rock; or rather, earth banks for trestle-work; to my astonishment he said he had no power to settle it. I was never so much surprised in all my life, as I fully expected he had come up to settle this important question.

1026. What did you do afterwards?—When he seemed to be in ignorance of Mr. Fleming's letter and mine, I telegraphed to Mr. Smellie, asking him to send me copies of the correspondence, which he did.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1027. You telegraphed only for Mr. Whitehead's letter and Mr. Fleming's report?—I did not ask for my own letter because I had a copy of it in Winnipeg.

*By the Chairman :—*

1028. Then what happened?—Then, if my memory serves me aright, he said he had no authority to settle the matter.

1029. When you telegraphed for the letters did they come?—They came with a letter from Mr. Smellie saying that he enclosed the whole correspondence.

1030. You then showed them to Mr. Smith?—Yes.

1031. And what did he say; did he say he had no authority?—He told me before they came he had no authority. He had been over the work. He gave me a letter, when he was leaving, stating that I should carry out the instructions, and he would represent the whole matter to the Government.

1032. What instructions?—The instructions he gave me.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1033. Have you the instructions?—They are in the letter.

*By the Chairman :—*

1034. Between the time you communicated with Mr. Fleming, and the time you saw Mr. Smith, what had you been doing on the work?—We had been making up the sides of rock banks, in the manner I was authorized by Mr. Smith in the previous November.

1035. Had Mr. Whitehead been given to understand that the matter was favorably received by the Government?—I gave him to understand that.

1036. Do you know whether he had been given to understand that?—No.

1037. Had you any conversation with him to that effect?—No.

1038. Had you any conversation with Mr. Whitehead in regard to the matter after you left here?—Mr. Whitehead was conversant with the exact position of affairs as they stood.

1039. How could he be conversant with it, if you did not understand it yourself. You telegraphed down to find out?—I do not understand you.

1040. When you met Mr. Smith and found there was a misunderstanding, you telegraphed down for the papers?—Yes.

1041. How could Mr. Whitehead understand the position, unless you had communicated with him?—I said, speaking of the matter up to that period, that Mr. Whitehead was conversant with what had been done. I said I reported on his offer, and Mr. Fleming made a report on his offer.

1042. Did Mr. Whitehead understand that the Minister of Public Works was in favor of it?—I fancy he did.

1043. He had had some conversation with the Minister?—I do not know anything about that.

1044. You are sure of that?—I do not know.

1045. He left Ottawa under the suspicion or expectation that the recommendation would be adopted?—I fancy so.

1046. Don't you know?—I have no reason to say one way or the other; he was going on with the work.

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

1047. As directed by the Engineer?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1048. You say you had instruction from Mr. Smith to make this change?—Yes.

1049. Why, then, did you seek orders from Ottawa; why did you make a report to Mr. Fleming; and why did you go to the Department to get orders if you had the order already?—For this reason: I applied for authority to my acting chief, Mr. Marcus Smith, to carry rock sides across waters, instead of solid rock bases, and to fill them up for earth banks, and I received his approval. This was only doing away with a portion of the trestle-work, as my letter, when it is produced, will show you. Then came the larger proposition to do away with the trestle-work altogether.

1050. But this larger proposition was not authorized by Mr. Smith?—No; the other proposition was for doing away with a portion of the trestle-work.

1051. Practically, the trestle-work has been done away with since you went up in May last?—I don't think so; I am just waiting to know whether it is to be gone on with, or whether we are to have solid banks.

1052. The solid foundations have been put in?—No.

1053. How then do you account for the immense increase in the earth?—By the fact that the original estimate for the earth was entirely problematical; we had no accurate knowledge of what the earth would be.

1054. And you don't know who made that estimate?—Yes I do; it was my assistant, Mr. Carre.

*By the Chairman :—*

1055. Is Mr. Carre here?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1056. He made up the estimate for this contract?—He made up the estimate of quantities of earth, and I made up the trestle-work.

1057. The whole of the contract was based on your estimate?—Yes.

*By the Chairman :—*

1058. I would like to know when this further estimate was made up and when it was put in the possession of the Department?—I asked my assistant-engineer for an estimate that would enable me to state to the Government the difference of cost between completing the road with trestle-work, as originally contemplated, and completing it with embankments. That estimate was made up and I submitted it.

1059. This is the estimate, then, that speaks of an increase in the earth and very little timber?—Yes.

1060. You estimated the additional cost at \$250,000?—Yes.

1061. Are you aware that the change involves an additional cost of over a million?—No, I am not; I can explain that to you; you are putting on to the cost of the change the additional cost that would occur whether embankments were used or not. That is explained in my letter, and it is owing to the change of grade.

1062. Was the Department aware of that additional cost?—As soon as I was myself.

JAMES H. ROWAN.

*(Letters handed in by Mr. Rowan.)*

WINNIPEG, 3rd November, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of yours of the 28th October. Mr. Smith left for the east yesterday afternoon. He will submit the whole question, of making up the banks with earth and doing away with trestlework, to the Government.

In the meantime he has authorized me to have the banks across lakes made up in the manner we proposed; that is, with a narrow rock bank on each side, brought up to three feet over high-water level, placed wide enough apart to carry the sand embankment and leave a berm of two feet outside. I shall telegraph you to this effect so soon as the line is working.

The area of the section for tunnel I sent you, was about three feet in excess of that of a twelve feet circle. I now enclose you one which will be the same (and from which you will work), or so near as to be practically the same. You will return the quantities as per this section.

The contractor must furnish stringers in accordance with the drawings.

Truly yours,

JAMES H. ROWAN.

H. CARRE, Esq.,  
Division-Engineer, Contract 15.

OTTAWA, 5th March, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Early last November Mr. Whitehead had a conversation with me, in reference to being permitted to make up the embankments on Contract 15 with earth or sand in lieu of trestle-work. I requested him to put his proposition in writing, in order that I might submit it to the Department through you; about the same time I wrote to Mr. Carre (5th November, 1877) requesting detailed information on the subject, which I could submit at the same time; my letter to him was as follows: "Detailed information on the subject, made up under the following heads, giving the quantities and cost as near as possible.

"1st. The cost of completing the line according to the present design.

"2nd. The cost of same, substituting earth or sand filling instead of trestle-work.

"3rd. Cost of completing line as at present contemplated, and subsequent filling in of trestle portion with earth or sand.

"Note.—All items, such as masonry, bridging and stream tunnels, &c., &c., which would be common to all three plans, may be disregarded in the calculations, or, better still, given in a bulk sum common to all three."

"The estimate under the first head should show the quantity and cost of rock in line cuttings, and such clay or sand as is contained in the same; together with sand and clay which can be easily obtained by borrowing, and the quantity and cost of the trestle-work required to fill up the ungraded portion remaining after the above is done. The line, as regards grading, being considered completed under the present contract when this done."

"The estimate under the second head will show the cost, with the trestle-work, done away and earth or sand substituted."

"If trestle-work must be retained at some points, you will bear in mind that it will prove most economic in high banks at points other than water stretches."

"The estimate under the third head explains itself. I have not yet the necessary data, in the shape of longitudinal and cross-sections, &c., furnished me by you, to enable me to have these estimates made in my office. As it is very important that I should have this information at the earliest practicable date, you will, therefore, prepare and forward it to me."

"There must be a clear understanding with the contractors, as to the fact, that if consent is given for earth filling, in lieu of trestle-work, all the banks must be so

made up, or at least those that the engineer may order to be done, and not those that he, the contractor, may select."

On the seventh November last, I received the enclosed letter from Mr. Whitehead, making a formal proposition in connection with this subject.

Before leaving Winnipeg, to come down here, I again wrote to Mr. Carre (17th December), informing him that I had received this letter and added: "Before, however, I can submit this to the Department I must be in a position to lay before it an approximate estimate of the cost of both ways of doing the work." Hence my letter to you of the 3rd November.

"Mr. Marcus Smith having approved of the plan for making the banks across water-stretches, with rock sides to be filled in with earth and sand, these are now estimated from the calculation for trestle-work, and I shall be obliged by your letting me have an approximate estimate of the other portions, at the very earliest practicable moment. The object of such estimate being to show the respective cost of filling in the openings in the banks, for which there is now no material, in the first place with trestle-work which will be subsequently filled in with earth and sand. And, the cost if now filled in with these materials at the contract price, the trestle-work being abandoned either altogether or as far as practicable."

I may here call your attention to the fact that, while it will be necessary in all cases to have the superstructure of the trestle-work made of the best squared timber, a considerable portion of the timber to be used in the "bents" may be round; only squared at joints, mortices, and tenons, thereby materially reducing the cost (at cost rates).

Mr. Carre promised to let me have the information asked for in these letters before this date, but as I have not yet received it, I now hand in Mr. Whitehead's letter, with such information bearing on the subject as I am in a position to give at present; I may hear from him within the next few days, and then be in a position to give you further information.

The present grades on Contract 15, in their relation to the cuts and fills, were adopted with a view to keeping down the first cost, by reducing the rock cuttings. The material taken from these to be used in the first place, where necessary, for bringing up the banks across lakes and bays to three feet above high-water level, and of such a width that, at some future date, earth embankments could be formed upon them without the toe of the latter being in the water.

In the meantime trestle-work, placed upon these rock banks, would carry the track over these uncompleted banks, and at other points where sufficient material could not be obtained to make them up.

It was decided to make the rock banks as above described, to prevent the timber work in trestles from being acted upon alternately by air and water; and of that width, in preference to narrower (only sufficient to carry the trestles) as, had this latter plan been adopted, more earth would be required to complete them subsequently; and, after completion, rock would have to be procured for rip-rap at their base, to preserve them from the action of the water.

At the time when it was determined to adopt the plan above stated, all the information which had been obtained, led to the belief that very little material other than rock could be procured on the section. During last summer, however, the men and tools, &c., required for making examinations, being on the ground, it was ascertained that a considerable quantity of sand and clay could be obtained at some points on the line and from borrowing pits. To place this in the works, however, a very considerable length of haul will, in some instances, be necessary.

That this discovery has a most important bearing upon the method of constructing the work previously determined on, the accompanying diagrams and calculations prove, as they show that—

1. Earth embankment is cheaper than trestle-work for banks of less than 13 feet in height;

2. If a rock base of full width, for subsequent earth bank on top, is more than half the total height of the bank, a rock bank made up to grade would be less expensive;

3. A rock base on rock sides, less than 10 feet in height, will not reduce the cost of constructing an embankment;

4. Rock sides (as in Figure 1) filled in with earth to full height of embankment, is in all cases at least 33 per cent. cheaper than a full width rock base with trestle-work, and nearly 50 per cent. cheaper than this same bank with earth filling work upon it;

5. Banks between 20 and 50 feet in height, will ultimately cost from 57 to 09 per cent. more, if crossed in the first place by trestle-work and subsequently filled in with earth, than if made up with earth now.

These facts are arrived at from the following data:—

1. The rates at which the cost of the different classes of works are calculated are those of the contract, with the exception of "subsequent fillings in earth when trestle-work is used in the first place;" this is calculated to be done at 20 per cent. less than the contract price for earth filling.

2. Earth slopes are taken at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1; rock slopes at 1 to 1.

3. Rock in *situ* is to rock in bank as 2 to 3.

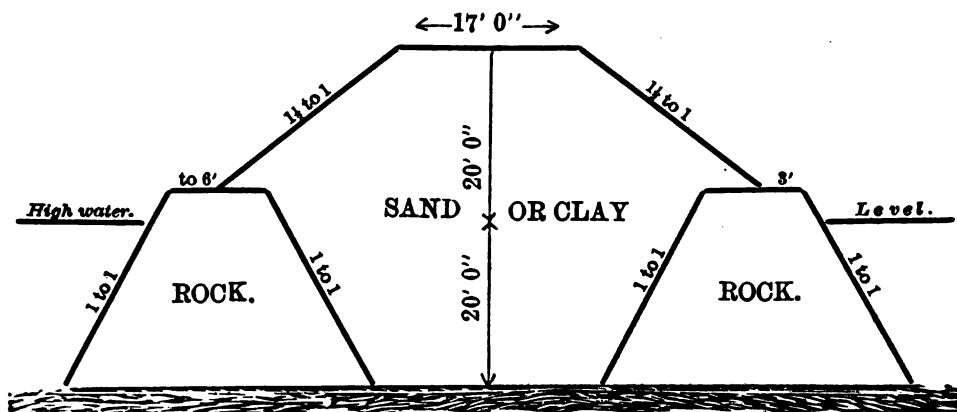
4. Earth in *situ* is to earth in bank as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1.

5. Round timber, or the lowest priced, is supposed to be used in all "bents;" square timber, or the highest priced, is supposed to be used in all "superstructure."

6. Keeping the five heads above in view, the relative cost is, per lineal foot:—

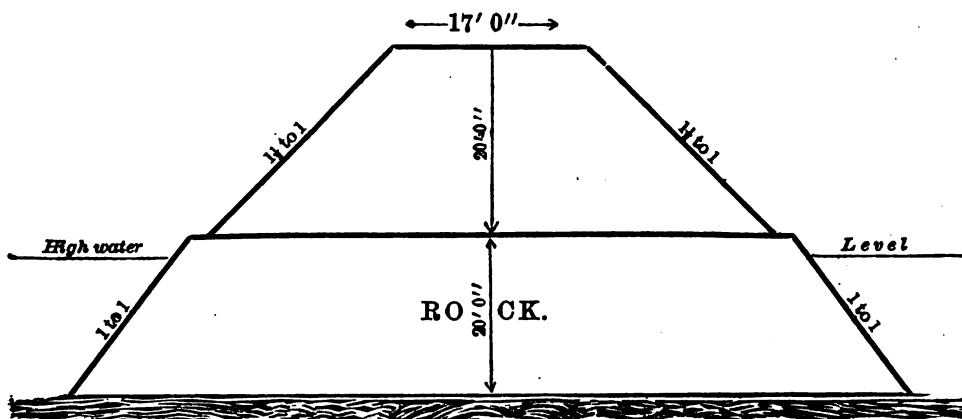
Trestle-work.	Earth bank.	Rock bank.	Height of embankment.
\$10 02	\$4 25	\$18 30	10 feet
10 96	14 27	50 16	20 do
13 38	28 24	95 56	30 do
16 25	46 76	154 52	40 do
20 38	69 84	227 04	50 do
21 18	110 70	353 39	65 do

Figure No. 1.



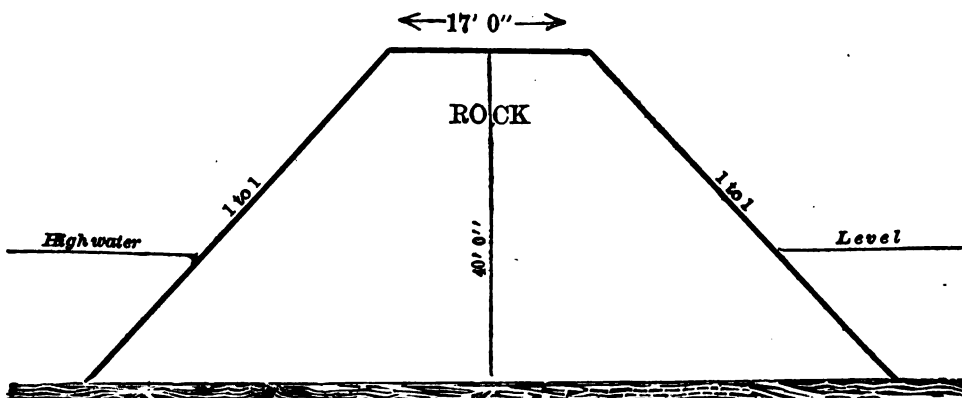
Rock sides, earth core and top cost per lineal foot.....\$100 25

Figure No. 2.



Rock base and trestle-work top cost per lineal foot.....	\$150 57
do and earth do do .....	153 59
do and trestle-work with subsequent earth filling per lineal foot .....	162 41

Figure No. 3.



Full rock bank, cost per lineal foot.....	\$154 53
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A 20 feet bank will cost per lineal foot:—

1. If earth with rip-rap sides 10 feet high .....	\$20 28
2. If sides rock (as Fig. 1) 10 feet high, core and top earth .....	31 26
3. If base rock (as Fig. 2) 10 feet high, top earth .....	47 55
4. If all rock (as Fig 3).....	50 16
5. If base rock (as Fig. 2) 10 feet high, top trestle-work..	52 71
6. If do do do top trestle-work with subsequent earth filling .....	56 74

## A 30 feet bank will cost per lineal foot:—

2. If sides rock (as Fig. 1) 20 feet high, core and top earth	81 73
2. If all rock (as Fig. 3) 20 feet high .....	95 56
3. If base rock (as Fig. 2) 20 feet high, top earth.....	103 80
5. do do do top trestle-work.	108 97
6. do do do top trestle-work, subsequent earth filling.....	113 00

## A 40 feet bank will cost per lineal foot:—

2. If sides rock (as Fig. 1) 20 feet high, core and top earth	\$100 25
5. If base rock (as Fig. 2) do top trestle-work.	150 57
3. do do do top earth .....	153 89
4. If all rock (as Fig. 3) do .....	154 53
6. If base rock (as Fig. 2) do top trestle-work with subsequent earth filling.....	162 41

## A 50 feet bank will cost per lineal foot:—

2. If side rock (as Fig. 1) 20 feet high, core and top earth	\$123 34
5. If base rock (as Fig. 2) do top trestle-work..	193 67
3. do do do top earth.....	208 54
6. do do do top trestle with subsequent earth filling.....	217 09
4. If all rock (as Fig. 3) .....	235 05

## A 70 feet bank will cost per lineal foot:—

2. If sides rock (as Fig. 1) 20 ft. high, core and top earth.	\$183 06
5. If base rock (as Fig. 2) do top trestle-work ...	281 94
3. do do do top earth .....	331 47
6. do do do top trestle-work, subsequent earth-filling.....	339 86
4. If all rock (as Fig. 3).....	412 77

Having set before you in general terms, when in Winnipeg, the facts which are here given in detail, I received permission to make the necessary changes in the method of constructing the banks across water-stretches. Consequently, in one or two cases where sufficient material is found in cuttings, close at hand, to make an all rock bank instead of an all rock base (the cost being nearly the same). This course is being followed. In others, rock sides are being made, facilitating the completion of the work, the material for this purpose being obtained from cuttings close at hand, while, to make a full rock base, it would have to be hauled a considerable distance, in some instances.

Trestle-work built of the timber of the country could not be considered safe after it had been in the work five or six years; and the danger of traffic on the line being interrupted at any moment through the destruction by fire of some portion of the great length required on this section, cannot be over-estimated.

The danger from this cause is considerably reduced by the plan now adopted for crossing water-stretches, and would be entirely removed, if the enclosed proposal is accepted; while, at the same time, the character of the line would be more permanent.

In my letter to you of the 26th January last, I called attention to the fact that there are points on the line where the introduction of structures of a permanent character, for which there is no contract price, would do away with high and perishable trestle-work. As the doing away with trestle-work will, no doubt, be of pecuniary advantage to the contractors, I would recommend that they should be called upon to

put in structures, where required, either of the character named in that letter or any other kind of culvert masonry, at rates proportionate to that given in their tender for bridge masonry, and this in addition to the offer contained in the enclosed letter.

By adopting this course, the whole work will be made of a permanent character, the first cost not increased materially, while the ultimate cost would be materially decreased.

Yours truly,

JAMES H. ROWAN.

MARCUS SMITH, Esq.,  
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

TUESDAY, May 6th, 1879.

Sub-Committee met.—Mr. PLUMB in the Chair.

Mr. HENRY CARRE called and examined :

*By the Chairman :—*

1063. You are Resident Engineer of Section 15 ?—I am.

1064. Did you furnish the quantities upon which the original contract was taken ?—  
— did.

1065. Were you here at that time ?—No ; the quantities were made up at Winnipeg ; Mr. Rowan and I were there together.

1066. You and Mr. Rowan made up the schedule upon which the contract was undertaken ?—Yes.

1067. There are two other schedules of quantities ; did you make them up ?—  
Yes ; I made them all up.

1068. In this case, why was there so small an amount of earth excavation ; 80,000 yards ?—Because it was nothing but gullet slopes that we calculated in the two first estimates. To understand the thing, I think I had better tell you how the whole of the estimates were made. I was sent up in 1874 to make a trial location—that is to run a trial line, and then locate it ; and if it would come anywhere near, it would show a practical line. My instructions were not to back up again, but to be able to say that I could improve on certain places.

1069. That was in 1874 ?—Yes ; this line was pushed through as fast as I could push it. I had 114 miles to run that season.

1070. You are referring to the two lines to Cross Lake, and then to Keewatin ?—  
Yes.

1071. It is the Keewatin contract we are talking about now ?—I am just showing you I had such an amount of work to do in the season that I had to hurry through ; the country was so much more broken and difficult than it had been represented to me to be, that I was a great deal longer in getting through than I anticipated I would be. We just ran through, using the men that packed the provisions, on days when we were not moving the camp, to chop out a line which I ran with my eye and a pocket compass ; then as soon as the transit men came along they ran the transit and level over it and plotted it ; then I put down the location line, and the location men ran that line. If the profile showed, as I said before, a practicable line, then I was satisfied. I never went back over it again, so that I never actually saw the country after the line was located. When I got over Cross Lake, and was about ten miles on Contract 14, I was asked for the plans and profiles which I was told had to be sent in. So I went on to Winnipeg, and made the best plan I could.

1072. Then you were going west ?—I was going west ; I located the line westward.

1073. You had run across the eastern Section, No. 15 ?—I had located that.

1074. And you had got about ten miles on Section 14, when you were called to make your Report ?—When I was called to make up an estimate.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1075. You say you had located the line ; it was a location survey, was it not ?—Yes ; that is, I ran in the curves ; it is such a broken country that if you go a few feet to either side it would make a great difference. You could not cross-section so as to get anything like an approximate profile unless the curves were run in.

*By the Chairman :—*

1076. It was not a final location ?—No ; it was not at all a final location ; but it was within a few feet of the present line.

1077. Within a few feet ?—Yes ; and identical for a long part of it. In certain places it is not the same. I sent in a plan showing the alterations I made. But I must proceed with my narrative. I got into Winnipeg, and made up the plan and sent it down to Ottawa. Then I remained some time there doing work around Winnipeg River, and locating the line fifty miles on the other side.

1078. What year was that ?—In the winter of 1874 and 1875. I was called down to Ottawa then, and when I got down I found the tracing and the profile, a rough bush profile plotted in camp, which I had sent down from which the heights were scaled ; and from that rough calculations were made from centre heights. I have not my figures with me, but the estimate was 640,000 cubic yards of rock (that was the first estimate), and I think 96,000 yards of earth. These calculations were made just from the gullet slopes, that is one quarter to one slope, allowing nothing for depth of earth, because we knew nothing of the depth of earth and could not form an estimate. We could not tell from the surface whether it was earth, rock or loose rock.

1079. You did not know anything about that ?—Very little ; that is, very little to form an estimate upon. Then that estimate was considered very expensive, and the grades were raised from three to four feet.

1080. To reduce the rock ?—To reduce the rock and increase the filling.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1081. Before the grades were raised was not there some other survey besides your location ?—No ; this was in the spring, after I had made the trial location. The grades were raised some three or four feet, and I calculated from the level book the cuts and fills. That was more accurate than the first estimate.

*By the Chairman :—*

1082. How did that leave it ?—That set it at 369,400 yards of rock, and 1,979,000 yards of earth ; so you see how the raising of the grade increased the earth and diminished the rock.

1083. When did your estimate go in ?—It went in at the same time as the other ; they were both made as a comparison of quantities on, you might say, the same data. Then the third estimate was made in this way. When I had re-located the line I was asked, on the spur of the moment, to say what the differences between my re-survey and the old line would be—what difference in quantities. Taking the old estimate of 320,000 yards of rock, and the 30,000 yards of loose rock, I calculated the solid rock quantities. I was asked whether I had made any reduction on the quantities.

1084. By whom ?—By Mr. Rowan ; I showed him one or two places ; one place where I had taken out a large rock cutting of 26,000 yards, and another place where I had made great savings, as I consider it in the quantities. Then I said taking that 320,000 as correct—if it was correct, but I did not think it was—the rock would be 300,000 yards. That is the way that came about. It was mere guess work all through ; it was totally impossible for any mortal man to estimate the quantities accurately.

1085. It could have been estimated if it had been carefully surveyed ?—If it had been cross-sectioned and the cuttings examined so that we could get down to the rock surface, then it might have been done ; but not otherwise.

1086. Did you so advise ?—I did.

1087. Who did you advise that it was totally impossible to get at the quantities ?—I told Mr. Rowan, and he knew himself that the centre heights would not give the quantities on account of the rough side hills, and every man knows that.

1088. You say you estimated the earth at 1,979,000 yards?—That 80,000 was intended to be nothing but the stripping of the rock on the gullet slopes, and the remainder was estimated very roughly, to be filled up with the trestle. Of course we had no data. To make an estimate for the trestling required more accurate data than for the earth calculations, because every twenty-one feet there would have to be a cross-section to find the height and shape of the bents you were going to put in.

1089. It would require more accurate engineering than any other part of it?—Yes; it is bridge work in which you would have to find a good foundation for every bent, to cross-section the ground and dig proper foundations, before you could accurately estimate how you were going to put in the bents.

1090. This last bill of works is the one you are referring to; you and Mr. Rowan together prepared it at Winnipeg?—Yes, at Winnipeg. We had only two days to do it in, so that it was totally impossible to make the re-calculations.

1091. Do you remember when that was done; it is the one on which the contract was let?—It is dated.

1092. It is not dated?—The bill of works gives the date.

1093. How did it happen that you had only two days in which to prepare it; and under whose orders was it done?—I don't know. Mr. Rowan just asked me for the information. The order came from the head office.

1094. Mr. Rowan will know, I suppose?—He ought to know.

1095. He told you it must be done immediately?—Immediately, yes. Remember I never gave the estimate as an accurate estimate of the cost. If I had been asked to estimate the actual cost of the work, I would have refused point-blank to pretend to give it. No mortal man could give it.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

1096. On that survey?—Yes, on that survey.

*By the Chairman:—*

1097. How long were you employed on that survey?—I began at Rat Portage in the end of July.

1098. I am speaking of Section 15?—I crossed Cross Lake about 5th November; so that it would be from the end of July to the beginning of November, as well as I can remember.

1099. How many men did you have?—I had a party of, I think, thirty men. We had to cut our own trails and explore new portages.

1100. Then, what was the time from Cross Lake to Selkirk?—I did not run the whole way to Selkirk; I ran to the boundary of Manitoba, and joined in there with Mr. Brunel.

1101. You said that when you got ten miles on No. 14, you stopped?—When I got ten miles on, I was sent for to Winnipeg to make up the plans, but the party went on just the same; they were in an easy country then, and were running just a trial line.

1102. The work on Section 15, as you estimated it in the third bill, was intended to be trestle-work and not earth?—Yes.

1103. That was the plan upon which that contract was to be let?—Yes, that was the plan at that time.

1104. What time did Mr. Whitehead come up there?—I cannot remember exactly when he arrived on the ground, but I think it was in the fall of 1876.

1105. When did he begin work?—I think it was in February 1877; it is in the first estimate.

1106. I thought you might have some memorandum of the dates?—I have not got it with me.

1107. Did you understand when he came up and went to work that he was going to work on the principle of making trestle-work?—I certainly did.

1108. Was there any conversation between him and you about a change of plans?—He talked about the matter with me and said it was a pity to put in such perishable structures as trestle-works.

1109. When was that, as soon as he got there?—Oh no; some time afterwards—

1110. Who was his engineer?—Mr. H. N. Ruttan.

1111. Well, what passed on the subject?—Merely talk; I said if the contractor could put in earth banks it would make a better job of it; and I thought it was a great pity to put in perishable structures, which would cost so much but it was merely talk as far as it went with me, until he afterwards laid the proposition before Mr. Rowan in writing to be sent down to the Department.

1112. Did you know he was going to make that proposition?—I knew he talked about it.

1113. But did you know as a matter of fact, that he was going to make it before he sent it in to Mr. Rowan?—No, I cannot say that I did; there is often a great deal of talk without anything being done.

1114. When did you know that he had sent it?—Not till after he had done so. Mr. Rowan wrote to me afterwards to say that he had done so; that was the first notification I had of it.

1115. Up to that time was the work going on in conformity with the plan of putting in trestle-work?—Certainly.

1116. At what time was it that you ascertained he had written?—I cannot remember; I have no notes with me now; I think it was in November 1877; that is the date I think, of Mr. Rowan's letter.

1117. Did Mr. Rowan write to you to make an estimate upon which he could make a report here?—He did.

1118. When was that?—The same day, I think.

1119. Did you make that estimate yourself?—I did.

1120. Did you pretend in making that estimate, to give an accurate statement of quantities?—No; it was very rough.

1121. Mr. Rowan bases upon that a report to the Department and makes up a compound interest account upon it; he must have supposed you were giving him a very correct estimate of quantities, you being on the ground?—But his estimate was based on solid banks and a change in the manner of crossing the water stretches.

1122. He says that this change will add to the amount of the original contract about \$250,000; now that estimate could not have been based upon the change in the original contract only; there must have been some other changes connected with it upon which he made that statement?—There were no other changes except that the line which we are working on now is not the original line; it has been altered in different places.

1123. But what I want to get at is whether Mr. Rowan understood from you that your estimate was a definite and accurate estimate?—It was as accurate as we could get it; we had the country cross-sectioned at that time.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1124. You had it cross-sectioned?—Yes; I had better data to go on, and that is the reason why the last estimate, 525,000 yards of solid rock, is such an increase over the other. By cross-sections you catch a great number of points of rock that do not show upon a centre line at all.

*By the Chairman :—*

1125. Do you mean to say that when you made that report you considered it accurate enough for him to make the report which he did make upon it, and to make up a compound interest account upon it, as if it were an actual and final statement of the work?—I think you will find that it is not far wrong.

1126. We will see how it turned out; do you know who furnished this estimate of further work to be done on Section 15?—Any calculations that were made were made by me.

1127. Here is the estimated cost of completion?—I sent that in.

1128. When did you send it in?—In February, 1878.

1129. That was to be the estimated cost of the completion of the work under the changed plan if Mr. Rowan's report were adopted?—Yes; it is made up for full earth banks, the trestling being done away with.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

1130. You understood that the work was to be changed to that character?—Certainly, when I made the calculations which threw out all the trestling.

*By the Chairman:—*

1131. Mr. Rowan writes, in his report, that to complete the works with earth instead of with trestle-work, there will be \$550,000 difference; he allows \$362,000 for the trestle-work which leaves \$188,000, and adds \$70,000 for masonry and permanent structure, so that to make out that the additional cost of the work, if the recommendation he makes is carried out, will be \$258,500; now you make out the additional cost to be the difference between the \$1,594,000 and \$2,525,000?—I think his difference is between making it up in the original manner with trestle-work, and making it up with full earth banks and permanent structures, but the first was never intended to be an accurate estimate of the quantities, and no mortal man could give an accurate estimate.

1132. Was there any other estimate that you had made in the possession of the Department?—No; this was the only one that was intended to be an approximate estimate.

1133. But that was only an approximate estimate after the change was made?—After the change was made, I gave also an estimate showing how it would be if the trestling was put in calculated from more accurate data.

1134. What I want to get at is this: Mr. Rowan has reported that the additional cost for this work would be \$258,000; upon that he has based a compound interest account for five or ten years. Mr. Fleming says that assuming the change would add to the present expenditure \$260,000 he recommends it as sound economy; I want to know upon what data that additional cost of \$200,000 was based. Was it based on Mr. Whitehead's contract, or some statement we have not before us?—It was based upon my estimate. I prepared the two estimates: one was to make the work as proposed by Mr. Whitehead, and the other was, if it was carried out according to the contract, with the rough trestling.

1135. If that estimate is made up, the difference between Mr. Whitehead's contract and that statement is \$1,000,000 and not \$280,000?—You see there are new quantities.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

1136. The Department have been in possession of information other than the original estimate, because, as you understand, there were larger quantities than were at first stated. How was the Department to know the difference in the gentleman's letter?—They would know.

1137. What information would the letter convey to the Department?—This estimate went in with it.

*By the Chairman:—*

1138. Mr. Rowan says it is going to increase the cost by \$280,000; but, according to your calculation, it is going to increase it one million?—I don't say that. This estimate was made from cross-sections, and with the grades lowered. The lowering of the grades made a large difference in the quantities, and therefore the quantities in this estimate—that of 1878—were totally different from those given in the first estimate, which were never intended to be correct.

1139. There is a statement, whose is it?—That is the statement Mr. Rowan made.

1140. Are you prepared to make that statement?—No, I am not. He based it on certain figures I gave him.

1141. If the other plan had been adopted, Mr. Whitehead's contract would have been exceeded by \$1,000,000, less \$258,000. If the trestle-work had been used in the way it was proposed, Mr. Whitehead's contract would have exceeded the amount of his tender by \$672,415, according to your statement, even if he had gone on with the trestle-work?—That is, if the old line had remained, and the old grades.

1142. According to the estimate you have made, the only difference between carrying out the works on that system and putting in trestle-work is claimed to be

\$258,000, which Mr. Rowan reports as the difference. Taking \$930,915, which is the difference between those two items, the contract would be increased if they went on under the old system, and I understand you are so proceeding now, by \$672,415?—That is nothing to base a calculation upon.

1143. We assume Mr. Whitehead received a contract, as the lowest tenderer, upon an estimate for \$1,594,085; we assume, as you have now said, that the contract for carrying it out with rock-work would reach \$930,915; Mr. Rowan says that \$258,500 is added to the cost of the work under that estimate by putting in rock-work. If I deduct \$258,000 from that, which is added according to his statement here, I have a difference between the two estimates of \$672,415. That is the result?—I suppose so.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1144. Was there any change made in the character of the work between the time Mr. Whitehead got the contract and the recommendation of Mr. Rowan as to the subsequent change?—There was no actual change in the character.

1145. I understood you to say that the rock-work was lowered by the embankments?—The grades were lowered.

1146. Mr. Rowan, then, made the calculation of \$258,000 on the intermediary change between the letting of the tender and the time he recommends it?—As I understand it, he says, “if you build the rough trestling instead of banks, it will cost so much, but if you build it with full earth banks, as Mr Whitehead proposes, it will cost so much; and the difference between these two sums is \$258,000;” but they are both based upon what was the most accurate estimate of the final cost we could make at the time; the comparison between them and the quantities as calculated in the first place shows that there has been a great discrepancy.

*By the Chairman :—*

1147. Then the contract was let upon an estimate that is entirely fallacious, and the cost has been enhanced even though the change was not made?—These quantities were only put in for a comparison—in order to form a comparison.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1148. It was done for form's sake?—Yes.

1149. It was mere guess work?—Yes. If I had been asked for anything like a true estimate, I would have put on a large amount over that. I might have been asked as to what data I had which led me to add 200,000 yards of rock. I should have replied that such was my opinion as to what should be done. Then everyone would laugh at me.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1150. You were the Construction Engineer for that part of the road; did you receive any instructions regarding the change in the character of the work. What were the first instructions you got after the letting of the works. You say the embankments were raised and the cuttings lowered. When did you get instructions to carry that out?—In 1876 I re-located the line, and all the plans and profiles were sent down to Ottawa. The whole question was gone into here, I suppose, and certain grades were sent back to me, a copy of which I have, showing the grades that were to be used. I found, on plotting the grades on my original profile, that they had been lowered, and the cuttings were more even than before. I worked from those grades, and the second estimate is based upon those grades—not on the first one.

1151. This change was made after Mr. Whitehead had entered into the contract?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1152. And where?—It was made here in Ottawa. The grades were sent to me from here.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1153. Then Mr. Rowan's estimate was made on the change of the character of the original estimate?—Certainly it was.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

1154. Do you know if Mr. Whitehead made application at Ottawa to have the change of grade made?—I don't know anything about that. In June, 1877, we got the grades.

1155. Did that change of grade involve any change in the timber part of the contract?—Of course it would.

1156. It would reduce the timber?—It would reduce the timber work.

1157. And it would increase the earth work?—It would increase the rock and earth cuttings.

*By the Chairman:—*

1158. Look at that tender of Mr. Whitehead for Section 15. Is there not a large quantity of timber there?—A very large quantity.

1159. Run the quantity over and see about how much there is?—There is very nearly 16 miles of 15x12 timber.

1160. In the estimate which you have made up you have released all that timber work. You have very largely reduced the quantity of timber to be supplied?—That was thrown out altogether, except for the culverts.

1161. Would that be to the advantage or disadvantage of the contractor?—He has a poor price for timber.

1162. Is it a matter of fact that it would be difficult to get that timber in the part of the country where the contractor is?—I have often stated that it could not be had in that section of country.

1163. Then as a matter of fact, if the contract hadn't been changed, the contractor would have found great difficulty in fulfilling it?—He would.

1164. And probably have lost a good deal of money on it?—I should say so.

1165. The change involving an increase of rock and earth-work was one which might or might not be to his advantage. But suppose the rock was taken at a pretty high price, the change would be to his advantage?—If he had a paying price.

1166. Do you know what was the price for rock named in the other tenders?—I have seen the prices stated in the evidence taken before the Committee.

1167. Do you consider that Mr. Whitehead had a fair price for rock?—Yes; I consider so.

1168. What do you think of his price for earth?—It is high. I should like to say something about that. If you only take the stripping off the rock it will cost a great deal more to pick earth out of the pockets of the rock,—so that in such case the price would not be so high.

1169. If you tendered for only 80,000 yards, and had only that to do, and had all appliances for doing the work, you would require a higher price?—Yes.

1170. And if the quantity was increased you could do the work for a less price?—Certainly.

1171. I observe in the evidence brought before the Committee one or two comparisons are made in regard to the tenders, and cost of haul is added to the tenders, but it is stated that Mr. Whitehead agreed to do away with the charge for haul. Where do you find that he agreed to do away with charge for haul?—Is it not in his letter?

1172. No; but will you kindly read the letter and see whether you can find that he agreed to do away with the charge for haul?—Here he says "without extra charge."

1173. For what?—That is "making up embankments," I may say I never saw this letter until I came here.

1174. The offer to do without extra haul is not there is it?—I don't see it there.

1175. I cannot find it?—I cannot find it myself; but there was the talk; I have heard a great deal of talk, and the statement was that he was to it without extra charge for haul.

1176. I understand that at a certain time there was a proposition to substitute rock sides for earth?—Rock sides for full rock bases.

1177. I understand from Mr. Rowan that Mr. Marcus Smith directed that change, and I see in Mr. Smith's evidence a direct contradiction of that statement;.

do you know who authorized it?—I received a letter from Mr. Rowan stating that Mr. Smith had authorized it, and telling me to go ahead with the work.

1178. Mr. Smith's evidence is a direct contradiction to that?—So I understand.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1179. You were authorized by Mr. Rowan?—Mr. Rowan wrote me a letter after Mr. Smith visited Winnipeg, stating that Mr. Smith had authorized the substitution of rock side for rock bases to catch the toe of the slope as in the sketch in Mr. Rowan's letter; I myself had proposed that to Mr. Rowan before.

1180. Have you the letter here?—No; it is in a large letter book.

1181. What was the first change made in the character of the work; lowering the rock cutting and raising the embankments?—That was in June, 1877; I think the letter was dated 29th June; and we began in July to lower the grades.

1182. That was a complete change in the character of the work?—You cannot call it a change in the character because there was still the same rock cutting, and earth cutting, and trestling to make the line.

1183. But it was doing away with an immense quantity of trestle-work; increasing the rock cutting, and substituting embankments for trestle-work in some places?—I cannot say that it was doing away with an immense quantity of trestling; it was doing away with a certain portion of it; a lowering of two feet on the grade will not cut very much off the timbers, the superstructure is the thing that costs the money, and if you have the same length of superstructure a change in height of the bents from 30 to 35 feet makes little difference in the cost.

*By the Chairman :—*

1184. In August or September last Mr. Smith went over the line with you, did he not?—Yes, he walked over the line.

1185. At that time you were making up the embankments of solid rock?—Out of the cuttings; certainly.

1186. That was not in accordance with the original plan; there was a change, was there not?—You must remember that these protection walls were a portion of the rock bases—the two outer edges of the rock bases, which were ordered to be put in.

1187. Were you ordered to put that in, in the original contract, or was it a change?—It was a change.

1188. Mr. Smith came there in August or September, and when he went over the Section you were making that change?—Certainly.

1189. He asked you, at that time, under whose instructions you were doing that?—No, Sir; he did not.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1190. Why were you doing it?—Because I was acting under instructions from my superior officer, Mr. Rowan.

1191. You say the first instructions you got were, that Mr. Smith had written?—That was in 1877. Mr. Smith came up and walked over the line in 1873, the next year.

*By the Chairman :—*

1192. Did he express any surprise that you were doing the work that way?—No.

1193. Did he ask you if you had any authority for it?—No.

1194. Did he ask you if the change had been made under Mr. Rowan's instructions?—No.

1195. Did he ask you anything about it at all?—I don't remember his doing so.

1196. He must have noticed that the work was changed?—He saw it; but I don't remember him passing any remarks about it. He talked as if he understood thoroughly that the work was going on, because I showed him places where there was not sufficient rock to fill in the embankment, and he ordered borrowing—that is, that rock be borrowed to finish them up.

1197. Mr. Rowan tells us that the work is going on in the same way now that it would go on if it was intended to use trestle?—As it would have gone on if the rock bases had been put in. It is not exactly the same, because the contractor

would have made only a portion of the rock bases out of cuttings and left the remainder unfinished.

1198. I want to understand this exactly. Mr. Rowan states that there had been up to this time no change made in the character of the work, and that it is possible now to go on and use the trestle-work, just as if it had been intended from the first to use trestle-work?—The original idea was to haul rock from the cuttings until you made all these water-stretches, no matter how far you had to go over intervening hollows, under which arrangement you would have to go, perhaps, two miles on either side to get rock enough to fill the water-stretches. The present work is carried on so that the rock cuttings close by the stretches are sufficient to make up the banks.

1199. Then you are substituting rock for trestle-work or timber?—No; I would rather say that we are substituting earth for it.

1200. Will you use as much timber as you would have used under the original contract?—Not in using these bases.

1201. Mr. Rowan says you can now take either plan; he gave us to understand that there was no change in the work of construction. I want to know whether, in your opinion, that is so?—You can borrow rock and fill up between the protection walls. If you choose to put in the full rock bases it can be done.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

1202. Is there no earth put in between these walls?—In one spot, by Mr. Smith's orders.

1203. Then you would have to dig out that earth in order to put in the rock and make the work the same as originally intended?—There is no earth put in the water yet.

*By the Chairman:—*

1204. Do you mean to say that you can now go on and put in trestle-work, with the same advantage to the Government and to the contractors as if the intention of the contract had been carried out from the first?—The only difference would be that we would have to borrow rock to make up these rock bases instead of hauling the rock a distance of about two miles, in many cases, from distant cuttings.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

1205. Mr. Whitehead, it appears, sees the difficulty in this work; asks for a change and is allowed it?—Yes.

*By the Chairman:—*

1206. Has Mr. Whitehead, so far as you know, been going on with the work with the idea that he was going to continue the trestle-work?—I do not think so.

1207. Has he prepared for the trestle-work?—I do not think so.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

1208. You were the engineer in charge of construction?—Yes.

1209. If you understood that trestle-work was going to be used, would not you, knowing that he had a low price for trestle-work and a high price for rock, have seen that a proportion of the low-priced work was done as well as the high-priced work?—Certainly; one would do that if he had any doubt about the contractor. But there is another thing to be considered: the trestle-work cannot be put up until the rock cuttings are made; you see the rock cuttings may go so far, and if you begin to put up your trestling before they are made you may find that the timber has to be longer and to go farther than you expect; until the rock was taken out we could not get a real estimate of the quantity of timber required for the line.

1210. Are not the rock cuttings made, so that you accomplish what you propose?—A great number of them are.

1211. And the contractor is not doing the trestle-work?—He is not doing the trestle-work.

1212. He knows it will be required?—No; because the question has never been decided; it is in abeyance.

1213. What is in abeyance?—The question whether his proposition will be accepted or not.

1214. When did you learn that it was in abeyance?—It is in abeyance because it was never decided.

1215. This is an important change in the contract; did Mr. Whitehead know it was undecided or did he think it was decided in his favor?—I was told that the Government had never decided it.

1216. Did Mr. Whitehead know that?—I believe so.

1217. Still he went on with the works for six or eight months?—He went on with the work under the original contract, taking out his cuttings, but he omitted to take out this rough trestle-work timber until he knew whether it was needed or not.

1218. You just stated you did not suppose he expected to furnish the timber?—I think he expected that his propositions would be accepted.

1219. You knew he could not furnish the timber?—He could bring it from the United States.

1219a. But, practically, it was impossible to furnish it?—Practically it was impossible.

1220. As a practical man, having charge of an important work, if you had been consulted in the matter would you have recommended that this change be made in the contract without modifying the prices, seeing that the quantities which were high priced were to be increased and those which were low priced were to be reduced; take the earth work for instance, it was 300,000 yards at 37 cents a yard; if the contractor was going to be let off the timber, which was low, and allowed to increase the earth it would make a serious change in the aggregate cost of the work?—I look at it this way: take the earth work, and if he made the proposition which I understand he made, that he would charge no haulage, then I consider it would not have been so bad.

1221. It would not have been so bad?—No; because with haulage of say 13,000 feet it would have cost 50 cents a yard.

1222. But there is no such proposition?—This is the first I knew of there being no such proposition.

1223. Suppose you are acting in the interests of a railway company and a radical change is proposed in the character of the contract, giving the contractor additional work at a high price, and relieving him of work which he could not perform without losing money, would you not require some modification of the contract?—I think there ought to have been.

1224. You would have recommended it yourself?—I would.

1225. This has really added largely to the value of Whitehead's contract; whether it is a profit or not I do not say; but it has relieved him largely?—I think it has relieved him to a certain extent, but I cannot say how much.

1226. To what date is the last estimate made up?—Up to the end of March.

1227. This change added largely to the value of Mr. Whitehead's contract, whether it was profitable or not. This change relieved him very largely?—To a certain extent, I think it has relieved him.

1228. The works are still going on?—Yes.

1229. Up to what time is the last estimate?—Up to the end of March.

*By Mr. Haggart:*

1230. That is your estimate of what is required to finish the work?—It is based on my calculation.

1231. Do you think that sum will finish the work?—I think so; but it is impossible to say. No man can yet tell what it will cost, we can not tell how much of the cuttings will be earth and how much rock. If you take the different cross-sections of cuttings, you will find the rock goes right down to the grading, one-half being rock and the other half earth. Then again, there are three feet of earth on the north side of the line, and six or seven feet on the other side, and then the slopes.

1232. Who surveyed the line between English River and Keewatin?—The first line was run by Mr. Jarvis.

1233. Did you do any of that work?—No, I did not.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1234. Did you know either from conversation with Mr. Whitehead or with anybody else that the first change made in the character of the work was made upon the recommendation of Mr. Whitehead, or after communication by Mr. Whitehead with somebody here at Ottawa?—I don't know whether Mr. Whitehead had communication with Ottawa or not; but it was talked over with Mr. Mackenzie.

1235. Before the change was made?—Before there was any change. There is no change actually except as regards protection walls—the difference between protection walls and rock bases.

1236. I am speaking of the first change?—What do you call the first change?

1237. You said there was a change in the grades, improving them?—That was all settled in the head office here; I was sent the figures and I acted upon them, and until I got those grades it was impossible for me to form any estimate at all of what the work would actually cost.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

1238. I understand you to say that so far as the whole of the trestle intended to be built is concerned, no part of it has been built in any other way?—Except in one place.

1239. What is the extent of that "one place"?—Well, they are running in sand just now with the steam shovel; they are running in about 20,000 yards a month.

1240. Since when?—At the present time they will be running at that amount, but during the winter it was only four or five thousand a month; they began in September or October to make the filling, speaking from memory.

*By the Chairman :—*

1241-50. As he is going on with the work in that way it does not look as if there was any idea, on the part of Mr. Whitehead, that the change was not made?—This I had special instructions to do from Mr. Rowan, and I understand Mr. Rowan received instructions from Mr. Smith.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

1251. Mr. Rowan states in his evidence that there has been no change made, except in the rock sides through water?—And in this one case.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1252. How many yards of earth is there extra on that simple change?—There would be about 180,000 yards.

1253. Are there any other changes going on in which a steam shovel, or anything else is employed?—No; except that they have built a rough trestling over Cross Lake intending to fill it up with the steam shovel.

1254. They do intend to fill it?—If they had not so intended they would not have built it.

1255. If they fill it, that will be another complete change?—Yes, certainly.

1256. What will that involve of a change?—I think 160,000 yards, or something like that; 155,000 or 160,000.

1257. Then the changes will involve nearly 400,000 yards of earth?—Yes.

HENRY CARRE.

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MARCUS SMITH called and further examined :—

*By the Chairman :—*

1258. I asked you in your previous examination in regard to the quantity of rock already executed, and the quantity still to be done, and you said, "That was accounted for by the change in the manner of completing the line across valleys and ravines. There is a large amount of trestle-work in the original estimate for making up the gaps, but that was changed to rock and earth." That is something like what Mr. Carre has just been saying. You were then asked, "Was that change made

under the sanction of the head office, or under the Chief Engineer?" to which you replied, "All I know about it is contained in the papers I produce. When I went out to inspect the works last August or September, I went over the whole section, and the resident engineer, Mr. Carre, was making up the embankments of solid earth and rock." Did you authorize that?—No, I did not, I may say there were very few works being done at that time. The principal thing that was being done at that time was the distribution of the rock at the foot of the slopes, for protecting the earth-work.

1259. What changes in respect of Section 15 have you authorized?—If the Committee will allow me I will give a short narrative. The first time I had any connection with the works was in the fall of 1877, when I inspected several of them. I failed to see those on Section 15, because the steamer appointed to meet me did not come. However, the contractors' engineer, Mr. Ruttan, and Mr. Rowan came to me, I had then just one hour before leaving for Ottawa. They submitted a proposition to make some change for the length of a mile and a quarter, and said that the profile showed it was hardly practicable for the contractor to go on unless we would allow this change to be made.

1260. Where was that point, at the junction of the two lines?—No; it was within about four miles of Rat Portage.

1261. You will perceive there is a large hollow or valley to be filled up there?—According to the original plan it would have taken all the rock cuttings for a mile back to have covered the bottom up to water level to set the trestle on.

1262. That is assuming the work to have been carried out with trestle?—The contractor would have had to put in the trestle-work on a very low embankment, 4 or 5 feet high, because he would not be allowed to take from the rock required for other purposes. We decided on a different distribution of rock. Instead of making solid rock embankments across the whole series of valleys up to water level, it is proposed to make two narrow embankments, one for each side of the future rock embankments which were to be made, and that diminishes very much the quantity of rock required, so that it enables the contractor to fill up the shallow valleys with rock and make it solid rock throughout. That did not require any more rock to complete; in fact, it was on the whole economical, although a slight departure from the trestle-work provided for in the contract.

1263. What distance did that change cover?—That covered one mile and a quarter. The whistle of the steamboat was blowing, and it was the last of the season, and I, therefore, had no time to give a written approval for this change, but it seemed so reasonable and would involve little if any additional cost, that I gave a verbal approval of it; at the same time I stated distinctly to Mr. Rowan that he was not to use the approval of this single portion for any other part of the line without submitting to me a written proposition, with plans and profiles; and there is where Mr. Rowan makes a mistake in his evidence. I gave no instructions to adopt the system except in that particular case. When I returned to Ottawa I communicated this verbally to the Minister of Public Works, that I had given this change my sanction without first submitting it to the Department, giving my reasons for doing so, at the same time stating that for the future sanction would not be given without the proposed change being first submitted to the Department.

1264. Anything further?—I heard nothing further then till 5th March, in the year following—1878.

1265. This was in the autumn of 1877?—Yes; in the autumn of 1877; just at the beginning of November or on the last day of October, or about that time; I was anxious to return by the last boat or I would have been frozen in. I heard nothing more about any change until 5th March, 1878; Mr. Rowan then submitted to me a very long report on the subject of a general change in the character of the works, substituting earth embankments for trestle-work in every instance.

1266. Was that report similar to the letter which went to Mr. Sandford Fleming?—There was a letter accompanying that report which is the letter he alludes to; at that time Parliament was in Session; I was exceedingly busy, and there were

important papers before me. For some weeks I had not time to look at it, but when I did glance at it, I saw on the face of it, before I had gone through many pages, that it was entirely theoretical, and that there was far too little data for me to work on it. I did not submit a report on it to the Department. There was, in fact, not sufficient information to enable me to consider the matter and submit it to the Department. About that time Mr. Fleming arrived from England, and it appears from his evidence—I do not know it from my personal knowledge—that Mr. Rowan submitted a report, not the report he submitted to me, but a report of similar import, to Mr. Fleming.

1267. Then you took no notice of the report to you?—In fact it made so little impression on me that in giving my evidence before I forgot it had been before me; and it was recalled to my memory by seeing Mr. Rowan's letter.

1268. He submitted a report to Mr. Fleming of the same character?—Of the same import; I did not see it then, and did not know he had submitted it. I believe he got some further information from the resident Engineer before he submitted it. As I said before I did not know he had submitted it, and I did not know Mr. Fleming had recommended its adoption to the Department until I arrived on the works in the fall of 1878, at the end of August or beginning of September. When I arrived on the works I went over the whole section in company with Mr. Carre, the resident Engineer, and Mr. Ruttan, the contractor's Engineer. I took notes of every important work that was being done and I found that the distribution of the rock in crossing water-ways was very similar to that I had recommended for that mile and a quarter of the section.

1269. You did not recommend it for more than that mile and a quarter?—I did not; at the same time I must say I thought then as I think now, that it was a most economical distribution of the rock, so I did not interfere except at certain points.

1270. Do you consider that you sanctioned it?—Yes; it was done; I will say that I would sanction it now; because it does not necessarily imply that the trestle-work is to be abandoned; it is a protection for the foot of the embankment whenever the embankment should be made, but it does not necessarily imply that the embankment should be gone on with at once.

1271. That was sanctioning a very important change in the construction?—I don't think it was; it was not doing away with the trestle-work, and in the contract there was no mention of how the rock was to be distributed; it was simply a practicable change in the distribution of the rock, and not necessarily a change in the character of the work.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

1272. Was the change injurious to the contractor?—I don't think it will affect him much.

1273. He will not lose a great deal of money by it?—If the trestle-work was being put in he would lose money on it.

*By the Chairman:—*

1274. Is that the report you made?—It is a memorandum I made in answer to Mr. Fleming's letter. I found them, however, making embankments in dry valleys where originally it was intended to be trestle-work. I gave no authority for that; there was not, as I have said, much done when I arrived at Winnipeg; I asked by what authority it had been done. There were eight or nine points where they were making embankments, and where it was originally intended to have trestle-work, and I understood from Mr. Rowan and from the contractor's Engineer that some of those had been commenced before I saw the work in 1877,—that Mr. Fleming had stated that wherever they could find earth he would prefer earth embankments.

1275. Who stated that?—The contractor's Engineer,—that Mr. Rowan had given them instructions where they could find earth; that Mr. Fleming would prefer earth embankments.

1276. How did that statement come from Mr. Ruttan?—Mr. Ruttan was with me, Mr. Rowan was not present; I did not see him till I arrived in Winnipeg. Mr.

Ruttan told me he had instructions from Mr. Rowan prior to my visit in 1878 that Mr. Fleming had instructed him, wherever he could get earth, that he would prefer earth embankments to be made. But up to this time there had been very little, if any, such work done, for the very good reason that the contractor could not get his plant forward. He was making preparations (he had a steam shovel on the way) to commence work at Lake Deception. He had made no preparations for going on with the trestle-work. The impression among the contractors was, that the trestle-work had been abandoned.

1278. Had you any conversation with Mr. Whitehead about it?—Not much about that.

1278. About the contract generally?—Not much about the contract with Mr. Whitehead. He was desirous to have the change made. As an engineer, if it could be done by any means without violating the contract. I would prefer it in many instances.

1279. Were you aware of the reasons which induced the Government to finally adopt trestle-work?—No.

1280. Then I understand that the changes you have recommended you have stated?—I state distinctly that when I went through the section; besides the different distribution of the rock over water stretches, which I think is economical which ever way the work is carried out. Embankments were being made at several points where trestle-work was originally adopted. There was not much done, there could not be much done, because there were only two months in which to do it, that is from the time Mr. Rowan went back there to the time I went over the work; but everything was in preparation to carry out the substitution of earth for trestle-work, altogether very little was done. I asked Mr. Rowan the reason for the change. He then referred me to Mr. Fleming's recommendation to the Department, which I had not seen or heard of. I telegraphed to Ottawa for that, and got a copy of it on 19th September. Mr. Rowan stated to me that Mr. Fleming was so well assured the recommendation would be approved that he (Mr. Fleming) had given Mr. Rowan verbal instructions to go on with the work in accordance therewith; that was so far sufficient for me, and I had very little reason to doubt it. There is really no responsibility in signing certificates at the office; it is simply saying that there is no manipulating of the quantities in the office; but I signed the certificates under Mr. Fleming's directions, and I have no further responsibility than I have stated.

1281. It is stated you made estimates and recommended that an advance should be made for the purchase of plant?—That was not an estimate.

1282. It is said that your last estimates have been cut down and only about half the amount you recommended was paid?—That is a different thing altogether; the contractor was at a very large outlay in getting plant and in getting provisions and supplies forwarded, before the rails were laid in Section 14, to his contract; he was behind-hand in money matters and he wanted the Government to advance him a certain amount on his plant.

1283. That was at the beginning of the year?—No; that was on my return last fall. I reported at that time on Mr. Whitehead's plant; he was disposing of his plant and placing it in such a manner that he would be ready, as he is now ready, to go on with the works in the most efficient, economical and rapid manner, and I gave an estimate of what the plant was worth.

1284. How much was that?—I don't remember just now, but something like \$50,000 or \$60,000. I believe he asked \$100,000: I don't recollect that I recommended any sum; I simply stated that Mr. Whitehead was certainly in a good position to go on with his work, and that I did not see there was any danger in the Government advancing a certain amount and taking the plant as security.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1285. Do you know whether the usual ten per cent, has been retained from him on the work?—I believe it has not; most of it, a good portion of it, has been paid-up, I understand.

1286. I suppose he had to deposit a certain amount of security when he got the work?—Yes.

1287. Has it been returned to him?—Not to my knowledge.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

1288. I see by Mr. Fleming's evidence, that you recommended an advance of \$100,000 on the plant?—I do not think I did.

1289. And that he limited his recommendation to \$40,000?—I do not think I recommended \$100,000; \$100,000 was what he asked for, but as far as my recollection goes, I do not know that I recommended any definite sum; still, I may be wrong.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1290. How do the prices of the works on the whole of this road compare with the cost of the same works on the Intercolonial; are they higher or lower?—This line has cost very much more; and the prices for the same items on this road are much higher than they were on the Intercolonial.

1291. Much higher?—Considerably higher; take earth-work, for instance; the Intercolonial works, you will observe, were let in a lump sum, but in order to pay the contractors, arbitrary prices had to be set as the value of certain classes of work, so as to arrive at the value of the work done in proportion to the whole sum. Earth-work on the Intercolonial runs as low as from 17 cents to 22 cents; the earth-work on three sections of the Pacific Railway runs at from 22 to 37 cents.

1292. Where the work is let in a schedule of prices instead of by the lump sum the quantities are frequently increased, and on this road they are in some sections doubled?—They are increased very much—doubled in some cases. It is to the interest of the contractor as well as the Government to keep the quantities down when the work is let by lump sum, and I have no reason to doubt that if the work had been let by the lump sum, the contractor would not have buried thousands of yards in the muskies; he would have either made a deviation, or put in corduroy.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

1293. But you had the right to order corduroy there if you chose?—The Engineer had the right, certainly.

1294. Why did you not do it?—There was nothing in the estimate for it; it was not in the bill of works; there was no price for it.

1295. Was that the reason you did not order it; why didn't you order it?—The works were nearly completed when first I saw them.

1296. When did you first see them?—I first saw them in the fall of 1877.

1297. Was it in 1877, that you were first on Section 14?—I think so.

1298. And was the muskeg filled at that time?—It was partly filled.

1299. Did you ever suggest to the Department the desirability of making a change?—I did not suggest a change to the Department.

1300. Nor to the local Engineer, either?—No; the thing was too far advanced, and I was not aware that the quantities were being so far exceeded.

1301. Did you ever, until to-day, suggest that that might have been done?—The work was too far advanced for me to make any such suggestion.

1302. How far advanced was it?—The banks were made partly up; all the way through they were more or less made up, little short gaps being left here and there; besides that, I was not aware that the quantities were being so far exceeded, or that the muskies were so deep.

1303. Until I called your attention to it?—Until you called my attention to it.

MARCUS SMITH.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 7th May, 1879.

Sub-Committee met—Mr. PLUMB in the Chair.

Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING called and further examined.

*By the Chairman:—*

1304. You produced a paper here, in which several of the tenders for No. 15 were moneyed out; have you moneyed out the two lower tenders which were not accepted, and which you had not moneyed out before?—Would you allow me to ask to what statement you refer?

1305. I have reference to the moneying out of the tenders of J. A. Green, Talbot & Jones, Hingston & Farewell, to show that Sutton & Thompson's contract would have been the lowest under any circumstances, I ask you that two others, Macdonald & Kane's and Martin & Charlton's, be moneyed out for the purpose of comparison?—I have not them with me.

1306. I see that in the comparison you add \$82,000 for the hauling of earth to contracts other than Whitehead's?—Yes.

1307. But I asked you if the statements were all made upon the same basis?—These statements are made up precisely as I explained to you before. I informed you that Mr. Whitehead offered to do the earth-work without charging haul; there is no evidence to show that the others made the same offer; I embrace, therefore, in the other offers a sum for the cost of hauling material. I also informed you that in one of the tenders there was evidently a clerical error: a tenderer of the name of Hingston had put clearing at twenty cents an acre. I assumed that the price should have been \$20, and I took the liberty of making the correction.

1308. We have no evidence before us to show that Mr. Whitehead did propose to have no allowance for haul?—I will show you the evidence in his letter; it is part of his proposal.

1309. Show us it in the letter?—(Written reads from printed copy in Mr. Marcus Smith's evidence) "If the Government will consent to do away with the trestle-work altogether, and permit me to complete the banks with clay and sand, I will agree to find the necessary material required to do this, which has to be procured from borrowing pits.

"And I will make up the embankments through water with two rock banks carried up to three feet above high water mark, and having a berm of two feet outside the foot of the earth slope, on the plan suggested by you, as in the accompanying sketch, without extra charge." I see nothing about it in that; it cannot be a correct copy of the letter.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

1310. He says he will do the earth-work without extra charge; does that refer to the haul?—No; I am just informed that this letter has been compared with the original, and it is not a true copy.

1311. It says, "without extra charge;" that might mean "haul?"—I think it refers to the haul, and I think you will find that the words "extra charge" are "extra haul" in the original. The impression that, in the letter, he offers to do the work without extra haul was, undoubtedly on my mind, when I made my report upon it, and if Mr. Whitehead's letter did not explicitly say there was to be no charge for haul, I am perfectly certain I would not have reported as I did to the Government. I shall send for the original letter.

*By the Chairman:—*

1312. A matter like that you would have in writing?—Here it is in writing in my report.

1313. I mean the first proposition, the proposition from Mr. Whitehead would have been in writing?—I understand that it was in writing.

1314. I observe, in the comparative statement, that the bridge over the Winnipeg River is reckoned in the various tenders, but not in Whitehead's?—You will see it in Whitehead's as bridge masonry, 2,400 yards; rip-rap, 1,000 yards.

1315. Item 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , culverts, is not in the original tender?—No; because this is a calculation to show the amount that the increased work would come to, and you could not fill up an embankment without putting in culverts or tunnels; this is due to the change from trestle to embankment.

1316. But as there were no tenders for that on the other contracts, how could you compare it with the one that is accepted?—This is an item of \$70 000, estimated by Mr. Rowan, for the masonry in the structures under Mr. Whitehead's tender, and he has made a proportionate allowance for the same work under the other tenders.

1317. Yes; but the other tenders were not made on that principle?—It would be impossible to make a comparison between one and the other without making an allowance for that work; it would not be a fair comparison if it was added in one case and not in the other.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

1318. We wish you to give us, as if they were new tenders for each of the works, the amounts at the rates at which they were tendored for on each item of the bill of works, which would show whether Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead's tender was lower than the tenders which at that time were higher?—Here a new class of work comes in, masonry, culverts and embankments.

1319. We are not asking for the new class of work, but for the items in the original bill of works at the prices?—I have given you all the items in the original bill of works.

1320. We wanted the items calculated according to Mr. Whitehead's prices?—They are here so calculated.

1321. We do not so understand it?—I have explained it, but you will not accept my explanation; I will repeat it if the Committee wish.

1322. I desire an explanation?—In making embankments with trestle-work, it is necessary to provide for the passage of water, either by tunnels through rock, if there be any, or by masonry culverts. Mr. Rowan estimated a certain quantity of masonry, which does not seem to be given here, on the culverts that were necessary under Mr. Whitehead's tender, amounting in all to \$70,000. In making a comparison of the tenders, it is necessary to add something to the other tenders as well as to that one; they could not make solid rock embankments without also making provision for the water. We have taken the cost of the masonry in each case and added or deducted; at all events, made a proper allowance in that way. In tenders Nos. 1 and 2, Mr. Whitehead's price for masonry is \$11 a yard; Mr. Green's price is \$12 a yard. The allowance is one-eleventh more in the case of Mr. Green than of Mr. Whitehead.

1323. Is any work done?—No; it is simply an estimate of the whole which will be necessary if the work is done in that way.

1324. What is the difference in price for earthwork between Mr. Green and Mr. Whitehead?—The price of earth under Mr. Whitehead's tender is 37 cents, and under Mr. Green's, 35 cents.

1325. And the prices of solid rock?—Under Mr. Whitehead's tender, \$2.75; under Mr. Green's, \$2.60.

1326. The prices of loose rock?—Under Mr. Whitehead's tender, \$1.75; under Mr. Green's, \$1.

1327. Have you calculated those amounts?—It has been done for me.

1328. What is the difference between the two tenders?—Making all allowances referred to.

1329. Without those allowances you have just referred to,—without the tunnel and making provision for water,—what is the amount of these tenders as they originally stood?—Without that, you have to take \$70,000 off one and \$75,000 off the other. Of course, if you take off the haul, it will be so much less in the one case. (Witness at this point produced the original letter, dated 22nd May, and read the paragraph containing Mr. Whitehead's proposal, not to charge for "extra haul," as follows: "If the Government consent to do away with the trestle-work altogether, and permit me to complete the banks with clay and sand, I will agree to find the neces-

easy material at my present price per cubic yard for earthwork, and make no charge for extra haul for any of the material required to do this, which has to be procured from borrowing pits.")

SANDFORD FLEMING.

Mr. MARCUS SMITH, re-called and further examined.

*By the Chairman:—*

1330. Did you produce that letter (copy of letter, dated 22nd May)?—I do not know whether that is the copy I brought; it was copied by the clerks in the office.

1331. Who copied it?—I think I got it from Mr. Smellie. I do not know who furnished it; I think I asked Mr. Smellie's assistant for the original.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

1332. Cannot you tell the handwriting of the copy?—It is written, I think, by some extra clerks; it has not been made by the ordinary clerks.

1333. By whose orders was it copied?—I asked Mr. Smellie for a copy.

1334. And who gave it you?—I suppose it was sent in to me by Mr. Smellie.

Mr. W. B. SMELLIE, called and examined.

*By Mr. Mackenzie:—*

1335. Do you know anything about the copy, Mr. Smellie?—No.

1336. Did you order it to be made?—No.

*By Mr. Bergin:—*

1337. Was the original letter in your custody?—No.

1338. In whose custody was it?—In the registry of the Department.

Mr. MARCUS SMITH said: I sent down to the clerks for copies; they were sent to me, but who wrote them I do not know. I sent a verbal message to get the papers for me.

*By Mr. Caron:—*

1339. It should be an easy matter to ascertain who gave the order?—I very likely asked myself; I do not know who did it; extra clerks are employed, and there is difficulty in identifying the hand writing. These copies are made in a hurry; one for the Senate and one for this Committee. I am told that the Senate copy is correct. Both copies were made from the same document; there may have been a mistake in the copy.

Mr. FLEMING's examination resumed.

*By Mr. Haggart:—*

1340. Mr. Whitehead's letter says: "If the Government consent to do away with the trestle-work altogether and permit me to complete the banks with clay and sand, I will agree to find the necessary material at my present price per cubic yard for earth work and make no charge for extra haul for any of the material required to do this, which has to be procured from borrowing pits." Then this is only on condition that the trestle-work will be done away with altogether?—I am told there was no change authorized in the original contract; none authorized by the Department.

1341. Then, I suppose, if Mr. Whitehead should put in an estimate for extra haul on any of the works, he would be entitled to be paid?—He would be entitled to be paid for everything done under the contract.

*By the Chairman:—*

1342. Whatever he is doing is under the contract?—Yes; nothing is done except under the contract.

1343. Then, there has been no change whatever in the work as contracted for?—Clearly not; at first I thought differently; when before the Committee of the Senate I at first thought so. I may remark that there is some slight change made, under

Mr. Smith's orders, which is a little different from the contract; stone walls have been put in in place of doing the work in some other way.

1344. Does that materially alter the contract?—It does not materially alter the contract.

*By Mr. Haggart.*

1345. Mr. Carre says there is one filling of nearly 200,000 yards and trestle-work laid to cross Lake Deception in preparation for a large filling of nearly 200,000 yards?—That is on another section altogether.

1346. The rough trestle is put up by the contractor across Cross Lake?—That is on Section 14.

1347. It is for crossing at Cross Lake?—That is his own business and not contract work.

*By Mr. Caron :—*

1348. Will he be paid for it?—No.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1349. It is a change from the original contract?—All I know is that there is no change authorized by the Department.

1350. Mr. Carre says that these changes were not in the original contract; when I asked him what one of them involved he said the quantity was 200,000 yards; he said there was a trestle-work filling across Cross Lake?—Mr. Carre has just come down; he knows better than I do about that.

Mr. CARRE, called and further examined :—

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1351. You told us yesterday that the character of the work had been changed by directions from Ottawa?—That was a change in the grades; a change in the grades was ordered, and if that is called a change in the character of the work, then there has been a change in the character of the work.

*By the Chairman :—*

1352. The grades were raised from three to four feet, which reduced the rock-cutting and increased the filling?—That was in 1875.

1353. Then there has been a change in respect to the rock sides?—Yes.

1354. You say that that plan has been adopted throughout, and that is a general change in the character of the work?—That is the general plan adopted now.

1355. Mr. Smith says he never authorized that change, except on one point for one and a quarter miles?—Did he mention where.

1356. He mentioned the place; he said distinctly that the change involved about one and a quarter miles; that he directed Mr. Rowan to make no other change, and that he reported it to the Department in the Autumn of 1877?—I am aware of his giving no special order for any particular place; it was a general order, as I understood it; I understood that from a letter from Mr. Rowan, my superior.

*By Mr. Oliver.*

1357. Did you understand Mr. Smith to authorize the carrying out of the recommendation made by Mr. Whitehead to the Department—that of making all the crossings of solid embankment instead of trestle-work?—Yes; for the water stretches. When Mr. Smith walked over the work with me, he never objected in any way to, or asked any question about, the filling in of the protection walls, and I consider the granting of the protection walls virtually granted the earth-filling, because we would have to put in either filling between the walls of rock for the trestling or we would have to put in pile foundations or crib foundations, something or other to put the trestling on; so I considered granting the protection walls virtually granted the earth-filling.

1358. Then you understood from Mr. Smith that the same mode of construction was to be carried out on all the water-crossings on this Section 15?—I will tell you how many were going on at the time: there were five cases in which it was going on at the time. I received no instructions to stop the work, and was never asked why I was doing it so.

*By the Chairman :—*

1359. Were any finished when Mr. Smith went over the line?—There were five, under construction, and the third one was finished.

1360. He had not seen it till he went over the work?—No, he walked over the work and saw it, and never asked why it had been done or under whose instructions it was done.

1361. Who gave the instructions?—I said I acted under Mr. Rowan's instructions.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1362. When did you commence to make these changes?—November, 1877, after receiving instructions; I began to work immediately after receiving the instructions from Rowan.

1363. But Mr. Fleming's letter recommending it to the Department was not written till the following May?—That letter recommends full earth-banks for land stretches without haul. Which letter are you referring to?

1364. I am referring to the letter from Mr. Whitehead proposing the changes in November, 1877; you say that the changes were made then?—Those protection walls were commenced then, but doing the protection walls and doing the whole contract with earth are two different things; it was to do the whole contract with earth that Mr. Whitehead proposed.

1365. On Mr. Whitehead's letter the protection walls are mentioned; the first the Department heard of them at Ottawa is the recommendation of Mr. Fleming's, in the spring of 1878; but you say they were going on in the fall of 1877?—Yes.

1366. Then, Mr. Whitehead applies to the Department in November, 1877, to make the changes which he proposes, among which are the protection walls you speak about?—These protection walls are a portion of the whole scheme, and he mentions the whole scheme in his letter; but, previous to that letter being written, Mr. Smith, as I understand it, gave instructions to Mr. Rowan to allow the protection walls to be put in.

1367. That was in November, 1877?—In November, 1877.

1368. Why would Mr. Rowan ask the Department for authority to make the change if he had the authority already?—I do not know anything about what went on in the Department; I was in the woods, and had to carry out the instructions sent to me.

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MR. SANDFORD FLEMING, recalled and further examined :—

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

1369. This letter refers to the water part altogether. Mr. Whitehead says, "And I will make up the embankments through water with two rock banks carried up to three feet above high water-mark, and having a berm of two feet outside the foot of the earth slope, on the plan suggested by you, as in the accompanying sketch, without extra charge." That appears to be intended to refer to embankments chiefly through water?—There is a great deal of water.

1370. Some portions appear to have been done before that without any special authority?—I think there was authority given by Mr. Smith; not from the Department, but from Mr. Smith.

1371. I mean special authority from the Department?—No; but special authority from Mr. Smith; I think Mr. Rowan says he has a letter to that effect.

1372. You never gave any order yourself?—None, whatever.

1373. Were you aware this was being done?—I was not aware this was being done.

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MR. J. H. ROWAN re-called :—

1374. To the Chairman,—That letter by Mr. Whitehead was written after an interview between Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Ruttan, his engineer, Mr. Marcus Smith, and

myself. Before this interview I had conferred with Mr. Smith on the subject of putting in rock sides in the water-stretches. Mr. Smith, as I understood it, approved of that plan, and not for any one lake in particular, because what I submitted was a general plan for all the lakes; and if that plan holds good for one lake it holds good in all. I was not aware before that Mr. Smith specified some place about a mile and a quarter across; there is no such lake; that is about the whole length of them. This discussion went on between Mr. Smith and myself, and as a letter which I will produce shows the making of rock-sides across water-stretches was approved. Then Mr. Whitehead and his engineer came on the scene and made a further proposition, namely, that the whole earth-work on the contract should be put in and no trestle-work should be used at all. Mr. Smith said, "Very well, I will submit the whole matter to the Government when I go to Ottawa," and he started away. A day or two afterwards Mr. Whitehead came to me and asked what was going to be done. I said, "Nothing can be done until the matter is submitted to the Department; you write a letter to me on the subject." He asked me what was to be written. I said, "Make your offer to put in the earth; but specify at the end what has been already approved." That is how Mr. Whitehead's letter came to be written. Mr. Whitehead and his engineer can confirm that.

*By Mr Haggart :—*

1375. I understand you have some letters to produce; you had better produce them?—I have already put in two letters; one of them is my letter of instruction to Mr. Carre, the division engineer, the day after Mr. Smith left; the other is the one I wrote to Mr. Smith on 5th March, 1878, calling his attention to what I had ordered. The next letter I have to submit is one dated Winnipeg, December 22, 1877, addressed to Mr. Carre by myself. I would like to ask the Committee to observe that this is written on 22nd December, before I had come down to Ottawa, because it shows that at that time, and before I came down to Ottawa, there was no intention of abandoning the trestle-work.

(Copy.)

WINNIPEG, 22nd December, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith enclose to you tracings of the superstructure and bents for 10 ft., 20 ft., 30 ft., 40 ft., 50 ft., and 65 ft. banks, and also a special trestle for station 1742 x 13, also bills of iron and timber for the same.

I have not taken out quantities for the latter, knowing you could do that yourself, having the size and dimensions of timber and iron shown in the others; and as this one will furnish you with my ideas as to the way in which a bent is to be adapted to the ground on which it is to be built, I have not thought it necessary to forward designs for bents at stations 573 x 18 x 30, as, not knowing the depth to which it may be necessary to go for the foundation, the design I might furnish would require subsequent modification to suit the circumstances.

I have a letter before me since the 6th November, from the contractors, offering to make up all the banks, for which there is not sufficient rock, with other material, without making any charge for "extra haul," if they are permitted to abandon the trestle-work. Before, however, I can submit this to the Department I must be in a position to submit an approximate estimate of the cost of both ways of doing the work; hence my letter to you of the 3rd November.

Mr. Marcus Smith having approved of the plan of making the banks across water-stretches, with rock sides to be filled in with earth and sand, these are now eliminated from the calculation for trestle-work; and I shall be obliged by your letting me have an approximate estimate of the other portions at the very earliest practicable date. The object of such estimate being the respective cost of filling in the opening in the banks, for which there is now no material, in the first place with trestle-work, to be subsequently filled in with earth and sand; and the cost if now filled in with those materials at the contract price, the trestle-work being abandoned either altogether, or as far as practicable.

I may here call your attention to the facts that while it will be necessary in all cases to have "the superstructure" of the trestle-work made of the best "square timber," a considerable portion of the timber to be used in the "bents" may be "round timber," only squared at the points, mortices and tenons, thereby materially reducing the cost.

What you say in reference to making the rockside banks is perfectly correct, if made during the winter through the ice. The "top width" at three feet above high water level might be reduced to four feet, but this is the least they should be; and three or at least two feet of this should be outside the line where the foot of the earth bank will come.

From what we decided, when together, in reference to the structures on the eastern end of this section will, I should think, enable you to determine what will be necessary in that respect on the western end.

The eastern end of Contract 14 has been relocated to suit the grade, as at present laid down, on the western end of Contract 15; but should you find it necessary to lower your grade, that on 14 can be made to conform to it by introducing a few hundred feet of level on the eastern end of 14. The embankment on the eastern end of that section will still be heavy, and there will be considerably more rock-cutting than on the old location.

I quite agree with your suggestion in reference to small box-culverts, and am endeavoring to get the contractors to give me something like a reasonable price for this class of work. When in Ottawa, I shall consult with Mr. Smith on the subject. If the contractors will not give a reasonable price, I should advise that we be permitted to make a bend in our tunnels and extend their length so as to reduce the amount of open cutting at the ends.

As regards the question of "loose rock," there has, as you say, been a good deal of talk on the subject. When Mr. Smith was last here, I spoke to him on the subject, in presence of Mr. Thompson, C.E., and he then seemed to approve the course which Mr. Thompson had followed in the matter. I, therefore, think you had better follow the same course, which is this: Whenever there is any material of this class to be removed from a cutting, visit the place yourself and determine what percentage of the cut shall be returned as "loose rock." Exercising your own judgment as to what may fairly be classed under this head, in contradistinction to "earth," so that justice may be done as between the Government and the contractors.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the depth at which the bottoms of trestles would be placed below the surface of the ground, in consequence of so large a portion of Contract 15 being over rock, the bents up to 40 feet banks were made to rest on surface of ground; those, however, for 50 and 65 feet bank are shown as 5 feet below the surface, as called for in the specification.

Truly yours,

(Signed) JAMES H. ROWAN.

P.S.—I enclose you a copy of a letter I have addressed to Mr. Nixon, on the subject of Mr. Watters' remains, in order that you may know what I have done in the matter.—J. H. R.

H. CARRE, Esq.,  
Division Engineer, Contract 15, C.P.R.

Mr. CARRE re-called.

*By the Chairman :—*

1376. Did you receive this letter, Mr. Carre?—Yes, I did.

1377. Do you know it to be an exact copy?—I believe it is, but I have the original here.

Mr. ROWAN recalled.

*To the Chairman:—*

1378. Here is a letter of 18th September, 1878, addressed to Mr. Marcus Smith :

(Copy.)

WINNIPEG, 18th September, 1878.

SIR,—You are aware that the Engineer-in-Chief recommended that the water-stretches on Contract 15 should be filled in with a base of rock taken from the cuttings, to be carried up to a level of three feet over high water mark, and of sufficient width to carry on earth embankment between that level and grade; the latter to be put in at some subsequent period, the voids, in the mean time, being traversed by trestle-work of timber.

At the time this was recommended and the work let, the cross-sections had not been taken, and it was supposed that very little earth could be obtained on the contract.

At a subsequent date, when the cross-sections were completed and further examination under more favorable circumstances had demonstrated that a considerable quantity of earth could be obtained, it became evident that to complete the banks in the manner proposed would retard the work, as the cuttings having been reduced (while the banks were increased), in order to lessen expense, the rock required to make up the banks in the manner proposed would have to be hauled from considerable distance, which would increase the cost by the item "extra haul."

I, therefore, when you were here last October, submitted a plan to you, whereby the work could be expedited, the cost of these banks reduced, and the rock taken from the cuttings used to greater advantage. This plan you were pleased to approve, and I immediately wrote, 3rd November, 1877, to the Division Engineer, instructing him to that effect. Shortly afterwards the contractor submitted a proposition in writing, offering to make up all the banks on the contract for which there was not sufficient rock, with earth, at his contract rate, 37 cents, and without charge for "extra haul," he to find the material where he could, thus doing away with all trestle-work.

This proposition I submitted to you, with a report, on the 5th March last, recommending its adoption. I also, on the 25th January last, called your attention to a saving which could be effected, by the substitution of permanent structures at certain points.

Not having received any acknowledgment of these communications, I made a further report, 22nd May, 1878, on the subject, to the Engineer-in-Chief, after his arrival from England. The work is progressing rapidly. It is important that some decision should be arrived at in reference to these questions, and that I should be instructed accordingly. You have now passed over the whole contract. I desire, therefore, to bring this matter again under your notice while here, so that I, as well as the Division Engineer, who is at present in town for that purpose, can furnish you with any additional information on the subject which you may require.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES H. ROWAN.

MARCUS SMITH, Esq.,

Acting-Engineer-in-Chief.

I desire to put this letter of 3rd November before the Committee. Extracts from it appear in the letter of 5th March, but I desire to make the story complete by putting in the whole letter:—

WINNIPEG, 3rd November.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Whitehead is anxious to submit a proposition to the Government, whereby he will be permitted to make up all the embankments on Contract 15, with earth or sand filling in lieu of trestle-work.

He, together with his engineer (Mr. Ruttan), had a short interview with Mr. Smith on the subject yesterday, just as he was leaving. Mr. S. seemed to favor the proposal; but, before submitting it to the Government, requires some more detailed information on the subject, made up under the following heads, giving the quantities and cost as nearly as possible:—

- 1st. The cost of completing the line according to the present design.
- 2nd. The cost of same substituting earth or sand filling, instead of trestle-work.
- 3rd. Cost of completing line as at present contemplated and subsequent filling in of trestle portion with earth or sand.

Note.—All items, such as masonry, bridging, and stream tunnels, &c., &c., which would be common to all three plans, may be disregarded in the calculations, or, better still, given in a bulk sum common to all three.

The estimate under the first head should show, the quantity and cost of rock in line cuttings, and such clay or sand as is contained in the same, together with sand and clay which can be easily obtained by borrowing, and the quantity and cost of the trestle-work required to fill up the ungraded portion remaining after this is done; the line, as regards grading, being considered completed under the present contract, when this is done.

The estimate under the second head will show the cost, with the trestlework done away, and earth or sand substituted. It being distinctly understood that if this plan is adopted, the contractor will make no charge for extra haul, no matter what distance he may have to carry the material to make up his banks, nor for cutting in a narrow rock on each side of the sand fillings across water-stretches. If trestle-work must be retained at some points, you will bear in mind that it will prove most economic in high banks at points other than water-stretches.

The estimate under the third head explains itself. I have not yet the necessary data, in the shape of longitudinal section, cross-sections, &c., furnished me, by you, to enable me to have the estimates made here. You will therefore have to prepare and forward them to me, as it is very important that I should have this information at the earliest practicable date. Mr. Ruttan, who takes this out, has kindly, at Mr. Smith's suggestion, undertaken to render you all the assistance in his power to make them up; and you can keep Mr. Rodger, who accompanies him, to assist you, and after that he will rejoin Mr. McNab.

Mr. Smith has authorized me to permit the contractors to put in the double rock sides across water-stretches to be filled in between with sand-top to grade with sand, when such a course is practicable and desirable. Where there is enough rock at hand for a full rock bank over water-stretches, this course can be followed.

Mr. Smith has consented to the grade being lowered somewhat between Stations 1230 and 1330, say something like three feet, or thereabout, at the summit at Station 1280, if you think the same can be done with advantage.

Mr. Ruttan reports that there will only be rock enough in the cuts at the west end of the Contract to make one of the rock sides to the embankment across "Cross Lake." Mr. Smith has authorized the lowering of the grade through them and over Cross Lake, to such an extent as will permit sufficient rock from the cuts to make up the rock bank on the other side.

There must be a clear understanding with the contractors as to the fact that if consent is given as to earth filling in lieu of trestle-work, all the banks must be so made up, or at least those that the Engineer may order to be done, and not those that he, the contractor, may select.

Truly yours,

JAMES H. ROWAN.

H. CARRE, Esq.,  
Division Engineer, Contract 14.

Having written that letter, 18th September to Mr. Smith in Winnipeg which I have just read, I received this in reply from him, dated September 26th, 1878:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,  
MANITOBA DISTRICT, ENGINEER'S OFFICE,  
September 26th, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have recently made a close inspection of the line comprised in Contract No. 15, and herewith enclose a list of works to be executed in accordance with the recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief, dated May 22nd, 1878. As reporting on the offer of Mr. Whitehead, dated November 6th, 1877, I have received no instructions from the Department that this recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief has been approved, but I am of opinion that it would be expedient to carry it out as far as the above-mentioned list of works extends, and shall again call the attention of the Department to the subject. Meanwhile you can proceed with the works in accordance with this list. The mode of crossing the following places is reserved for further consideration:—

Cross Lake,  
Lake Deception,  
War Eagle Lake.

The designs for which I shall endeavor to decide on at an early date.

Yours most truly,  
(Signed) MARCUS SMITH.

JAMES H. ROWAN, Esq.,  
District Engineer.

List of works to be done on Contract 15, as communicated to Mr. Carre, which Mr. Marcus Smith directed me to make a copy of and consider as those referred to in his letter of 26th September, 1878.

- 24.—To be settled in Ottawa.
- 39-69.—Put in crib-work where there is earth embankment in water.
- 82.—Put in crib wharfing at \$2.75 on south side.
- 105.—Estimate masonry in mortar at 11-00 Estimate cost of box 2½ by 2½, and cost of trestle-work if excess of masonry is very great put in trestle.
- 153-40.—Put in sills on rock for double track.
- 138 to 160.—Make soundings and surveys for wharfage; grade 0-50.
- 168-70 to 171.—Make rip rap in water first and then embankment.
- 179 to 183.—Borrow from cutting on west side for protection slopes.
- 187.—Make 8 feet tunnel.
- 219.—Put in small beam Culvert No. 1.
- 224 to 229.—Borrow rock from cutting.
- 243-80.—Put in rap rap.
- 315.—Howe truss wooden bridge, 40 feet span, with trestle approaches and 5 by 3 culvert, \$5,300, or 8 foot culvert, \$6,300. Making embankment at 315 and 8 feet, tunnel at 290 and diversion 315 to 290, \$10,800.
- According to Fleming's instructions the last is the best plan, but wait further instructions. Revise estimate.
- 380 to 390.—In case of shallow rock cutting, carry rising grades further on.
- 405.—Three spans of 100 feet, with masonry piers, or earth embankment, with six-foot tunnel; get more information with boring tools.
- 467.—No structure required.
- 515.—Swing line in to avoid heavy embankments without materially increasing rock excavation.
- 550.—Station ground to remain as located; house and bridge being built.

573.—Let trestle remain and renew with iron pipes.

645.—Take out rock and make south ditch continuous.

679.—Make channel through stone-, and if water overflows bank put in small culvert.

720.—Put in 4 by 2½ box culvert.

Note.—If there is no probability of getting stone anywhere near, put in 3½ by 3½ wooden box culvert, to take 3ft. iron pipe; try to get stone.

Lake Deception.—Calculations of cost of structure made by Ruttan, \$69,141. Bridging and earth-filling about the same.

810.—Go on making bank at 810, to show material in Borrow Pit; if clay is found make slopes 2 to 1; probable amount of sand in Borrow Pit, 1,000,000 yards.

849.—Bents of culverts up.

980.—Swing line to keep out of water; 2° curve through cutting.

1040.—Box culvert 4 by 2½; masonry against tunnel; make tunnel.

1067.—Trestle culvert begun; complete it.

Red Pine Lake.—Locate line on south side of lake; cross-section and calculate cost of each; adopt cheapest and best line.

Fellowes Lake.—Off-take ditch depends, on which line is adopted at Red Pine.

Summit Lake.—Try location, north side, with grades to suit.

1397.—Put in 6" flatted timber; box culvert with hand-laid stone, if rock; if earth embankment, put in trestle; if rock, put in wooden box or logs.

1407.—Same as last case.

1410.—Revise location and put in cast-iron pipe three feet diameter; rock embankment may carry water.

1445.—Put in tunnel.

1449.—Put in tunnel 6 feet.

1706.—Put in tunnel 6 feet.

1743.—Put in tunnel 6 feet.

1792.—Put in tunnel 6 feet.

1804.—Three-foot iron pipe or trestle culvert.

1831-40.—Let trestle be put in if contractor wishes.

1860.—Off-take to south and small culvert under cutting.

1912.—Cross Lake.—Put in twelve-foot tunnel.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1379. In this letter of 18th September you state: "I, therefore, when you were here last October, submitted a plan to you whereby the work could be expedited, the cost of these banks reduced, and the rock taken from the cuttings used to a greater advantage." Did you submit that in writing to Mr. Smith?—No; it was a verbal conversation we had in the office.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

1380. That letter was nine days after the date of the last letter?—Yes; I have another letter from Mr. Smith. Mr. Fleming was asked, I think this morning, about some banks which had been made up with earth instead of trestle-work, to which he replied that he could not be expected to be fully conversant with the manner in which all the different works were executed. That bank is the one referred to in the instructions given by Mr. Smith in this last letter.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1381. Are those ordinary changes made in the course of construction?—Some are very material and some are not. There is one very serious change—175 feet more tunnelling is added on the line than was originally intended. That is one of the large changes, but the changes Mr. Smith recommended, although large changes from the original contract, are improvements to the line. That I wish to be distinctly understood. What I wish to convey is this: there was some talk about a bank being made in contravention of the contract; that is the bank which Mr. Smith ordered to be done, and the instructions are in this letter. This is a letter from Mr. Smith to myself, dated Winnipeg, September 20th, 1878:—

WINNIPEG, Sept. 20th, 1878.

SIR,—In order to prevent any misunderstanding respecting the measurement of loose rock found in cuttings, I put in writing the explanations which I made yesterday to the Division Engineer of Contract 15, in your presence.

Loose rock may be defined to consist of such boulders, or detached pieces of rock of any size or form, that can be moved with facility by hand, pick and bar, without the necessity of blasting. When such boulders or pieces of rock are found in a cutting lying so closely together that they are mostly in contact with each other, though the interstices may be filled up with sand, clay or other material, the quantity of loose rock shall be estimated at the full dimensions of the cutting, without making any deductions for the interstices.

In other words, a cubic yard of loose rock is what would fill a cubic yard of space in making a rock embankment. But it is very seldom that loose rock lying so closely together is met with in cuttings; generally detached pieces of rock or boulders are found, singly or in groups or pockets, embedded in masses of sand or clay, and only form a percentage, large or small, of the whole space. It is very difficult to estimate the quantity in such cases, but can be guessed at by simple inspection very closely by those experienced in railway construction; but this should be done by the Engineer-in-Charge and the contractors' agent together, and a percentage agreed on it, or by watching the working for an hour or so, and having the stones put into separate waggons, the number of stone-filled waggons to earth-filled would show very nearly the true proportions of stone to earth. It is the practice of some engineers of high standing to overcome this difficulty by estimating the whole quantity in a cutting as loose rock, when the actual quantity appears to the eye obviously over 60 per cent. of the whole. On the other hand, when the quantity is under 20 per cent., it is disregarded, and the whole returned as earth excavation. This is done on the same principle as clearing; no difference is made between a dense forest and one in which the trees are very thinly scattered. But, on the other hand, if a few thinly scattered trees are met with, as in parks, no notice is taken of them, as the great mass is essentially prairie or pasture. If the difference in the estimates of the Engineer-in-Charge is so great that it cannot be adjusted satisfactorily, then the only course is to separate the stones from the earth, leaving the former in the cuttings piled, so as to be measured at convenient intervals of time.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

MARCUS SMITH.

JAMES H. ROWAN, Esq.,  
District Engineer.

This is the last instruction I received. I understood the Committee to tell me that Mr. Smith had stated he had approved of a certain place on the work where rock banks were to be put in. In my letter of 20th September I called attention to what the Chief's instructions, Mr. Fleming's instructions, were with respect to the matter, and I understand that Mr. Smith said I wanted to convey the idea that Mr. Fleming had given no instructions other than those contained in the specifications.

1382. Had you any instructions from Mr. Fleming?—No; but from Mr. Smith I had.

1383. I understood you to say he pointed out the place where he authorised a change?—I have a telegram from him, dated Ottawa, 20th December, 1878. It reads as follows:—

(Copy.)

Telegram to JAS. H. ROWAN,  
Winnipeg.

OTTAWA, 20th December, 1878.

War Eagle, Rock Lake. Make solid rock embankment to 3 feet above water; 42 feet wide at top, trestle superstructure; outside post raking 3 inches per foot. Lake Deception; earth embankment, with rock protection in water in the approved form.

MARCUS SMITH.

1384. What difference is that from the original contract?—That is one of the numerous places where Mr. Smith approved of the substitution of rock sides for solid rock.

Mr. MARCUS SMITH re-called :—

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1385. Please explain where you directed a change in the line?—It extends over about one and a quarter miles. Mr. Rowan suggested a change in the mode of distributing the stone taken from the cuttings, by making narrow stone embankments on each side of what would be a solid embankment when filled in. I saw it would be a more economical distribution of the rock, and approved of it on that portion of the line; at the same time I warned him not to make any material alterations without submitting plans and profiles to me to be submitted to the Department, because I had no power to make such alterations, especially if they involved additional expense. You will find that the telegram Mr. Rowan has just read shows I did not give a general approval, because I said where the rock was to be used and where it was not to be used; I said that in one place, War Eagle Lake, there was to be the old style of low embankment surmounted with trestle-work; but in the other place, where suitable, the plan suggested would be adopted.

J. H. ROWAN recalled :—

*By the Chairman :—*

1386. In regard to the surveys for Section 14, Mr. Carre said yesterday that before he had completed the survey, in fact when he was about 14 miles upon Section 14, coming eastward, you telegraphed him to come immediately to Winnipeg to make up the plans in order to prepare for tenders. That was the case I suppose?—He did not.

1387. Where were they prepared?—I could not say. I furnished simply plans and profiles.

1388. Were they finished so that the quantities could be got out readily?—Certainly; the quantities such as the plans and profiles would show.

1389. Did you consider they were sufficiently accurate to take out quantities upon; to make an approximate estimate?—Yes; I mean such an estimate as that if a number of men tendered for the work, we would know whose was the lowest and highest tender. It did not at all profess to be what would be the actual quantities when the work was done.

1390. Mr. Carre said he had not finished surveying the section, but had only gone over 14 miles of No. 14, going westward from Cross Lake; how did you propose to get the quantities on that line when he had not been over it?—Mr. Carre—I only sent in plans for 15. I had finished 15 at the time; I sent in plans for 15, not for 14.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1391. What did you go to Winnipeg for, Mr. Carre?—Just to make up plans for 15.

*By the Chairman :—*

1392. Then 14 was let without any survey, Mr. Carre?—There was a preliminary survey made.

Examination of Mr. ROWAN continued :—

*By the Chairman :—*

1393. Was there a survey?—As I have stated, there had been a preliminary line run through the country, but there was no location survey.

1394. Do you consider that the system of taking out the quantities you suggest, which was followed on this line, is one that furnished a basis by which tenders that are inconsistent, or when there are high prices for one kind of work and low for another, can be judged; is there any certainty that what appears to be the lowest tender will turn out to be the lowest tender?—I was not aware that I had proposed any system of taking out the quantities.

1395. You stated just now that the profiles were made in order that the quantities might be taken out?—I said that was why they were made; but I did not propose that system.

1396. I don't say that you had proposed the system in the sense that you had recommended it to the Government; I merely ask you if the quantities taken out in that way furnish a safe basis for judging of the tenders?—They furnish the safest basis under the circumstances.

1397. That is what I want to know; I am asking you your opinion; do you consider that that is a safe way of making contracts?—Another plan might be adopted if we had more time, but under the circumstances that is the only way the contracts could be let.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

1398. But the question is whether you think that a good plan or not?—I think it is a very fair plan of arriving at an approximation of the quantities on which tenders can be based, and the work let; by it you will ascertain which is the lowest tender on the work let, because subsequently the work has to be paid for on the actual quantities executed, as stated in the specification.

*By the Chairman :—*

1399. Suppose a man tenders for small quantities of work at high prices, and large quantities at low prices; and in the progress of the work you find it necessary to change its character so that the high-priced quantities increase and the low-priced quantities diminish, might it not turn out that the tender which appears to be the lowest would be the highest?—It might.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

1400. And if the conditions were reversed it would be very much the lowest?—Yes; it might be very much the lowest.

*By the Chairman :—*

1401. As a rule are the quantities reversed in such case?—They are in the present case; on Section 15, for example, they are reversed. The items in the contracts on which I hear people express the opinion that the prices are supposed to be very low, are very considerably increased in the work as it is proposed to be done, as compared with the original estimate.

1402. There are about \$300,000 worth of timber provided for in the original estimate?—Yes.

1403. That's done away with?—Yes.

*By Mr. Mackenzie :—*

1404. Is it done away with yet?—No.

*By the Chairman :—*

1405. If your recommendation had been accepted it would have been done away—Yes.

1406. What part of the work on Contract 15, for which low prices were placed in Mr. Whitehead's tender, is increased under the proposed change?—The line tunnels are increased.

1407. How much?—I could not state from memory. I know there are certain items, the line tunnels, the stream tunnels (which are at the worst prices of all the work, in my opinion) are increased.

1408. I would like to know the amounts that increase would involve?—You have a statement, Sir, before you of the work to be done under the contract; line tunnels, as per schedule, \$12,750, was the price of the original quantities; \$15,150 is the price now.

1409. How much is that increased?—\$2,700 for that item. I might state before I go any further, that at the examination that was made before the Committee of the Senate, I submitted a statement showing what was increased and what was decreased; I can submit a copy of it to this Committee.

1410. Then the twelve feet tunnels?—There were 320 lineal feet of twelve feet tunnels in the original; there are now 400 lineal feet.

1411. How much is the increase there?—About \$1,400 or \$1,500; then there are eight-foot tunnels; 450 feet in the original estimate and 800 under the new estimate.

1412. How much of an increase will that make?—That will be about \$1,600.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1413. How much of this tunnelling has been done?—I am not in a position to state; but the tunnelling has to be done whether trestle-work is used or not.

*By the Chairman :—*

1414. How much is the increase in the earth-work; and is the price high or low?—The increase in the earth-work is the difference between 80,000 and 224,000 yards.

1415. I mean the amount required under the contract to finish the work?—This is the estimate to complete the work if trestle-work is done away with, and not if the work is completed under the contract.

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Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING, re-called :—

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1416. How long have you been Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway?—From the beginning of April, 1871

1417. How long have you been absent from the country since that time?—I have been absent a portion of the last three years.

1418. What salary do you receive?—I have received no salary.

1419. No salary has been fixed?—No salary has been fixed; no salary has been offered me.

1420. You do not expect to serve the country for nothing?—Certainly not.

Mr. J. H. ROWAN, re-called :—

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1421. Have you prepared a statement of the cost of completing this work?—I have.

1422. Have you made a return of the estimated cost?—Yes.

1423. I would like to see that estimate?—I have not got it here.

*By the Chairman :—*

1424. Mr. Carre stated that the estimate in the further column of the table of the estimated cost of Contract 15, was the estimate before the Department of the cost of completing the work under the proposed change?—I never saw this paper before; but on looking at it now, and my attention being called to the last column, I see the sum total at the bottom. Speaking from memory, I should say it represents the total cost to complete the work, if trestle-work is done away with.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1425. You received letters from Mr. Smith time and again calling upon you to provide an estimate of the cost of finishing the work?—I could not say "time and again." I had two or three letters on the subject.

1426. And telegrams from Mr. Fleming on the subject?—No; I have never received any.

1427. Have you never received a telegram from Mr. Fleming asking for an estimate of the cost to finish the work?—I cannot call to mind that I ever received such telegram.

1428. Did you ever make up an estimate of the cost to complete the work?—I have.

1429. I understand you to say that you have not got that with you?—I have not it with me.

*By the Chairman :—*

1430. Mr. Smith says: "I regret to say, notwithstanding urgent letters and telegrams from Mr. Fleming and myself, I have not to this day received one report or the estimate asked for." He says: "Before leaving Winnipeg I gave Mr. Rowan instructions to have all the surveys made I suggested, and obtain all necessary information respecting other matters, to send monthly reports of all that was done on the work, and have as close an estimate as possible made of the probable cost of completing the work. This estimate to be in Ottawa at the end of January." Is that so?—That is so. He has not received an estimate for the simple reason that I could not give it; I had not the means to furnish the estimate asked for. I have not prepared such an estimate as he asked for, because I have not data. I was to be furnished with instructions what to do, and what not to do, by Mr. Smith. There were certain matters reserved, and until I had information as to what was to be done in those cases, I could not make the estimate asked for. I could make an estimate of the work done in the way I supposed it would be done.

1431. What is the cost supposing the work to be done in the way you supposed it would be done?—I estimated it at \$2,525,000.

*By the Chairman :—*

1432. Then the increased quantity of earth which you thought to be the difference between 80,000 and 224,000 yards is really the quantity in that further column, if the proposed change is carried out?—If the proposed change from trestle-work to solid earth-banks is carried out, that is the estimate.

1433. How much of an increase will it be over the amount tendered for?—80,000 yards was the original tender for earth excavation; the amount carried out is 1,657,420 yards; but that difference is not all due to the substitution of earth for trestle-work; the 80,000 yards is not based on the same data as the 1,657,000.

*By Mr. Bergin :—*

1434. When did you prepare that estimate?—I think these figures were prepared a year ago.

Mr. CARRE, re-called :—

*By the Chairman :—*

1435. Do you know when the estimates were prepared?—I made two estimates, one in January, 1879, and one in February, 1878, and I think this is the one of February, 1878.

*By Mr. Haggart :—*

1436. What is the difference between that and the 1879 one?—The 1879 estimate has 516,226 yards of rock and 1,720,714 yards of earth.

*By the Chairman :—*

1437. That is an increase?—It is an increase because there is more borrowing (Estimate of 1879 filed). That does not include track-laying and ballasting on to Section 14.

Mr. ROWAN, re-called :—

*By Mr. Oliver :—*

1438. Were the relations between yourself and Mr. Smith of a pleasant character; did you agree or disagree?—On this subject?

1439. On any subject in connection with the works?—Well, we had some differences; Mr. Smith spoke to me in a way in which I had never been spoken to before by a gentleman, on several occasions; but that is not a very pleasant matter to bring up and I don't want to say much about it.

Mr. MARCUS SMITH put in the following:—

(*Memorandum.*)

6th May, 1879.

Since my examination before the Committee, I have read the letter of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Fleming, to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, dated 29th April, 1870, and some part of Mr. Fleming's evidence before the Committee.

In reference to the monthly certificates, I have to state that I signed those at the request of Mr. Fleming, and was no further responsible for them than that they were made out in accordance with the detailed estimates sent to this office by the District Engineer, who is responsible for the quantities, and I had no reason to doubt that he was executing the works by order of the Department of Public Works, under the instructions of the Engineer-in-Chief, as stated on the certificate.

Mr. Fleming's statement that I have had full charge of the works, and he has looked to me that everything was properly done, and that nothing was done without authority, is wanting in accuracy. It appears in the evidence that occasionally both himself and subordinates have had consultations with and made reports to the Minister of Public Works on most important matters, without my knowledge, or without any previous consultation with me.

As regards any changes in the works on Contract No. 15, by substituting solid embankments for trestle-work, Mr. Fleming seems to have been so well assured that his recommendation of the 22nd May, 1878, to the Department of Public Works would be approved, that he gave verbal instructions to Mr. Rowan to proceed in accordance therewith; this is what Mr. Rowan distinctly stated to me.

I had so little doubt of this on receiving a copy of that letter, which I did, at Winnipeg on the 19th September, that I did not think it necessary to communicate immediately with the Department of Public Works, and an answer to the question respecting these changes would not have assisted me; for, on going over the section, I had found that the plans for the construction of many of the works would have to be remodelled and a new proposition submitted to the Department, which I shall now endeavor to explain briefly.

I went over the whole of the section, in company with Mr. Carre (the Resident Engineer) and Mr. Ruttan (the Contractor's Engineer), and took notes of every work of importance. The information obtained respecting the depth of soft mud, and the dip of the rocky bottoms of the numerous small lakes that had to be crossed, as well as on other matters, was most meagre, but it appeared to me extremely probable that in some of these neither trestle-work or solid embankment would be suitable and bridging might have to be adopted. In other places trestle-work might be suitable in some cases and impracticable in others, and the cost of solid embankment might be enormously heavy. In fact, each of these difficult portions of the work requires a special study, and proper works on any general theoretical system could not be designed on the insufficient data in possession of the engineers.

Therefore, after arriving in Winnipeg, I telegraphed to Ottawa for a set of boring tools, and gave instructions to the Engineer in charge to get all the information possible.

At several points on the line it appeared to me that a deviation would greatly reduce the quantity of excavation, and I gave instructions for surveys to be made to test this.

I then worked a fortnight in the office at Winnipeg endeavoring to solve some of the difficulties of the work, and I found that generally where earth embankments had to be made, either at present or in the future, after the decay of trestle-work, the disposal of the rock taken from the cuttings in two narrow embankments where the foot of the slope would meet the water, would in most cases be the most economical. This is the way Mr. Rowan was having the work done without any authority from me, evidently with the object of making earth embankments; but as it did not neces-

sarily prevent trestle-work being used in the first instance, subsequently to be replaced by embankment, I did not see any serious objection to its being done where found suitable, reserving, however, certain cases for further consideration.

In some cases in deep water and soft mud, with a shelving rock bottom, I found trestle-work would be scarcely practicable and not economical, as a large quantity of rock would be required for the base; or, if piling were used, the piles would have to be braced under water.

At the time of my visit a considerable quantity of rock from the cuttings had been disposed of in the manner above stated; and at several points in dry ravines, embankments had been made instead of trestle-work—some of this had been done in 1877 before I had anything to do with the works. The contractor was getting forward steam-shovels and other plant for constructing earth embankments, and no provision was being made for trestle-work.

Before leaving Winnipeg I gave Mr. Rowan instructions to have all the surveys made which I had suggested, and to obtain all necessary information respecting other matters; to send me monthly reports of all that was being done on the works; also to have as close an estimate as possible made of the cost of completing the works, this estimate to be in Ottawa not later than the end of January.

I regret to say that, notwithstanding urgent letters and telegrams from Mr. Fleming and myself, I have not to this day received one report or the estimate asked for.

This caused me so much embarrassment that on the 17th of February last I wrote to Mr. Fleming asking him to relieve me from further responsibility in regard to this section, and to take the matter into his own hands. He has since informed me that he intends to send an engineer specially to investigate and report on the works of this section.

The necessity of the monthly reports asked for will be seen when I inform the Committee that on the 6th February I telegraphed Mr. Rowan to have borings made in Cross Lake in order to determine what kind of structure would be required. I have no information that these borings are carried out as directed, but I have learned lately that the contractor has put up temporary trestle-work for the purpose of making an earth embankment there. I have given no authority for such work.

I had, however, a letter from Mr. Carre, the resident Engineer, dated 30th November, 1878, in which he states that the deviations of the line which I had suggested had proved very satisfactory; and within these last few days he has shewn me plans, profiles and quantities from which it is estimated that a saving of not less than \$130,000 has been effected by those deviations, if solid embankments are made. If trestle-work were adopted there would not be so much difference, but that is almost impracticable in some places.

On the 20th December I telegraphed Mr. Rowan that for the crossing on War Eagle Lake a rock embankment to a little above water level, with trestle superstructure, had been decided on, for I found it would be the most economical under all circumstances.

At Lake Deception I saw no reason to make any change, as earth embankment had been ordered before I had anything to do with the works, and it is certainly the most suitable for that place.

MARCUS SMITH.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 8th.

Sub-Committee met—MR. PLUMB in the Chair.

MR. ROWAN submitted the following statement:—

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1879.

SIR,—Having, in obedience to a summons to that effect, given evidence as to the present condition of the work on Contract 15, and stated the instructions which I had

received in reference to the method of completing that contract, I was much surprised when, just as the Committee had concluded taking evidence and were about to adjourn, a long list of charges against me were handed to you by Mr. Marcus Smith. Had the Committee closed the taking of evidence after this document was read a great injustice would have been done to me, as the charges would have gone to the public without my being afforded any opportunity of refuting the statements made.

I was not aware, until I had heard them read, that such charges were to be laid before the Committee, and the time allowed me to answer them being so very short, I cannot, in the first place, produce evidence in support of some of the statements I now feel called upon to make; and, in the second place, my replies cannot be so full as I would desire to make them.

It is said that things have been done upon Contract 15 which should not have been done. I think my evidence proves conclusively that the work has been carried out by me in accordance with the contract and orders received from the acting Engineer-in-Chief; and if anything has been done which should not, Mr. Smith is responsible.

It must strike any dispassionate person as remarkable that it is only when my evidence to the above effect is given before the Committee these charges are brought before it, as if for the purpose of breaking the force of my evidence or shifting the responsibility on to my shoulders.

Mr. Smith states: "that both Mr. Fleming himself and subordinates have made reports to the Minister of Public Works, on most important works, without my knowledge or without any previous consultations with me."

If by the term "subordinate" I am meant, I have only to say that any consultations I have had with the Minister of Public Works have been at his direct request. And I have not made any report to him on matters in which he (Mr. Smith) should be consulted.

The only report I have made to the Minister in which Mr. Smith was interested (and even in this case I notified Mr. Smith that I was making it) was when I was obliged to detail his most ungentlemanly conduct and language to me—which letter must be still on file in the Department; and he has acted in this manner towards me not once, but on several occasions. Other members of the staff have also been treated by him in the same brutal manner in my presence.

I most distinctly and positively state, I never told Mr. Smith "Mr. Fleming gave me verbal instructions to proceed with the work, as it is now being done," under Mr. Smith's orders. What I said was, "Mr. Fleming told me the Minister approved generally of the proposed change, but there was no order given to carry it out." All my letters to Mr. Smith go to prove this.

He also states: "After arriving in Winnipeg I telegraphed to Ottawa for a set of boring tools, and gave instructions, &c., &c.," thereby leading the Committee to believe that I was to blame for not having carried out these instructions, when the facts are: the tools did not leave Ottawa until the end of January last, and only reached me a short time before I started to come down here (as I had reported to the Department) to attend this investigation.

The changes he made in the location of the line were for the most part suggested and pointed out to him by the Division Engineer (who, with myself, knew that they ought to be made long before Mr. Smith came over the work), and should, and would, with others, have been made long before, had Mr. Smith gone over the work, as I begged him to do in the previous year, when he turned back, although within four hours' run of the work. On this and other occasions when he visited my district I earnestly desired him to come over the work with me, but instead of attending to this very necessary duty, he persisted in continuing his journey to British Columbia.

As regards the changes in the work, the facts are before your Committee; I shall therefore say nothing further upon this subject.

With reference to reports, the evidence before you shows that I have made several reports in relation to this work, (which do not appear to have been read, much less acknowledged.

If my memory serves me right (I have nothing here to speak accurately on the point) the letter in which Mr. Smith asked for an estimate did not reach me until a date when it was physically impossible that the directions it contained could be complied with; and Mr. Smith has not told the Committee what was in reality the fact, that when he left Winnipeg he reserved certain work for further consideration, and was to inform me as to what was to be done in those cases, at an early date. It is only quite recently that I received instructions in reference to some of these, and yet without this information and instructions as to the manner in which the work was to be completed, it was impossible for me to comply with the directions contained in his letter.

Not having received any acknowledgment of my reports to him, or had any instructions in reference to them, I have made my more recent reports to the Engineer-in-Chief.

I acknowledge that I have not sent in the weekly reports as directed in the instructions of the Engineer-in-Chief, and that I have received a reprimand from him in connection with this subject; but the reason why this has not been done is that, before I receive these reports, they are from two to three weeks old (owing to the difficulty of communication, and before they would reach the head office a week or ten days more would elapse. I, therefore, thought they would be more calculated to mislead, than inform, as to the actual state of the works.

As to the borings which are here again referred to, I have already explained the facts in relation thereto. The borings have only been under way for a short time, and sufficient data has not yet been obtained to enable me to make a satisfactory report.

As regards the trestles, I reported to the Engineer-in-Chief that this work had been done; but as it is a work which the contractor does at his own expense, and for which he neither expects or intends to ask pay, it is not a matter in which the Government are concerned at all, being a portion of the contractors' plant, which may be used for transporting material and supplies on to Contract 15, or for making up the bank in the manner approved by the Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

In another part of this letter I have referred to Mr. Smith's turning back when within a short distance of the work. If I had the time at my disposal, I could say a good deal more on this and other subjects, which I could prove by witnesses.

That Mr. Smith had, or fancied he had, "a grievance" against the Minister of Public Works, and also against the Engineer-in-Chief, I gathered from remarks he made soon after arriving in Winnipeg; and it was quite evident to me that he was more intent in collecting data to be used against them, than in assisting to solve the many difficult questions connected with this work.

I regret extremely being forced, by the course of misrepresentation which he has followed during this investigation, to make these statements; but, since my arrival in town, I have been credibly informed Mr. Smith has publicly stated his belief "that the Engineers are in collusion with the Contractors." For the sake of the profession, in justice to the honorable character of the members of the staff employed under me, and my own, I demand that he be called upon to substantiate this charge, if he can, or take the consequences.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. ROWAN.

J. B. PLUMB, Esq., M.P.,

Chairman Sub-Committee,

Public Accounts.

MR. FLEMING also submitted the following memorandum :—

(Memorandum.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,  
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,  
OTTAWA, 8th May, 1879.

I have just seen a copy of a memorandum, dated 6th May, submitted in evidence by Mr. Marcus Smith before the Sub-Committee of Public Accounts, in re-Section 15, Canadian Pacific Railway.

The only two paragraphs which require notice from me are the following :—

"In reference to the Monthly Certificates, I have to state that I signed these at the request of Mr. Fleming, and was no further responsible for them than that they were made out in accordance with the detailed estimates, etc."

"Mr. Fleming's statement that I have had full charge of the works, and he has looked to me that everything was properly done, and that nothing was done without authority, is wanting in accuracy."

There is not the slightest want of accuracy in the statement which I made that I am aware of; if I felt there was, I would promptly correct it.

Mr. Smith had full charge of the works during my absence in England, and I certainly looked to him and the Government looked to him to have everything properly done under authority. On my return to Ottawa at the end of October I had other duties to attend to, and as far as Section 15 is concerned, I allowed him to attend to that section precisely as during my absence; in proof of which I may take the liberty of quoting the last paragraph of a non-official letter which I sent Mr. Smith on the 14th November last.

"I am waiting for an opportunity to see the Minister, in order to discuss various matters. I have every reason to hope that he will be disposed to concur in some arrangement, with regard to our respective positions, which will be agreeable to you and to me, as well as advantageous generally. Until then I thought it best to send everything requiring action to you, as if I was not here."

Mr. Smith has continued to attend to this section, and has signed five certificates in favor of the contractor, the last being 11th March, \$1,279,972.

If further proof is required as to the accuracy of my statement, I would refer the Committee to Mr. Smellie, the Engineer in charge of the office here, who will attest that I did not ask Mr. Smith to sign the certificates without satisfying himself as to their accuracy; that I actually did not see the certificates until a few days ago, when I asked for them to learn how many there were and what they meant. As a matter of course, certificates signify exactly what is expressed on the face of them, and the party signing them is responsible for their contents.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

[The following letter and statements were before the Committee.]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,  
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,  
OTTAWA, 23rd December, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR,—On the 12th inst., Messrs. Purcell & Ryan, the contractors for Section 25, made application for the percentage retained by the Government on their contract.

I looked into the matter and found that while the original total estimated amount of work was \$1,037,061, already \$1,312,015 had been certified as the value of the work executed, showing a serious discrepancy between the original estimate and

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returns of work done—too serious, indeed, to pass unnoticed. I, at once, telegraphed Mr. McLennan, the Engineer in charge of the Section, to furnish, without delay, a return accounting for the excess referred to.

I had, some days previously, heard that there was a material difference in the quantities, but this is the first occasion on which the matter has regularly come before me. I deem it proper, therefore, to lose no time in enquiring into the matter. I have as yet had no reply from Mr. McLennan, but possibly some explanation will come from him before long. In the meantime it is advisable to issue no further certificates on this contract.

I think this is the proper course to take in the matter, and if the information required cannot be had in any other way, it may become necessary to have a re-measurement of the entire work.

Yours very truly,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

*Engineer-in-Chief.*

MARCUS SMITH, Esq.,  
Ottawa.

**MEMORANDUM.—Canadian Pacific Railway—Fort**  
*(Quantities per Schedule taken out for 45 miles*

Description of Work.	As per Schedule on which Contract was based.			As executed by Sifton & Ward.			Quantities.
	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Clearing..... Acres	700	20 00	14,000 00	58-03	20 00	1,120 60	.....
Close cutting..... "	22	40 00	880 00	58-79	40 00	2,351 60	.....
Grubbing, including side ditches..... "	114	60 00	6,840 00	87-95	60 00	5,277 00	.....
Fencing.....per 100 L. feet	20,000	5 62	1,124 00	878-74	5 62	4,927 28	1,700
Solid rock excavation.....C. yds	30,000	1 25	37,500 00	24,294	1 25	30,367 50	.....
Loose do..... "	8,000	0 50	4,000 00	40,141	0 50	20,070 50	1,439
Earth excavation, includ- ing borrowing..... "	944,000	0 23	217,120 00	585,231	0 23	134,603 13	13,962
Earth excavation, addi- tional, between stations 235 and 260..... "	.....	.....	.....	103,740	0 05	5,187 00	.....
Under drains..... per 100 L. feet	74,000	50 00	37,000 00	14,769	50 00	7,384 50	131-48
Bridges, Howe Truss, 100 ft. clear..... Span.	2	3,000 00	6,000 00	3	3,000 00	9,000 00	.....
do 80 ft. clear..... "	6	2,400 00	14,400 00	2	2,400 00	4,800 00	.....
do 60 ft. do..... "	1	1,800 00	1,800 00	1	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
do 40 ft. do..... "	4	1,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cribwork in abutments and piers, with timber and stone-filling.....C. yds	6,800	2 25	15,300 00	3,677	2 25	8,273 25	.....
Rip-rap..... "	1,200	4 00	4,800 00	5,476	4 00	21,904 00	996
Piles driven.....L. feet	1,300	0 40	520 00	22,081	0 40	8,832 40	172
Timber 16 x 12..... "	10,000	0 35	3,500 00	7,614	0 35	2,664 90	.....
do 12 x 12..... "	100,000	0 30	30,000 00	57,011	0 30	17,103 30	429
do 12 x 6..... "	.....	.....	.....	1,346	0 15	201 90	.....
do 9 x 9..... "	.....	.....	.....	41,648	0 15	6,247 20	.....
do 9 x 8..... "	.....	.....	.....	8,700	0 15	1,305 00	816
do 9 x 6..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	687
Flatted timber 8 inches..... "	30,000	0 15	4,500 00	7,015	0 15	1,052 25	.....
Hemlock or spruce planks per 1,000..... B.M.	20,000	20 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine planks per 1,000..... "	10,000	20 00	200 00	37,502	20 00	750 04	315
Hardwood planks per 1,000..... "	5,000	20 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheet piling.....L. feet	.....	.....	.....	49,014	30 00	1,470 42	.....
Wrought iron.....Lbs.	20,000	0 10	2,000 00	54,462	0 10	5,446 20	672
Cast iron..... "	3,000	0 07	210 00	21,896	0 07	1,532 72	.....
Building, supply road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358 00	.....
Additional cartage on supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,258 00	.....
Expenditure caused by change of line, Fort William westward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,142 00	.....
Extra haul.....C. yds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	601 31	.....
Powder.....Kegs	.....	.....	.....	50	4 00	200 00	.....
Timber at Town plot, 16x12 L. feet	.....	.....	.....	26	0 28	7 28	.....
do do 12x12..... "	.....	.....	.....	1,775	0 21	372 75	.....
Pine plank..... B. M.	.....	.....	.....	29,936	14 00	419 10	.....
Timber and wages in erecting gallows frames, Howe Truss bridges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	983 10	.....
Altering and finishing other bridges and culverts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186 64	.....
Days' work, as per bill No. 1, to October, 1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do No. 2, to Nov., 1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do No. 3, to May, 1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do No. 4, to July, 1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	406,194 00	.....	.....	313,300 87	.....

NOTE.—Purcell & Ryan having taken contracts for the track-laying and ballasting over this section  
This statement of work as executed is a true copy of the return furnished to Chief Engineer's

William to Sunshine Creek.—Contract No. 13.

(while the works executed only cover 32½ miles.)

As executed by Purcell & Ryan.		Total.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Rate.	Amount.	Quan- tities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quan- tities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quan- tities.	Rate.	Amount.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	.....	56-03	20 00	1,120 60	.....	.....	.....	648-97	20 00	12,897 40
.....	.....	58-79	40 00	2,351 60	36 79	40 00	1,471 60	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	87-95	60 00	5,277 00	.....	.....	.....	26-05	60 00	1,563 00
5 62	95 54	893-74	5 62	5,022 82	693-74	5 62	3,898 82	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	24,294	1 25	30,367 50	.....	.....	.....	5,706	1 25	7,132 50
0 50	719 50	41,680	0 50	20,790 00	33,580	0 50	16,790 00	.....	.....	.....
0 23	3,211 26	599,193	0 23	137,814 39	.....	.....	.....	344,807	0 23	79,305 61
.....	.....	103,740	0 05	5,187 00	103,740	0 05	5,187 00	.....	.....	.....
50 00	6,574 00	27,917	0 50	13,958 50	.....	.....	.....	46,083	0 50	23,041 50
.....	.....	3	3,000 00	9,000 00	1	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	2,400 00	4,800 00	.....	.....	.....	4	2,100 00	9,600 00
.....	.....	1	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	4	1,000 00	4,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,677	2 25	8,273 25	.....	.....	.....	3,123	2 25	7,026 75
4 00	3,984 00	6,472	4 00	25,888 00	5,272	4 00	21,088 00	.....	.....	.....
0 40	68 90	22,253	0 40	8,901 20	20,953	0 40	8,381 20	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,614	0 35	2,664 90	.....	.....	.....	2,386	0 35	835 10
0 30	128 70	57,440	0 30	17,232 00	.....	.....	.....	42,560	.....	12,768 00
.....	.....	1,346	0 15	201 90	1,346	0 15	201 90	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	41,648	0 15	6,217 20	41,648	0 15	6,247 20	.....	.....	.....
0 15	122 40	9,516	0 15	1,427 40	95,160	0 15	1,427 40	.....	.....	.....
0 15	103 05	687	0 15	103 05	687	0 15	103 05	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,015	0 15	1,052 25	.....	.....	.....	22,985	0 15	3,447 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 00	6 30	37,817	20 00	756 34	27,817	20 00	556 34	20,000	20 00	400 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	20 00	100 00
.....	.....	49,014	30 00	1,470 42	49,014	30 00	1,470 42	.....	.....	.....
0 10	67 20	55,134	0 10	5,513 40	35,134	0 10	3,513 40	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	21,896	0 07	1,532 72	18,896	0 07	1,322 72	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	358 00	.....	.....	358 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,258 00	.....	.....	2,258 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,142 00	.....	.....	3,142 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	601 31	.....	.....	601 31	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	50	4 00	200 00	50	4 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	26	0 23	7 28	26	0 28	7 28	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,775	0 21	372 75	1,775	0 21	372 75	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	29,936	14 00	419 10	29,936	14 00	419 10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	983 10	.....	.....	983 10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186 64	.....	.....	1,186 64	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,957 13	.....	.....	1,957 13	.....	.....	1,957 13	.....	.....	.....
.....	350 53	.....	.....	350 53	.....	.....	350 53	.....	.....	.....
.....	54 76	.....	.....	54 76	.....	.....	54 76	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,335 47	.....	.....	1,335 47	.....	.....	1,335 47	.....	.....	.....
.....	18,778 64	.....	.....	331,979 51	.....	.....	88,065 12	.....	.....	162,099 61

were obliged to perform certain of these works, which were done at the same rates as Sifton & Ward.  
Office.

W. B. SMELLIE.

**MEMO**  
CANADIAN Pacific Railway—Sunshine Creek to

Description of Work.	As per Schedule.			As executed up to 30th November, 1878.		
	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clearing..... Acres	100	25 00	2,500 00	381.15	25 00	9,528 75
Close cutting..... "	50	30 00	1,500 00	123.99	30 00	3,719 70
Grubbing, including side ditches..... "	200	80 00	16,000 00	266.62	80 00	21,329 60
Solid rock excavation..... C. yds	240,000	1 50	360,000 00	76,800	1 50	115,200 00
Loose do..... "	10,000	0 90	9,000 00	110,000	0 90	99,000 00
Earth excavation, including borrowing..... "	1,000,000	0 33	330,000 00	1,970,000	0 33	650,100 00
Excavation in off-take ditches beyond limits..... "	10,000	0 35	3,500 00			
Under drains, per 100 lineal feet..... L. ft.	60,000	10 00	6,000 00	2,800	10 00	280 00
Line tunnels, 15 cubic yards to lineal foot..... "				7,870	9 00	70,830 00
Widening banks..... "				83,102	0 38	31,578 76
Howe Truss-bridges, 100 feet clear..... Spans	4	4,000 00	16,000 00			
Howe Truss-bridges, 80 feet clear..... "	2	2,800 00	5,600 00	2	2,800 00	5,600 00
Howe Truss-bridges, 60 feet clear..... "	6	2,100 00	12,600 00	1	2,100 00	2,100 00
Howe Truss-bridges, 40 feet clear..... "	6	1,200 00	7,200 00			
Crib-work in abutments and piers..... C. yds	9,000	4 00	36,000 00	2,950	4 00	11,800 00
Rap-rap..... "	2,000	2 50	5,000 00	7,960	2 50	19,900 00
Piles..... L. ft.	5,300	0 25	1,325 00	59,800	0 25	14,950 00
Square timber, 16 x 12..... "	14,000	0 50	7,000 00	18,700	0 50	9,350 00
do 12 x 12..... "	96,000	0 40	38,400 00	91,400	0 40	36,560 00
do 12 x 6..... "	4,000	0 20	800 00	3,900	0 20	780 00
do 9 x 8..... "	45,000	0 20	9,000 00	77,600	0 20	15,520 00
do 9 x 6..... "	28,000	0 18	5,040 00	29,800	0 18	5,364 00
Hemlock or spruce plank, per 1,000 feet..... B. M.	11,000	16 00	176 00			
Pine plank, per 1,000 feet..... "	32,000	20 00	640 00	41,400	20 00	828 00
Hardwood plank do..... "	4,000	20 00	80 00			
Flatted timber, 8 inches..... "				25,900	0 20	5,080 00
Sheet piling..... "				11,200	30 00	336 00
Wrought iron, bolts, spikes, &c..... Lbs.	49,000	0 10	4,900 00	71,600	0 10	7,160 00
Cast iron..... "	10,000	0 10	1,000 00	37,400	0 10	3,740 00
Ties..... Per tie	210,000	0 26	54,600 00	241,000	0 26	62,660 00
Track-laying..... Per mile	112	300 00	33,600 00	102	300 00	30,600 00
Ballasting..... C. yds	180,000	0 38	68,400 00	198,898	0 38	75,581 24
Points and crossings..... Each.	24	50 00	1,200 00	15	50 00	750 00
Total.....			1,037,061 00			1,310,206 05
Add estimate of work to be done.....						74,439 58
Total.....						1,384,645 63

## MATERIAL DELIVERED.

Wrought iron..... Lbs.			21,300	0 07	1,491 00
Cast do..... "			7,400	0 07	518 00
Total.....					2,009 00

## RANDUM.

English River—Contract No. 25, 19th March, 1879.

Increase.			Decrease.			Estimate of Work to be done.		
Quantities	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
281.15	25 00	7,028 75						
73.99	30 00	2,219 70						
66.62	80 00	5,329 60						
100,000	0 90	90,000 00	163,000	1 50	244,800 00			
970,000	0 33	320,100 00						
			10,000	0 35	3,500 00			
			57,200	10 00	5,720 00			
78.70	9 00	70,830 00						
83,102	0 38	31,578 76				80,600	0 38	30,628 00
			4	4,000 00	16,000 00			
			5	2,100 00	10,500 00			
			6	1,200 00	7,200 00			
			6,050	4 00	24,200 00			
5,960	2 50	14,900 00						
54,500	0 25	13,625 00						
4,700	0 50	2,350 00						
			4,600	0 40	1,840 00			
			100	0 20	20 00			
32,600	0 20	6,520 00						
1,800	0 18	324 00						
			11,000	16 00	176 00			
9,400	20 00	188 00						
			4,000	20 00	80 00			
25,300	0 20	5,060 00						
11,200	30 00	336 00						
22,600	0 10	2,260 00						
27,400	0 10	2,740 00						
31,000	0 26	8,060 00				2,000	0 26	520 00
18,598	0 38	7,181 24	10	300 00	3,000 00	13.87	300 00	4,161 00
			9	50 00	450 00	100,227	0 38	38,086 26
						11	50 00	550 00
		590,631 05			317,486 00			73,945 26
Iron and timber as per McLennan's statement								494 32
								74,439 58

This statement of work as executed is a true copy of the return furnished to the Chief Engineer's Office.

(Signed)

W. B. SMELLIE.

## MEMO

## CANADIAN Pacific Railway—Red River

LAST ESTIMATE, TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1878.

Description of Work.	As per Schedule.			Executed by Sifton & Ward.			
	Quan- tities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quan- tities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quan- tities.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Clearing ..... Acres.	1,000	5 00	5,000 00	214	5 00	1,070 00	.....
Close cutting ..... "	100	40 00	4,000 00	274	40 00	10,960 00	.....
Grubbing, including side ditches ..... "	200	60 00	12,000 00	337	60 00	20,220 00	.....
Fencing ..... Per 100 lin. ft.	200,000	6 00	12,000 00	203,300	6 00	12,198 00	.....
Solid rock excavation ..... C. yds.	10,000	2 00	20,000 00	33,738	2 00	67,476 00	704
Loose do ..... "	3,000	1 00	3,000 00	36,720	1 00	36,720 00	.....
Earth excavation, includ- ing borrowing..... "	1,000,000	0 26	260,000 00	1,528,665	0 26	397,452 90	25,766
Excavation in off-take drains beyond railway limits ..... "	40,000	0 23	9,200 00	87,163	0 23	20,047 49	.....
Earth excavation, under water ..... "				3,378	0 78	2,634 84	.....
Under drains..... Per 100 lin. ft.	20,000	50 00	10,000 00				.....
Bridges, Howe Truss, 100 ft. clear spans.....	3	4,000 00	12,000 00	3	4,000 00	12,000 00	.....
Bridges, Howe Truss, 80 ft. clear spans.....	1	3,000 00	3,000 00	1	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Bridges, Howe Truss, 60 ft. clear spans.....	1	2,500 00	2,500 00	1	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
Orib work in abutments and piers, including tim- ber and stone filling..... C. yds	2,500	3 00	7,500 00	2,808	3 00	8,424 00	.....
Rip-rap ..... "	1,200	4 00	4,800 00	1,325	4 00	5,300 00	.....
Piles driven ..... Lin. ft.	2,400	0 50	1,200 00	25,173	0 50	12,586 50	.....
Timber, square, 18 × 12..... "	6,000	0 60	3,600 00	3,625	0 60	2,175 00	.....
do 12 × 12..... "	55,000	0 40	22,000 00	18,880	0 40	7,552 00	.....
do 12 × 6..... "	1,000	0 25	250 00	60	0 25	15 00	.....
do 9 × 6..... "	2,000	0 25	500 00	6,442	0 25	1,610 50	.....
do 12 × 9..... "				1,664	0 35	582 40	.....
do 9 × 8..... "				11,568	0 30	3,470 40	.....
do 6 × 6..... "				642	0 20	128 40	.....
Flatted timber, 8 in..... "	24,000	0 20	4,800 00	9,267	0 20	1,853 40	.....
Hemlock or spruce plank, per 1,000 ft. B.M.	10,000	50 00	500 00				.....
Pine ..... do	8,000	50 00	400 00	9,924	50 00	496 20	.....
Hardwood plank do	5,000	50 00	250 00	870	50 30	43 50	.....
Wrought iron..... Lbs.	20,000	0 20	4,000 00	22,637	0 20	4,527 40	.....
Oast do ..... "	3,000	0 15	450 00	5,499	0 15	824 85	.....
Extra haul.....						4,783 15	.....
Wages, with 15 per. cent added..						2,337 21	.....
Timber delivered (see bill) .....						1,361 81	.....
Special works, as per account.....						2,784 45	.....
Total.....			402,950 00			647,133 40	.....

## ESTIMATE OF WORK TO BE DONE.

Solid rock excavation .....	5,796	2 00	11,592 00
Earth.....	109,234	0 40	43,693 60
Rip-rap.....	2,000	4 00	8,000 00
Total.....			\$63,285 60

## RANDUM.

to Cross Lake—Contract No. 14.

LAST ESTIMATE, TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1879.

Executed by Jos. Whitehead.		Total by Sifton, Ward and Whitehead.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Rate.	Amount.	Quan- tities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quan- tities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quan- tities.	Rate.	Amount.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	.....	214	5 00	1,070 00	.....	.....	.....	786	5 00	3,930 00
.....	.....	274	40 00	10,960 00	.....	174	40 00	6,960 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	337	60 00	20,220 00	.....	137	60 00	8,220 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	203,300	6 00	12,198 00	.....	3,300	6 00	198 00	.....	.....
2 00	1,408 00	34,442	2 00	68,884 00	.....	24,442	2 00	48,884 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	36,720	1 00	36,720 00	.....	23,720	1 00	33,720 00	.....	.....
0 40	10,306 00	1,528,665	0 26	397,452 90	.....	528,665	0 26	137,452 90	.....	.....
.....	.....	25,766	0 40	10,306 40	.....	25,766	0 40	10,306 40	.....	.....
.....	.....	87,163	0 23	20,047 49	.....	47,163	0 23	10,847 49	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,378	0 78	2,634 84	.....	3,378	0 78	2,634 84	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	50 00	10,000 00
.....	.....	3	4,000 00	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,808	3 00	8,424 00	.....	308	3 00	924 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,325	4 00	5,300 00	.....	125	4 00	500 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	25,173	0 50	12,586 50	.....	22,773	0 50	11,386 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,625	0 60	2,175 00	.....	.....	.....	2,375	0 60	1,425 00
.....	.....	18,886	0 40	7,552 00	.....	.....	.....	36,120	0 40	14,448 00
.....	.....	60	0 25	15 00	.....	.....	.....	940	0 25	235 00
.....	.....	6,442	0 25	1,610 50	.....	4,442	0 25	1,110 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,664	0 35	582 40	.....	1,664	0 35	582 40	.....	.....
.....	.....	11,568	0 30	3,470 40	.....	11,568	0 30	3,470 40	.....	.....
.....	.....	642	0 20	128 40	.....	642	0 20	128 40	.....	.....
.....	.....	9,267	0 20	1,853 40	.....	.....	.....	14,733	0 20	2,946 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	50 00	500 00
.....	.....	9,924	50 00	496 20	.....	1,924	50 00	96 20	.....	.....
.....	.....	870	50 00	43 50	.....	.....	.....	4,130	50 00	206 50
.....	.....	22,637	0 20	4,527 40	.....	2,637	0 20	527 40	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,499	0 15	824 85	.....	2,499	0 15	374 85	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,783 15	.....	.....	.....	4,783 15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,337 21	.....	.....	.....	2,337 21	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361 81	.....	.....	.....	1,361 81	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,784 45	.....	.....	.....	2,784 45	.....	.....
.....	11,714 00	.....	.....	658,849 80	.....	.....	289,590 90	.....	.....	33,691 10

These statements of work as executed are true copies of the returns furnished to the Chief Engineer's Office.

(Signed)

W. B. SMELLIE.

CONTRACT No. 15.—SUTTON,  
MEMORANDUM.—Canadian Pacific Railway.—Grading and Bridging, Cross

Description of Work.	As per Schedule on which Contract was based.			As Executed to February, 28th, 1879.		
	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clearing ..... Acres	500	30 00	15,000 00	126-17	30 00	3,785 10
Close cutting ..... "	20	50 00	1,000 00	2-07	50 00	103 50
Grubbing, including side ditches and off-take drains..... "	50	80 00	4,000 00	13-20	80 00	1,056 00
Solid rock excavation ..... C. yds	300,000	2 75	825,000 00	342,376	2 75	941,534 00
Loose do ..... "	30,000	1 75	52,500 00	46,711	1 75	81,744 25
Earth excavation (including bor- rowing)..... "	80,000	0 37	29,600 00	224,306	0 37	82,993 22
Earth excavation under water..... "				353	1 11	394 05
Excavation in off-take drains beyond railway limits..... "	20,000	0 45	9,000 00	2,264	0 45	1,018 80
Under-drains..... p. 100 l. f.	10,000	55 00	5,500 00	1,058	55 00	581 90
Bridge, Howe Truss..... 40' clear span	1	600 00	600 00			
Line tunnels, 15 c. yds. to lin. ft. L. ft.	425	30 00	12,750 00	332	30 00	9,960 00
Stream do 20 ft., 12 c. y. do .. "	200	26 00	5,200 00			
do 16 8 do .. "	160	18 00	2,830 00			
do 12 4 do .. "	320	14 00	4,480 00			
do 8 2 do .. "	450	9 00	4,050 00	18	9 00	162 00
do 6 1 do .. "	1,300	7 00	9,100 00			
Rip-rap..... C. yds	1,000	2 00	2,000 00			
Bridge masonry..... "	2,400	11 00	26,400 00			
Crib-work, in abutments and piers of bridges..... "	380	2 75	1,045 00	1,070	2 75	2,942 50
Square timber, 16 X 12 ..... L. ft.	500	0 33	165 00			
do 15 X 12 ..... "	84,000	0 30	25,200 00			
do 15 X 9 ..... "	84,600	0 30	25,200 00			
do 12 X 12 ..... "	1,000	0 30	300 00	27,532	0 30	8,259 60
do 12 X 9 ..... "	20,000	0 28	5,600 00	220	0 28	61 60
do 12 X 6 ..... "	140,000	0 28	39,200 00			
do 9 X 9 ..... "	245,000	0 25	61,250 00			
do 9 X 8 ..... "	225,000	0 25	56,250 00	1,258	0 25	314 50
do 9 X 6 ..... "				15,181	0 25	3,795 26
do 9 X 4 ..... "				1,436	0 20	287 30
do 6 X 4 ..... "	84,000	0 20	16,800 00			
Piles driven, round timber, 12 X 12	260,000	0 18	46,800 00			
do 12 X 10	44,000	0 17	7,480 00			
do 12 X 9	16,000	0 17	2,660 00			
do 12 X 6	81,000	0 12	9,720 00			
do 12 X 4	14,000	0 10	1,400 00			
do 9 X 9	74,000	0 12	8,880 00			
do 9 X 6	198,000	0 10	19,800 00			
do 9 X 4	15,000	0 08	1,200 00			
do 6 X 4	29,000	0 06	1,740 00			
Flatted timber, 8'..... "	1,000	0 12	120 00	2,605	0 12	312 60
Plank, hemlock or spruce, 1000 f. B. M.	645,000	12 00	7,740 00			
do pine ..... "	1,000	25 00	25 00			
do hardwood..... "	1,000	20 00	20 00			
Wrought iron—bolts, spikes..... Lbs.	325,000	0 13	42,250 00	2,100	0 13	273 00
Cast iron ..... "	10,000	0 10	1,000 00	3,130	0 10	313 00
Ties..... per tie	270,000	0 40	108,000 00	266,668	0 40	106,667 20
Track-laying ..... per mile	116	290 00	33,640 00	69-5	290 00	20,155 00
Ballasting..... C. yds	186,000	0 33	61,380 00	22,946	0 33	7,572 18
Points and crossings..... each	28	10 00	280 00			
Extra haul..... "						1,636 31
Wages with 15 per cent. added..... "						204 70
Material delivered..... "						3,845 40
Total.....			1,594,085 00			1,279,972 86

This Statement of work as executed, is a true copy of  
180

## THOMPSON &amp; WHITEHEAD.

Lake to Keewatin; Track-laying and Ballasting, Selkirk to Keewatin.

Increase and Decrease.					Work to be done.			Estimate Cost on Completion.		
Quantities Increase.	Quantities Decrease.	Rate.	Amount Increase.	Amount Decrease.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	373-83	30 00	.....	11,214 90	23-83	30 00	714 90	150	30 00	4,500 00
.....	17-93	50 00	.....	896 50	7-93	50 00	398 50	10	50 00	500 00
.....	36-80	80 00	.....	2,944 00	11-80	80 00	944 00	25	80 00	2,000 00
42,376	.....	2 75	116,534 00	.....	183,270	2 75	503,992 50	525,616	2 75	1,445,526 50
16,711	.....	1 75	29,244 25	.....	13,289	1 75	23,255 75	60,000	1 75	105,000 00
144,306	.....	0 37	53,393 22	.....	1,433,114	0 37	530 252 18	1,657,420	0 37	613,245 40
355	.....	1 11	394 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	1 11	394 05
.....	17,736	0 45	.....	7,981 20	12,736	0 45	5,731 20	15,000	0 45	6,750 00
.....	8,942	55 00	.....	4,918 10	3,942	55 00	2,168 10	5,000	55 00	2,750 00
.....	1,600	00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	93	30 00	.....	2,790 00	44	30 00	1,320 00	376	30 00	11,280 00
.....	200	26 00	.....	5,200 00	200	26 00	5,200 00	200	26 00	5,200 00
.....	160	18 00	.....	2,880 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	320	14 00	.....	4,480 00	200	14 00	2,800 00	200	14 00	2,800 00
.....	432	9 00	.....	3,888 00	502	9 00	4,518 00	520	9 00	4,680 00
.....	1,360	7 00	.....	9,100 00	1,460	7 00	10,220 00	1,460	7 00	10,220 00
.....	1,000	2 00	.....	2,000 00	1,000	2 00	2,000 00	1,000	2 00	2,000 00
.....	2,400	11 00	.....	26,400 00	2,400	11 00	26,400 00	2,400	11 00	26,400 00
690	.....	2 75	1,897 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070	2 75	2,942 50
.....	500	0 33	.....	165 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	84,000	0 30	.....	25,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	84,000	0 30	.....	25,200 00	32,882	0 30	9,864 60	60,414	0 30	18,124 20
26,532	.....	0 30	7,959 60	.....	686	0 28	192 08	906	0 28	253 68
.....	19,780	0 28	.....	5,538 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	140,000	0 28	.....	39,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	245,000	0 25	.....	61,250 00	26,810	0 25	6,702 50	36,810	0 25	9,202 50
.....	223,742	0 25	.....	55,935 50	13,422	0 25	3,355 50	14,680	0 25	3,670 00
.....	15,181	0 25	3,795 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,181	0 25	3,795 25
.....	1,436	0 20	287 20	.....	2,916	0 20	583 20	4,352	0 20	870 40
.....	84,000	0 20	.....	16,800 00	3,000	0 50	1,500 00	3,000	0 50	1,500 00
.....	260,000	0 18	.....	46,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	44,000	0 17	.....	7,480 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,000	0 17	.....	2,680 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	81,000	0 12	.....	9,720 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14,000	0 10	.....	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	74,000	0 12	.....	8,880 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	198,000	0 10	.....	19,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,000	0 08	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29,000	0 06	.....	1,740 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,605	.....	0 12	192 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,605	0 12	312 60
.....	64,500	12 00	.....	7,740 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000	25 00	.....	25 00	15,578	25 00	389 45	15,578	0 25	389 45
.....	1,000	20 00	.....	20 00	3,680	20 00	73 60	3,680	20 00	73 60
.....	322,900	0 13	.....	41,977 00	26,937	0 13	3,501 81	29,037	0 13	3,774 81
.....	6,870	0 10	.....	687 00	12,885	0 10	1,288 50	16,015	0 10	1,601 50
.....	3,332	0 40	.....	1,332 80	3,335	0 40	1,334 00	270,003	0 40	108,001 20
.....	465,290	00	.....	13,485 00	465,290	00	13,485 00	116,290	00	33,640 00
.....	163,054	0 33	.....	53,807 82	242,678	0 33	8,083 77	265,624	0 33	87,655 95
.....	26	10 00	.....	260 00	26	10 00	260 00	26	10 00	260 00
.....	.....	.....	1,636 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,636 31
.....	.....	.....	204 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204 70
.....	.....	.....	3,845 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,845 40
.....	.....	.....	219,384 08	533,496 22	.....	.....	1,345 0 7 14	.....	.....	2,525,000 00

the Return furnished to the Chief Engineer's Office.

W. B. SMELLIE.

## (Memorandum.)

## CONTRACT No. 15.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY--Grading and Bridging, Cross Lake to Keewatin; Track-laying and Ballasting, Selkirk to Keewatin.

Description.	MACDONALD & KANE.				MARTIN & CHARLTON.			
	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.		Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Clearing .....	150	40 00	6,000 00	Acres.	150	50 00	7,500 00	
Close cutting .....	10	50 00	500 00	"	10	25 00	250 00	
Grubbing .....	25	100 00	2,500 00	"	25	100 00	2,500 00	
Solid rock excavation .....	525,616	2 25	1,182,703 50	C. yds.	525,648	2 25	1,182,703 50	
Loose do .....	60,000	1 50	90,000 00	"	60,000	0 75	45,000 00	
Earth excavation (including borrow) .....	1,657,420	0 35	580,097 00	"	1,657,420	0 50	828,710 00	
Earth excavation, under water .....	355	1 05	372 75	"	355	1 50	532 50	
Excavation in off-take ditches beyond railway limits .....	15,000	0 25	3,750 00	"	15,000	0 50	7,500 00	
Under drains, per 100 .....	5,000	25 00	1,250 00	"	5,000	30 00	1,500 00	
Line tunnels, 15 c. yds. ....	376	135 00	50,760 00	Lin. ft.	376	120 00	45,120 00	
Stream do 20 ft. 12 do .....	200	96 00	19,200 00	"	200	100 00	20,000 00	
do do 12 4 do .....	200	36 00	7,200 00	"	200	60 00	12,000 00	
do do 8 2 do .....	520	18 00	9,360 00	"	520	40 00	20,800 00	
do do 6 1 do .....	1,460	24 00	35,040 00	"	1,460	25 00	36,500 00	
Rip-rap .....	2,000	2 00	2,000 00	O. yds.	2,000	1 50	1,500 00	
Bridge masonry .....	2,400	12 00	28,800 00	"	2,400	16 00	38,400 00	
Orb-work in abutments and piers of bridges .....	1,070	3 00	3,210 00	"	1,070	6 00	6,420 00	
Square timber, 12 X 9 .....	60,414	0 28	16,915 92	Lin. ft.	60,414	0 40	24,165 60	
do do 12 X 9 .....	906	0 20	181 20	"	906	0 40	362 40	
do do 9 X 9 .....	36,810	0 16	5,889 60	"	36,810	0 20	7,362 00	
do do 9 X 8 .....	14,680	0 16	2,348 80	"	14,680	0 20	2,936 00	
do do 9 X 6 .....	16,181	0 16	2,428 96	"	16,181	0 20	3,036 20	
do do 9 X 4 .....	4,352	0 10	435 20	"	4,352	0 10	435 20	
Piles driven .....	3,000	0 50	1,500 00	"	3,000	0 50	1,500 00	
Flatted timber, 8 ft. ....	2,905	0 13	312 60	"	2,905	0 12	312 60	
Plank pine, per 1000 .....	15,578	30 00	467 34	"	15,578	30 00	467 34	
do hardwood, per 1000 .....	3,680	60 00	220 80	"	3,680	50 00	184 00	



(Memorandum.)

CONTRACT

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Grading and Bridging, Cross Lake to

Description.	Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead.			John A. Green.		
	Quantities	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clearing..... Acres.	150	30 00	4,500 00	150	1 00	150 00
Close cutting..... "	10	50 00	500 00	10	50 00	500 00
Grubbing..... "	25	80 00	2,000 00	25	120 00	8,000 00
Solid rock excavation.. c. yards	525,646	2 75	1,445,526 50	525,646	2 60	1,366,679 60
Loose do .....	60,900	1 75	105,000 00	60,000	1 00	60,000 00
Earth excavation, including borrow..... "	1,657,420	0 37	613,245 40	1,657,420	0 35	580,097 00
Earth excavation, under water..... "	355	1 11	394 05	355	1 05	372 75
Earth excavation in off-take drain beyond railway limits..... "	15,000	0 45	6,750 00	15,000	0 30	4,500 00
Under drains, per 100..... lin. ft.	5,000	55 00	2,750 00	5,000	30 00	11,500 00
Line tunnels, 15 c. yds....	376	30 00	11,280 00	376	120 00	45,120 00
Stream do 26ft. 12 do ...	200	26 00	5,200 00	200	100 00	20,000 00
do do 12 4 do .....	200	14 00	2,800 00	200	40 00	8,000 00
do do 8 2 do .....	520	9 00	4,680 00	520	25 00	13,000 00
do do 6 1 do .....	1,460	7 00	10,220 00	1,460	15 00	21,900 00
Rip-rap..... c. yards	1,000	2 00	2,000 00	1,000	3 00	3,000 00
Bridge masonry .....	2,400	11 00	26,400 00	2,400	12 00	28,800 00
Oribwork in abutments and piers..... "	1,070	2 75	2,942 50	1,070	6 00	6,420 00
Square timber, 15x9..... lin. ft.	60,414	0 30	18,124 20	60,414	0 45	27,186 30
do do 12x9..... "	906	0 28	253 68	906	0 36	326 16
do do 9x9..... "	36,810	0 25	9,202 50	36,810	0 26	9,570 60
do do 9x8..... "	14,680	0 25	3,670 00	14,680	0 26	3,816 88
do do 9x6..... "	15,181	0 25	3,795 25	15,181	0 26	3,947 06
do do 9x4..... "	4,352	0 20	870 40	4,352	0 10	435 20
Piles, driven..... "	3,000	0 50	1,500 00	3,000	0 50	1,500 00
Flatted timber, 8in..... "	2,605	0 12	312 60	2,605	0 12	312 60
Pine plank, per 1,000..... B. M.	15,578	25 00	389 45	15,578	40 00	623 12
Hardwood plank, per 1,000.. "	3,680	20 00	73 60	3,680	50 00	184 00
Wrought iron bolts and spikes .....	Lb. 29,037	0 13	3,774 81	29,037	0 08	2,322 96
Cast iron bolts and spikes... "	16,015	0 10	1,601 50	16,015	0 07	1,121 05
Ties..... each.	270,003	0 40	108,001 20	270,003	0 30	81,000 90
Track-laying..... mile.	116	290 00	33,840 00	116	360 00	41,856 00
Ballasting..... c. yards	265,624	0 33	87,655 95	265,624	0 38	100,937 12
Points and crossings .....	26	10 00	260 00	26	25 00	650 00
Extra haul .....			1,636 31			1,636 31
Wages with 15 p. ct. added.....			204 70			204 70
Material delivered.....			3,845 40			3,845 00
Allowance for haul in earth fillings.....						82,871 08
These calculations are made at the request of the Committee from the quantities furnished in the evidence of Mr. Marcus Smith. No allowance is made for the masonry of structures. If full allowance be made for this service, the totals will stand as follows :			2,525,000 00			2,520,330 63
Masonry in structures.....			70,000 00			76,364 00
Totals .....			2,575,000 00			2,596,694 63

No. 15.

Keewatin; Track-laying and Ballasting, Selkirk to Keewatin.

Talbot & Jones.			D. Hinkson.			A. Farewell.		
Quantities	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
150	50 00	7,500 00	150	0 20	30 00	150	1 00	150 00
10	80 00	800 00	10	40 00	400 00	10	40 00	400 00
25	150 00	3,750 00	25	60 00	1,500 00	25	60 00	1,500 00
525,648	2 50	1,314,115 00	525,648	2 75	1,445,526 50	525,648	2 75	1,445,526 50
60,000	1 50	90,000 00	60,000	0 75	45,000 00	60,000	1 00	60,000 00
1,657,420	0 40	662,968 00	1,657,420	0 30	497,226 00	1,657,420	0 30	497,226 00
355	1 20	426 00	355	0 90	319 50	355	0 90	319 50
15,000	0 40	6,000 00	15,000	0 27	4,050 00	15,000	0 30	4,500 00
5,000	250 00	12,500 00	5,000	40 00	2,000 00	5,000	50 00	2,500 00
376	75 00	28,200 00	376	60 00	22,560 00	376	60 00	22,560 00
200	50 00	10,000 00	200	50 00	10,000 00	200	50 00	10,000 00
200	30 00	6,000 00	200	30 00	6,000 00	200	25 00	5,000 00
520	20 00	10,400 00	520	20 00	10,400 00	520	20 00	10,400 00
1,460	15 00	21,900 00	1,460	10 00	14,600 00	1,460	12 00	17,520 00
1,000	2 00	2,000 00	1,000	3 50	3,500 00	1,000	4 00	4,000 00
2,400	16 00	38,400 00	2,400	18 00	43,200 00	2,400	20 00	48,000 00
1,070	4 00	4,280 00	1,070	6 00	6,420 00	1,070	5 00	5,350 00
60,414	0 34	20,540 76	60,414	0 40	24,165 60	60,414	0 45	27,186 30
906	0 30	271 80	906	0 30	271 80	906	0 35	317 10
36,810	0 20	7,362 00	36,810	0 25	9,202 50	36,810	0 30	11,043 00
14,680	0 15	2,202 00	14,680	0 25	3,670 00	14,680	0 30	4,404 00
15,181	0 15	2,277 15	15,181	0 25	3,795 25	15,181	0 30	4,554 30
4,352	0 15	652 80	4,352	0 15	652 80	4,352	0 20	870 40
3,000	0 50	1,500 00	3,000	0 50	1,500 00	3,000	0 50	1,500 00
2,605	0 12	312 60	2,605	0 12	312 60	2,605	0 12	312 60
15,578	50 00	778 90	15,578	50 00	778 90	15,578	50 00	778 90
3,680	50 00	184 00	3,680	80 00	294 40	3,680	80 00	294 40
29,037	0 10	2,903 70	29,037	0 15	4,355 55	29,037	0 18	5,226 66
16,015	0 10	1,601 50	16,015	0 12	1,921 80	16,015	0 15	2,402 25
270,003	0 50	135,001 50	270,003	0 27	72,900 81	270,003	0 30	81,000 90
116	400 00	46,400 00	116	350 00	40,600 00	116	375 00	43,500 00
265,624	0 75	199,218 00	265,624	0 33	87,655 92	265,624	0 38	100,937 12
26	20 00	520 00	26	50 00	1,300 00	26	50 00	1,300 00
.....		1,636 31	.....		1,636 31	.....		1,636 31
.....		204 70	.....		204 70	.....		204 70
.....		3,845 40	.....		3,845 40	.....		3,845 40
.....		82,871 00	.....		{ 2,970 00 }	.....		82,871 00
.....		2,729,523 12	.....		2,457,637 34	.....		2,509,137 34
.....		101,818 00	.....		114,545 00	.....		127,272 00
.....		2,831,341 12	.....		2,572,182 34	.....		2,636,409 34

\*Add for apparent error in rate for clearing.

W. B. SMELLIE.



nd Prices.

G. W. Taylor.		Melville Miller.		A. Carmichael.		O. English.		Geo
Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.
\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ ct
17 50	12,250	22 00	15,400	25 00	17,500	25 00	17,500	30 00
20 00	440	22 00	484	35 00	770	32 00	704	40 00
50 00	5,700	55 00	6,270	250 00	28,500	300 00	34,200	125 00
4 50	900	5 00	1,050	9 00	1,800	9 00	1,800	10 00
1 80	54,000	1 95	58,500	3 00	90,000	1 55	46,500	1 30
0 80	6,400	0 90	7,200	1 50	12,000	1 30	10,400	0 90
0 25	238,000	0 26 1/2	250,180	0 30	283,200	0 28	264,320	0 25
14 00	10,360	15 00	11,100	20 00	14,000	30 00	22,200	35 00
150 00	4,300	2,500 00	5,000	3,000 00	6,000	5,200 00	10,400	5,000 00
750 00	10,500	2,000 00	12,000	2,400 00	14,400	3,400 00	20,400	4,000 00
.....	1,400	.....	1,400	1,800 00	1,800	2,000 00	2,000	3,600 00
050 00	4,200	1,100 00	4,400	1,000 00	4,000	1,320 00	5,280	2,800 00
2 00	13,600	2 00	13,600	5 00	34,000	6 00	40,800	3 00
2 25	2,700	2 50	3,000	2 50	3,000	7 00	8,400	4 00
0 40	520	0 40	520	0 40	520	0 38	494	1 00
0 28	2,800	0 30	3,000	0 32	3,200	0 50	5,000	0 30
0 25	25,000	0 28	28,000	0 25	25,000	0 36	36,000	0 30
0 09	2,700	0 10	3,000	0 10	3,000	0 06	1,800	0 20
25 00	500	25 00	500	20 00	400	16 00	320	18 00
25 00	250	25 00	250	25 00	250	20 00	200	20 00
40 00	200	40 00	200	30 00	150	25 00	125	25 00
0 12 1/2	2,500	0 12	2,400	0 15	3,000	0 12	2,400	0 12
0 10	300	0 09	270	0 10	300	0 07	210	0 06
.....	397,520	.....	427,654	.....	547,590	.....	531,453	.....
O. A. Rocque.		Hugh McCole.		Chas. De Graw.		F. J. Bowles.		Thos. F
ate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.
\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ ct
60 00	42,000	30 00	21,000	24 00	16,800	25 00	17,500	40 00
60 00	1,320	25 00	550	30 00	660	30 00	770	10 00
700.00	22,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Wages wit  
Timber del  
Special w  
Timber, sq  
do  
do

Survey.	McName, Gaherty & Co.		D. McDonald.		Jas. Rowe.	
Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$
21,000	40 00	28,000	25 00	17,850	22 00	15,400
880	50 00	1,100	30 00	660	40 00	880
14,250	60 00	6,840	100 00	11,400	160 00	18,240
2,000	10 00	2,000	15 00	30,000	7 00	1,400
39,000	1 25	37,500	1 50	45,000	1 25	37,500
7,200	1 00	8,000	0 60	4,800	0 80	6,400
271,400	0 30	283,200	0 33	311,520	0 33	311,520
25,900	20 00	14,800	20 00	14,800	35 00	25,900
10,000	5,000 00	10,000	3,000 00	6,000	37 00	7,400
24,000	3,200 00	19,200	3,000 00	14,400	30 00	14,400
3,600	2,400 00	2,400	3,000 00	1,800	25 00	1,500
11,200	1,520 00	6,080	3,000 00	1,200	20 00	3,200
20,400	2 50	17,000	2 50	17,000	5 00	34,000
4,800	2 00	2,400	3 00	3,600	1 50	1,800
1,300	0 40	520	2 00	2,600	0 50	650
3,000	0 30	3,000	0 30	3,000	0 40	4,000
30,000	0 26	26,000	0 20	20,000	0 30	30,000
6,000	0 18	540	0 20	6,000	0 16	4,800
360	26 00	520	25 00	500	20 00	400
200	40 00	400	40 00	400	25 00	250
125	50 00	250	40 00	200	30 00	150
2,400	0 15	3,000	0 10	2,000	0 15	3,000
240	0 12	360	0 10	300	0 09	2 700
498,230	.....	473,110	.....	515,030	.....	525,490

Person.	Alex. Light.		R. S. Sutton.		A. Melville.		Richard Benner.	
Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$
	25 00	17,500	30 00	21,000	24 00	16,800	35 00	24,500
	30 00	660	40 00	880	80 00	1,760	40 00	880

of Quantities and Prices.

Lewis.	C. F. Manson & Co.		M. Murphy & Co.		H. F. Sharp.		T. W. Patterson.		John Carroll.		Hugh Suth
Am't.	Rate.	Am't.	Rate.	Am't.	Rate.	Am't.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.
\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
100,000	90 00	90,000	20 00	20,000	20 00	20,000	20 00	20,000	10 00	10,000	20 00
15,000	200 00	20,000	20 00	2,000	25 00	2,500	40 00	4,000	40 00	4,000	30 00
18 000	80 00	16,000	160 00	32,000	60 00	12,000	100 00	20,000	200 00	40,000	70 00
10,000	4 50	9,000	6 00	12,000	5 00	10,000	10 00	20,000	10 00	20,000	6 00
12,500	1 10	11,000	2 00	20,000	2 25	22,500	2 50	25,000	3 00	30,000	2 50
2,100	0 90	2,700	1 00	3,000	1 00	3,000	1 00	3,000	1 50	4,500	1 00
250,000	0 24	240,000	0 32	320,000	0 27	270,000	0 22	220,000	0 25	250,000	0 28
12,000	0 35	14,000	0 50	20,000	0 27	10,800	0 40	16,000	0 40	16,000	0 30
5,000	20 00	4,000	20 00	4,000	27 50	5,500	20 00	4,000	15 00	3,000	30 00
15,000	4,400 00	13,200	4,000 00	13,000	4,000 00	12,000	3,600 00	10,500	3,800 00	11,400	4,000 00
4,500	3,800 00	3,800	3,200 00	3,200	3,200 00	3,200	2,560 00	2,560	2,720 00	2,720	3,300 00
3,500	.....	3,000	2,000 00	2,000	2,500 00	2,500	1,680 00	1,680	1,680 00	1,680	2,500 00
6,250	2 25	5,650	2 50	5,250	2 50	6,250	5 00	12,500	5 00	12,500	3 00
1,800	1 25	1,500	2 00	2,400	3 00	3,600	5 00	6,000	5 00	6,000	3 50
1,200	0 40	960	1 00	2,400	0 65	1,560	0 50	1,200	0 50	1,200	0 00
2,400	0 40	2,400	0 50	3,000	0 40	2,400	0 60	3,600	0 60	3,600	0 40
22,000	0 35	20,250	0 40	22,000	0 35	19,250	0 50	27,500	0 50	27,500	0 35
300	0 35	350	0 30	300	0 25	250	0 25	250	0 25	250	0 30
600	0 30	600	0 20	400	0 25	500	20	400	0 20	400	0 25
4,800	0 25	6,000	0 30	7,200	0 12	2,880	0 20	4,800	0 20	4,800	0 15
400	45 00	450	25 00	250	35 00	350	40 00	400	40 00	400	40 00
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300	65 00	325	40 00	200	55 00	270	60 00	300	60 00	300	60 00
3,600	0 20	4,000	0 15	3,000	0 17	3,400	0 18	3,600	0 18	3,600	0 15
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492,400	.....	470,125	.....	493,220	.....	415,390	.....	407,990	.....	454,550	.....

Earth excavation and  
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 Timber, square, 12 x

Amount.	D. Macfie.		Robinson & Robinson.		Added from Return before Committee.					
	Rate.		Rate.		Work Executed, last Estimate, to February 28th, 1879			Estimate of Work to be done.		
	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
20,000	10 00	1,000	20 00	20,000	214	5 00	1,070 00	.....	.....	.....
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14,000	00 00	12,000	125 00	25,000	337	60 00	20,220 00	.....	.....	.....
12,000	8 00	18,000	6 00	12,000	203,300	6 00	12,198 00	.....	.....	.....
25,000	2 00	20,000	1 75	17,500	34,442	2 00	68,884 00	5,798	2 00	11,592 00
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280,000	0 28	280,000	0 29	280,000	{ 1,528,664 25,786	{ 0 28 0 40	{ 397,452 90 10,306 40	109,234	0 40	43,693 66
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12,000	4,500 00	13,500	4,500 00	13,500	3	4,000 00	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....
3,300	3,500 00	3,500	3,200 00	3,200	1	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
2,500	3,000 00	3,000	2,500 00	2,500	1	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
7,500	3 00	7,500	4 00	10,000	2,808	3 00	8,424 00	.....	.....	.....
4,200	4 00	4,800	3 00	3,600	1,325	4 00	5,300 00	2,000	4 00	8,000 00
1,440	0 50	1,200	0 50	1,200	25,173	0 50	12,586 50	.....	.....	.....
2,400	0 65	3,900	0 40	2,400	3,625	0 60	2,175 00	.....	.....	.....
19,250	0 45	24,750	0 37	20,350	18,880	0 40	7,552 00	.....	.....	.....
300	0 30	300	0 20	200	60	0 25	15 00	.....	.....	.....
500	0 30	600	0 20	400	6,442	0 25	1,610 50	.....	.....	.....
3,600	0 20	4,800	0 20	4,800	9,267	0 20	1,853 40	.....	.....	.....
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300	60 00	480	30 00	240	9,934	50 00	496 20	.....	.....	.....
300	60 00	500	40 00	200	870	50 00	43 50	.....	.....	.....
3,000	0 10	4,000	0 15	3,000	22,637	0 20	4,527 40	.....	.....	.....
300	0 15	450	0 10	300	5,499	0 15	824 85	.....	.....	.....
310	.....	433,980	.....	449,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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## REPORT.

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The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Return to an Address of the 24th February last relating to the River Trent and Newcastle District Navigation and Canal Works, and the papers brought down therewith, beg leave to present their Report, as follows:—

They find that a grave misapprehension has existed in the public mind as to the quantity of land fit for agriculture which would be available for sale and settlement should the dams at Chisholm's Rapids and at Heeley's Falls be removed.

The Committee having heard the evidence of Mr. Caddy, the surveyor who was employed by the Government of the Province of Canada, to ascertain the quantity of land which was overflowed by means of these works, (which evidence was corroborated by the evidence of Messrs. Ranney, Dinwoodie and Belcher,) have arrived at the conclusion, that not over 2,000 acres of good land would be available for sale and settlement, at prices say from \$10 to \$15 per acre; and this result is based on the assumption that these lands would be sufficiently drained by the mere removal of the dams, a conclusion, which though probable, has not been established beyond all doubt.

The recovery of these overflowed lands would appear to the Committee, to be the only advantage to be derived from the removal of the dams in question.

On the other hand, a very serious sanitary question arises as to the danger of fevers and sickness in a thickly populated neighborhood from the malaria of the drowned marshes while exposed to the air and sun. This was the result under similar circumstances at Lake Scugog, as shown in the evidence. The Committee have taken no medical evidence on this part of the enquiry, they deem it sufficient, simply to note the question as suggested to them by the evidence, and as one of very grave importance, far outweighing, in their opinion, any advantages that might be derived by the Government from the resumption of waste lands.

It appears to be very clear to the Committee, that the removal of the dams in question, would affect most disastrously the navigation of the River Trent, which is largely used for floating saw-logs to the large saw-mills at the mouth of the river, as well as to the Quebec market.

The Committee also find, that several considerable manufacturing establishments would suffer from the removal of the dams aforesaid, which would necessarily involve the Government, either of the Province or of the Dominion, in large pecuniary claims.

It appears, moreover to the Committee, that the interior line of navigation from Peterborough to Hastings, an uninterrupted stretch of river and lake of about forty

miles, now used by a number of steamers and other vessels, by means whereof a considerable carrying and passenger trade is being carried on, would be almost entirely destroyed by the removal of the dam at Hastings.

That it has been made clear to the Committee, that the removal of the dams at Heeley's and at Hastings would completely destroy the line of navigation required for the successful operations of the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Mining and Railway Company, in whose enterprise a large capital, estimated at \$1,000,000, or thereabouts, has been invested.

The Committee find that the commercial, mining and agricultural interests of that whole line of country would suffer from the destruction or removal of these works.

The preservation of an interior line of navigation on grounds of public policy is a question that has not been considered by the Committee as coming within the scope of their present enquiry, they, however, feel bound to allude to it as worthy of much consideration, and in that connection refer to the fact, that a charter was granted by the Dominion Parliament in 1874, to the Huron and Trent Valley Canal Company, for the purpose of utilizing this interior line, as a short and available route for canal and water communication from the Georgian Bay to the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario.

While the Committee do not find that there is evidence before them of any settled policy on the part of the Government of Ontario to remove the dams in question, yet the evidence points to that expectation, and that there is danger of such expectation being realized to some extent, the Committee think that such important interests should not be left even in doubt, and therefore they are of opinion that an absolute and unconditional grant, which they find to have been made by the Government of Canada, to the Government of Ontario, of all this interior line of navigable waters, along with the canals, dams, and other works in connection therewith, and which have cost a large sum of money, without guarantee or any condition that the various interests which may be affected thereby, shall not suffer, and that the navigation as at present existing shall be maintained by the grantees, was, and is prejudicial to the public interests, and they recommend that the Government of the Dominion be advised and required to cancel the said grant, and to take all such legal proceedings as may be deemed necessary to re-vest in this Government and Parliament the full control of the work and properties in question.

And the Committee append to this Report, a synopsis of the evidence, and also the evidence taken at length before them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

May 10th, 1879.

JOSEPH KEELER,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

The undersigned hereby dissents from that part of above report which recommends the retention or maintenance of the dam at Chisholm's Rapids.

May 10th, 1879.

JOSEPH KEELER,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

## SYNOPSIS OF THE EVIDENCE.

**MR. GEORGE RANNEY, examined :**

I have been Superintendent of the Trent River Canal Works from 1847 to 1873; and since 1875 I have had charge of the works of the Lumbermen's Committee. These works are for the transmission of timber. The Committee of Lumbermen pay for the maintenance of their own works, assessing themselves to cover the expenses. The Government only transferred the use of their works to the Lumbermen, and they manage them under Government control. The Government holds the works, and the Committee has to make returns of revenue and expenditure.

Should the dam at Chisholm's Rapids be removed, the suite of mills that are there would be seriously injured, as well as the interests of the lumbermen, as it would compel them to stop bringing logs or timber down the river. The different firms bring down over 200,000 logs, besides large quantities of cedar. There is little square timber taken down now, as the slides in 1870 were taken away by a freshet, so that timber can be run only in single sticks, and not in cribs as formerly.

In my opinion, there are about 3,000 acres of land drowned by the dam at Chisholm's Rapids. Of this, a part is really flooded at high water, and another portion was flooded for nine months of the year before the dam was erected. The dam increased the water on the low lands. Below Big Island, when the high water is past, the river subsides into its natural channel. Above the island is the Murray Swamp, which has always been flooded. This is caused by a rise of rock in the bed of the river between the dam and where the two channels re-unite at the foot of Big Island. The area of the river is less, consequently the river floods back. The swamp is from 9 to 18 inches above the midsummer level of the water. It is covered over Spring and Fall. The majority of the lands could not be drained except at a very heavy outlay, even if the dam was taken away. If the dam was removed, the effect upon the health of the people in the neighbourhood would be most injurious, as the malaria arising from the drowned lands would breed fevers. This is the universal opinion, not only of the doctors, but also of the residents of the locality.

By the removal of the dam at Heeley's Falls, very little land would be reclaimed, there being only one lot returned as damaged. There is little Government land at either of these dams. For navigation, Heeley's Dam is absolutely necessary, as without it, the navigation for steamers from this point to Hastings could not be accomplished. It is extensively used, especially from the Narrows up, by the Marmora Iron Mining Company, for the purpose of taking the ore from their branch railway by Hastings to Harwood by boat and scow, thence to Cobourg by rail. Without it there would be no navigation to Hastings.

The only works that have been under the control of the Ontario Government, have been the ones at Lindsay since 1870.

The water privilege at Chisholm's Dam is held by occupation, as Mr. Chisholm had a dam there previous to the construction of the present dam. Some of the land here, before it was flooded, was worth from \$30 to \$40 per acre. Parker's bargain was a conditional one, but as I reported against the taking down of the dam, all agreements were cancelled. Parker was getting the lands at 25 cents per acre.

At Heeley's Dam no water power is used, but at Crook's (Hastings) Dam there is a large amount of such power used. Mr. Crooks had the exclusive right to the water here, having mills at this point before the dam was built. The present owners hold his right. If the dam at Hastings were taken away, it would not only render the water power almost useless, but would materially injure the navigation on Rice Lake and Otonabee river to Peterborough.

The water power at Campbellford was not created by the Government, but was built by private enterprise. Immediately below Campbellford were Ranney's dam and slides, but they were rendered useless by the freshet of 1870. I formerly owned mills there. At Widow Harris' there is no water power, the dam being a side one, to raise the water on the flat rapids at that point. At Middle Falls there are dams, but the power there was not used until lately. I do not know on what terms the

right is held. At Fiddlar's Island there are two dams, and there Mr. Dinwoodie has his mills. No water power is created by Whitlaw's Dam. At Buckhorn Dam there is a large saw and shingle mill owned by Mr. Hall. He has peremptory right to the water, having mills here before the erection of the dam. At Bobcaygeon there are two dams. Here Mr. Boyd has exclusive use of the water, he also having mills here before the erection of the dams.

If the dam at Bobcaygeon were removed, the navigation on Sturgeon Lake would be destroyed to Lindsay and other points there. So also would the navigation of Pigeon, Buckhorn and Mud Lakes be destroyed by the removal of the Buckhorn Dam. The steamers on this stretch of upper waters, are of a large size, and do a considerable amount of traffic, and if any of these dams were removed, they would be rendered useless.

Around Sturgeon Lake there was a large amount of land flooded, but the Government paid compensation for it. Rice Lake is raised over 3 feet by the dam at Hastings. Through the lock at Hastings many thousands of tons of iron ore passed from the Narrows, and none of it could have been got out by this route had it not been for this lock. There are several steamers on this route.

I have received no intimation as to the removal of any of the works, or any part of the River Trent Canal system, and it is only from hearsay that I know anything about it. In certain localities these works are of as much service now as when they were first built, but in others, where railways have been built, they are not of such importance as formerly. The system cannot be interfered with, as it is of very great importance to the community at large, and the removal of the dams would be most injurious to the lumbering interests, and navigation generally.

I do not know of any intention of either the Dominion or Ontario Governments to remove any of the works or dams on the River Trent Canal Works.

**MR. J. W. DINWOODIE, examined:—**

I have been employed at various seasons for the last 22 or 23 years on the River Trent Canal works, making repairs, &c., from Chisholm's Rapids to Bobcaygeon. I have a saw and grist mill above Campbellford, but am not in the lumber business, only local trade. I am well acquainted with the dam at Chisholm's Rapids. I cut the dam in two places and put in slides to facilitate the passage of logs and timber. This was done for the Committee of Lumbermen. If the dam at Chisholm's were removed, it would injure the water power in that neighbourhood, as the small streams are dry during the low water season. For 10 miles round that power would be a centre. I would value the grist, saw, and fulling and carding mills there at from \$14,000 to \$15,000. In regard to the drowned land at this point—it is my opinion, that even if the dam were removed, very little land would be rendered suitable for agricultural purposes. The principal part of the land there was a swamp before the dam was built, and nearly the whole of the remainder was covered when the water was high, so that very little indeed could be reclaimed. It could only be used as pasture land. If the dam was removed, I know that it would be very injurious to the health of the inhabitants, as fever and ague would be more general than it was when the dam was built. 31 years ago I found fever and ague in almost every house. The doctor's opinions, also, are, that its removal would cause fevers.

A large quantity of logs come down annually, besides much cedar.

I know Heeley's Dam, but very little land is drowned by it. I think there is very little land left unsold in that section. Whatever lands were drowned here, as well as at Chisholm's, were no doubt paid for at the time by the Crown Lands Department. Heeley's Dam is the only means of supplying navigation from Hastings Locks to Heeley's Falls, and saw logs and timber can be brought down much easier through the slides than in any other way. One at the Middle Falls is used every season to bring logs down. Large quantities of saw logs and cedar are coming down this year. If these works were removed, (at Heeley's and Chisholm's,) it would be most injurious to the lumbering interests, although the only water power destroyed

would be the one at Chisholm's. The removal of the dam at Hastings would destroy the navigation from Hastings west, on which the business traffic of late years has been very large. There are six or seven steamers employed, and all sorts of merchandise, besides passengers, are carried.

In relation to the removal of Chisholm's Dam and Heeley's Dam;—M. Ferris told me that they were to be removed,—this he said on his own account under the authority of the Ontario Government:—this I had reason to think from what was in the Ontario Estimates, and from the ardent way he pressed for their removal. Several of the settlers on the Murray shore told me that Mr. Ferris was to get the dam at Chisholm's removed, and then they would get the drowned lands at a nominal price. I have heard Mr. Ferris say so too. It was supposed to be done for political purposes. If the Hastings Dam were removed, it would render useless the navigation from Peterborough down. There was a small steamer on last year, on the stretch of water from Percy Boom to Chisholm's Dam. The whole interior navigation depends on the maintenance of the Canal Works. The carrying trade on Rice Lake is now larger than ever it was. My mills are depending on the Government Works. They are worth about \$9,000. I understand that Mr. Ferris has lands in the neighborhood of these dams. If any of the dams were removed injury would follow.

MR. DAVID GILMOUR, examined:—

I am engaged in lumbering operations. This year we are taking down upwards of 120,000 logs, and Messrs. Rathbun and Son as many more, besides a large quantity of cedar and timber. Our concern alone will make 20 million feet of lumber. Cedar manufacture has got to be a very large business on the river.

If the dam at Chisholm's were taken down, it would very seriously injure our business, because it would take us two years to get our stock down, and, even as it is, we have enough to do to get it down. When the water is low, the logs get strewn along the shores, and it is only by flooding that we can get them off. We have to use Chisholm's Dam as a flooding dam, to get over the Nine Miles Rapids below. I know but little about Heeley's Dam, as most of our logs come down Crow River to Crow Bay, just below Heeley's Dam. On the upper streams that fall into the River Trent, the lumbermen have slides and dams of their own, and the Ontario Government gives us the control of them. We are now very late, yearly, in getting our logs down, having to take them so far, and by the time we get down to Chisholm's Rapids the water is very low; and if the dam there were removed, we would have no means of getting beyond that point. It is difficult to get them through at any time, but it would be still worse if that dam was removed. I doubt if we could get them down at all. The dam at Chisholm's has been tried to be blown up by parties, but it is so strong that all attempts were fruitless. Mr. Ferris told me in Toronto, that he did not think that the Government would do us any harm in removing the dams. Mr. Ferris has never been on the river. He said that Callahan, Mr. Rathbun's foreman, told him that the removal of the dam would do us little harm; but I have Mr. Rathbun's own statement, that Callahan has been looking into it, and has come to the conclusion, that it will bother us to get our logs and timber down if the dam was removed. The dams are all of use. I could not say how much damage we would sustain, but it would be very large. If Chisholm's Dam were taken away we might as well stop operations, as it is now with difficulty that we can make the business support itself. I hardly think that either of the Governments would do us such an injury as remove the dams. I do not think that the amount of land reclaimed would amount to much. I do not know of any action being taken by the Dominion Government, or by the Ontario Government for the removal of the dam.

MR. R. R. PRINGLE, examined:—

I was for three years manager with the Marmora Iron Mining Company at the mines in Blairton. For the last two or three years no mining has been done, owing to the depression of trade. The average amount of ore taken out would be about 10,000

tons yearly for the last 10 or 11 years, although the last year they were in full operation 27,000 tons were taken out. All this ore was carried by rail to the Narrows, thence by steamers and scows to Harwood on Rice Lake. This is the only way it can come out. The navigation from the Narrows to Hastings, depends upon the dam at Heeley's Falls, which if taken away, would render that portion of navigation totally useless. If the dam at Heeley's Falls were moved up to Trent Bridge, at the Narrows, it would be of equal service in so far as the navigation of the stretch of water from that point to Hastings, provided the water was kept at the present height. I know nothing about the drowned lands. This part of the navigation has to be kept up, or the Marmora Iron Mining Company would have no means of getting their ore to market. There is a large traffic on the Rice Lake route, and it is increasing yearly. The Iron business employs a large number of hands, and a route has to be kept open if it is still to continue. The removal of either Heeley's Falls Dam or Hastings Dam, would be a serious loss to the Marmora Iron Mining Company, who have expended nearly one million of dollars in their business. I do not know of any action being taken by the Government to remove any of the works.

MR. JAMES M. FERRIS, examined:—

I have been a resident of Northumberland since 1836. I know Chisholm's Dam; it is an old one and has been patched up from time to time. The people of East Northumberland who are affected by this dam wish it removed, as they think it no longer useful for the purposes for which it was erected, besides it is overflowing 20,000 or 25,000 acres of valuable land. Dr. Boulter, the member for the North Riding of Hastings, strongly urged the removal of the dam. It is only useful to give water power to one mill owner there. I do not think that it is of any use in bringing down logs, indeed, I think that it is an injury to timber and logs in being brought down. I come to this conclusion from information I got from the foremen of the different lumbering interests that are engaged in taking out logs. The stretch of water from Chisholm's Dam to Percy Boom is not used for navigation and never has been, if we except a small toy steamer that was on last year, capable of carrying three men. The project of doing away with the dam has been generally spoken of since 1870, when slides on other parts of the river were swept away by the freshet, thus changing the class of timber and the manner of bringing it down. If the dam were taken away at the proper season, say about the first of October, instead of making the neighborhood more sickly, it would improve the health of the locality materially. As to the amount of land, Dr. Boulter, who is more intimately acquainted with it, stated that there were from 20,000 to 25,000 acres, the sale of which would not only pay all damages, but leave a surplus to put the other works in better repair. There have been many applications to purchase the lands when the dam is taken down. The land is as valuable as any in East Northumberland. I am sorry I do not own land affected by this dam. All the flooded lands belong, at the present time, to the Crown:—about three-fourths of it they never sold and the remainder they repurchased. I know nothing of this myself, only everybody says they are Crown Lands. That Return, No. 35, does not give one-fourth of the Crown lands that are drowned. The land would be superior for agricultural and grazing purposes. I could not tell what the \$3,900 put in the Estimates was for, as I was not in the House when the explanations were made.

The dam at Heeley's Falls is in a very dilapidated condition, but I would not advise its being taken down, unless there was a new dam erected at Trent Bridge at the Narrows, so as to keep up the navigation to Hastings, which the present dam does. If the dam were removed to the Narrows, some 6,000 or 7,000 acres of land would be reclaimed, which would sell at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, whilst that at Chisholm's would bring from \$10 to \$20 per acre. The removal of the old dam and the building of a new one would only cost some \$5,000 or \$6,000, and the proceeds from the lands sold would realize a very handsome amount. If any bars exist below Chisholm's Dam, a channel could easily be made through them, but logs soon wear a

channel for themselves when driving down. The river never gets low, and there is always plenty of water in it. The removal of the dam at Heeley's would not interfere with any water power.

I have been trying for some time to get the Ontario Government to take control of Trent River Canal Works, but they were always unwilling until convinced of the large amount of land that would be reclaimed, when they undertook the control of these works. There will be sufficient land reclaimed to pay all claims for damages, besides a large balance that would be applied to put the works remaining in a complete state of repair. The trade navigation of the river ought to be maintained, but any works that have outlived their purpose ought to be taken down. I think the Ontario Government could keep the works up at a far less charge than the Dominion Government does. The people along the Chisholm's Dam stretch of water, consider that there is the quantity of land I mentioned, and they would not be likely to overestimate it. I do not like to put an estimate on the mills at Chisholm's Dam, but I do not think that they are worth more than \$4,000 or \$5,000 altogether. I do not think that Dr. Boulter is interested personally, any more than I am myself, in these lands, only we wish the people to derive all the benefit that they can from the reclamation. Dinwoodie's mills would not in any way be affected by the Government dams. I have heard no desire from any one to have any dams above the Heeley's Falls Dam removed:—the only two that are desired to be removed—is the one at Chisholm's Rapids, and the one at Heeley's Falls. The desire is to put all the other works in a better state of repair. I know of no action being taken by either the Dominion or Ontario Government to remove any of the works.

MR. THOMAS D. BELCHER, C.E., examined:—

I have been Superintendent and Engineer of the River Trent Canal Works since 1873, and in that capacity I have examined all the works. I examined the dam at Chisholm's Rapids and found it in a very fair condition, and in a good state of repair. No expenditure has been made on it for a number of years. The removal of that dam would prevent the lumbermen from getting down their timber, and would thus injure their business to a very large extent. It is used, not only to help to float the logs and timber from Percy Boom to the dam, but in low water it is used as a flooding dam to get them over the Nine Mile Rapids, which could not otherwise be overcome. I would consider that not over 2,000 acres of land would be reclaimed by the removal of the dam here, as the bed of the river is so constructed that very little benefit would ensue from the dam being taken down. A rocky ledge crosses the bed, some distance above the dam, which has only a depth of eighteen inches upon it. This dams the water back, and it can easily be understood that the removal of the dam could have little effect.

If the dam was removed, the health of the locality would be much affected, in the same manner as was at Scugog Lake when the dam was removed there. It would not readily pass away, but would be injurious for some years.

I think that some 400,000 pieces of logs, cedar and timber pass down yearly, and the removal of this dam would be seriously felt. The works altogether at this point cost \$67,000. On this stretch of water there is a small steamer, used for excursion parties, passengers and ferrying. During high water the quantity of land submerged is in the neighborhood of 4,000 acres, caused by the erection of the dam, but not more than 2,000 acres of that would be made available for agricultural purposes if the dam were removed, and even then that land would not be thoroughly reclaimed. It is low land and would always be flooded in the spring of each year, and even up to the end of June. There are none of the works on the whole system but are useful, and I have not reported to the Government that any of them are useless. There are 13 steamers on the upper portion of the canal system, seven on the Rice Lake section and one below that. If the dam at Heeley's Falls were removed, it would be injurious, even if a dam was built at the Narrows, because the rapids there are shallow and rocky, and even the one slide that is in working order, would not be of any avail if the dam

was removed. Besides, very little land would be reclaimed. The steamers and scows that ply on this section could not come down to the Falls after cordwood and cedar ties as they have done in the past. This could not be done if the dam was removed to the Narrows.

The traffic on the Rice Lake section is particularly important, as not only are passengers and freight carried, but the iron ore from the Marmora Iron Mining Company's works at Blairton passes by this route. If the navigation were destroyed there, it would effectually close this extensive industry. The navigation from the Narrows through Hastings Locks and Rice Lake to Harwood should be kept up, or the iron mining will have to be abandoned. I am in the employment of the Dominion Government. It would cost about \$1,000 to remove the dam at Chisholm's Rapids. The value of the mills and privilege at this point would be about \$8,000 to \$10,000. Some of the steamers on the Bobcaygeon section are very large, and they do considerable business. The revenue from the Government works only averages about \$800 per year, whilst the expenditure is about \$6,000 per year. This does not include the revenue and expenditure by the Committee of Lumbermen, who expend all the moneys they collect in repairs. Of the \$6,000 of expenditure, from \$2,200 to \$2,400 are for salaries, and the remainder for repairs. The tolls could not be increased, and that is the only source from which revenue could be derived. If the Grand Junction Railway were built to Hastings, it would increase the navigation from Peterborough by way of Rice Lake to Hastings. It would require about \$5,000 to put the works at Chisholm's Rapids in thorough repair, as the lock gates would have to be renewed. The lock and canal at Chisholm's is not used for the descent of timber.

The return laid before the Committee includes all the lands damaged by the erection of the Government Works in the County of Northumberland. Chisholm's Dam does not affect \$20,000 acres of land. It does not affect 2,000 acres of valuable land. There is very little drowned or damaged land on the Seymour side of the river, as it is higher than the Murray side. I do not think that the return of Mr. Lyons embraces the Murray Swamp. The total cost of the canal works on the whole system was \$670,000. If the dam at Chisholm's Rapids were removed, it might clear out the old channel above, but there is a large amount of *debris*, which, if it contains timber, slabs, or the bodies of trees, would not easily be moved by any ordinary freshet, but floods might clear it out after a time. A board flood-dam does not well serve the purpose of flooding, because the logs press against the boards, and the consequence is, the water oozes out between them. The river is so low sometimes, that even the dam at Heeley's Falls cannot raise a sufficiency of water to flood the rapids below, and then Rice Lake has to be used. If Chisholm's Dam is not kept up as a flooding dam, logs and timber cannot get down the Nine Mile Rapids. To remove the obstructions, or to make a channel for the passage of logs and timber below Chisholm's Rapids and Dam, would cost a very large amount. This dam is one of the best on the whole line of works, being very strong, although no repairs have been done on it for years.

MR. E. S. CADDY, P.L.S., examined :

I am a Provincial Land Surveyer, and have been so since 1846. In 1868 I was employed by the Government to make a survey of the lands damaged by the erection of the dam at Chisholm's Rapids. I surveyed the undrowned lands and went around most of the drowned lands in the Township of Murray. All these lands had been ceded to the Government, except some Crown and Clergy lands, but I surveyed the whole. I had no difficulty in determining what was permanent drowned lands, and that which was drowned and damaged by the erection of the dam at Chisholm's, from the trees that had been growing there. The number of acres that I find drowned by Chisholm's dam in the Townships Murray, Brighton and Seymour, is 3,639. The number of acres that would be rendered fit for cultivation in all the Townships, by the removal of the dam, is 1,916. The number of acres drowned by Heeley's Falls dam, is 93. The number of acres that I found actually damaged in all the Townships

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was 3,732. The 1,916 acres would, if sufficiently drained, be worth from \$10 to \$12 per acre. I do not know if the removal of the dam would drain it sufficiently now; this I could only know by ascertaining the depth of water. I arrived at the quantity of land by actual survey. The amount of 3,732 acres does not include any of the lands that were drowned before the erection of the dam. I have no knowledge of any lands drowned in Rawdon or Sidney. The erection of the dam did not cause the Murray Swamp—it is a natural one. The island that I found in the Murray Swamp is included in the 1,916 acres, as it is dry land. All the lands that appear on this Schedule, at these dams, belong to the Government. The removal of Chisholm's Dam would cause a very large amount of sickness in that section, for two or three years after its removal. Even if it was taken down in the fall, it would cause sickness during the next summer. I know that, as I was in the country when the Scugog dam was taken away, in consequence of which the people left that section in hundreds, and a great many died. There was a good deal of ague in that section, but when I was back there a few years ago, it was not nearly so bad as when I made the survey.



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## REPORT.

The Select Committee on Chinese labor and immigration beg leave to make their

### FIRST REPORT.

1. That they examined several witnesses whose evidence appears in the Appendix to this Report.
2. That if more evidence be deemed necessary on Chinese labor and immigration, it will be desirable to take it in British Columbia.
3. That the Reports of the Joint Committee of the Congress of the United States, and of the Senate Committee of the State of California, on Chinese labor and immigration, contain much evidence showing the undesirableness of encouraging Chinese labor and immigration.
4. That, from the evidence taken before the Select Committee, they believe that Chinese immigration ought not be encouraged.
5. That, from the evidence produced before the Select Committee, they are of opinion that Chinese labor ought not be employed on Dominion Public Works.
6. That, in the opinion of the Select Committee, it is desirable that this Report and the evidence in the Appendix, be printed.

Respectfully submitted.

A. DECOSMOS,  
Chairman.

House of Commons, Ottawa, 14th May, 1879.

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### MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MR. BUNSTER, M.P., appeared before the Committee on Chinese labor and immigration, and was examined as follows:—

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Where do you reside?—I live at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

Q. How long have you resided in the Province of British Columbia?—I have lived there for 20 years.

Q. Have you any approximate notion as to the number of Chinese, who live in British Columbia at the present time?—Well, last year, I was told that there were about 3,000 Chinese in the Province; and this year, when I was coming away, I was

told that their number in the Province had increased to about 6,000; and I have every reason to believe, that if the Government go on with the public works, there will be a complete swarm of them, which will flock into the country.

Q. A swarm of them would come into the Province under those circumstances?  
—Yes.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Where would this swarm of Chinese come from?—They would come from China and all along the Pacific coast of the United States—from Oregon, from Washington Territory, and from the State of California.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Do you think, that the Chinese ought to be prohibited from obtaining employment on our public works?—I do hold that opinion.

Q. Are you aware whether the Government of the Province of British Columbia has prohibited them from being employed in connection with contracts which have been given out by this Government?—Yes; that is the case. The Provincial Government have issued an Order in Council stating that they shall not be employed on any of the contracts which are given out by the Government. The corporation of the City of Victoria has also taken the same course; well knowing how injurious Chinese immigration has been to the City of Victoria, the City Council has issued a similar order, and no Chinaman is employed in the construction of public works in the Province at the present time, so far as I am aware.

Q. Do you then think that it is desirable to encourage Chinese to come to the country?—No; I hold to the contrary opinion, and particularly with regard to the interests of the farmers who have settled in the Province of British Columbia. I consider that the presence of the Chinese in the country is one of the greatest evils with which they have to contend. Their presence had also a very bad effect on the moral character of the white children. It was the greatest curse which a father or a mother of a family had to contend with in the bringing up of their children, as the influence of the Chinese was very prejudicial, whether these were employed in the families as servants, or whether the influence in question was exerted through observations made by them to the children on the streets.

Q. The tendency of the presence of the Chinese in the Province is to exclude girls and young boys from the opportunity of obtaining employment—is it not?—The tendency of the presence of the Chinese in the country is to exclude servant girls from employment; and the great cause of this exclusion lies in the fact that the white servant girls feel that it degrades them, and as a consequence, they will not come to the country and compete with and work on the same terms as the Chinamen. Hence this class do not care to come to the Province of British Columbia, but prefer to remain in the Eastern States and work with their fellow-servants at one-half the price, than to coming to British Columbia and being put on a par with the Chinamen.

Q. What is the opinion of the white population of the Province of British Columbia, as far as you are aware, with respect to the Chinese; is their feeling a friendly feeling, or a feeling of hostility with regard to them?—The feeling of the masses of the people in British Columbia is strongly against them. I now refer to the people that manufacture, and the people who are trying to build up the country, and the merchants and others, aside from what I call the snob aristocracy. These people are all against the Chinese, with that exception. There are a few would-be aristocrats who like to put on frills, and they are fond of having Chinese servants. They think that it is something grand, and something away up. They do not care about employing a Séwash, though these, who are Indians, are equally as good servants as are the Chinese, in my opinion. The Indians ought to be encouraged more, and if this was done, we would not have Chinamen amongst us in such numbers. Chinamen will come in and do some things about a house, chores, etc., which a white man is not supposed to do. For instance, the lady of the house wants to take a bath, and they will think nothing of going and scrubbing the woman of the house in a bath tub—as I have been told.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. They are not male but female servants who do this?—No; I mean male Chinamen.

Q. Does the mistress like it?—Well, you would'nt think so, if you saw Joe Murphy on the stage.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Are you aware, whether any Chinamen are employed in the coal mines—How many of them are so engaged?—Well, I was told that near Nanaimo somewhere about three hundred Chinamen were employed around or about the mines. This is the case, as near as I can judge.

Q. These men are employed at the three mines?—Yes; they are employed at three mines. There are five mines at Nanaimo.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What is paid them for mining coal?—The Chinese do not go down underneath the ground. They are afraid to go down below the surface of the earth, and they work altogether on the top. They screen coal and do such like work, and they shift cars about. I do not think that it would be safe to employ them down under ground. They do not know enough about the work of mining, or of putting up the props, which are required in order to keep the earth up. The white miners would not consider it safe to work underneath the ground with them.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Are the farmers in the Province of British Columbia, so far as you are aware, favorable to the presence of the Chinese in the country?—The farmers are not favorable to the Chinese. They are considered down on these people. They say that the Chinese interfere with them a great deal in the way of getting groceries before they get their crops in. Formerly, the white farmers were able to bring a few vegetables to market, and to take home in exchange some groceries, which were very acceptable to their families, but now the Chinese have done away with all that kind of business; and they go about with wagons and some of them with packs on their backs; they call at back-doors and dispose of their vegetables, and at the same time, if anything is lying around which they can steal, they seize the opportunity to do so.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Would it be good policy on the part of the Government in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway to prohibit the employment of Chinese labor upon it?—It would be the best kind of policy that the Government could pursue in regard to this work, and for this reason: if they employ white laborers on the road, a great many of the white laborers will remain in the country. They will take up a patch of land and locate on it, and if these men had families either here in Canada, or in Ireland, or anywhere else, it would induce them to bring their families out to this country, when they would become customers of the Government by buying goods, which being dutiable at the Custom House, would lead to the payment of revenue.

Q. How much would the employment of white labor in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway increase the cost of the undertaking to the country?—I doubt whether it would increase the cost very much or not; that is a matter of calculation. They say that three Chinamen are equal to two white men. Now, take for instance, the pay of a Chinaman; he receives \$1.50 a day, and a white man will get \$2 a day; taking these figures as the basis of the calculation, making allowance for the advantage given to the white man in point of laboring power, you can easily discover what the extra cost that would be entailed by this policy would be.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Mr. Bunster, do you think that three Chinamen are equal to two white men?—No; I do not believe that they are; I do not think that three Chinamen are equal to two white men, in point of laboring power.

Q. But put the case; say that the labor of three Chinamen is equal to that of two white men, the question then is, would the cost of the labor be greater. Would the aggregate cost of the labor be greater if Chinamen were employed instead of

white men. The labor of the Chinese may cost less individually, but they only do say two-thirds of what a white man does. Now a white man gets one-third more wages than they receive, and if the ordinary estimate be correct—that two white men are equal to three Chinamen, then the white man does one-third more labor than the Chinaman. Is that the way to look at this question?—Yes; that is the way to look at it, and that is the way in which the cost is generally calculated.

Q. Then the Federal Government, if they employed white men in the construction of the Pacific Railway, would lose nothing in the aggregate?—No.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Could sufficient white labor be obtained for the purpose of building this road in the Province of British Columbia?—Yes; any quantity of white labor, if the road was built, would swarm into the Province from the State of California, and from Europe. At the present time, there are not sufficient works going on on the Pacific coast to employ all the available white labor. At the present time there is no inducement for a white man to go out there and take his family out, or to go out there and take others out.

Q. Suppose that the Government advertised for tenders for the construction of one hundred miles of that line of railway, and if in the covenant of the contract the contractor were compelled not to employ Chinese laborers, what would you suppose would be the difference in the tender. Would this qualification make any difference, in your opinion?—I do not believe that this circumstance would make a difference of one dollar. I think that contractors have found that white labor is preferable to Chinese labor. I have heard contractors who used white labor in Southern California, say that it proved cheaper than Chinese labor. There is only one thing which a contractor has got to fear in connection with the employment of white labor on the Pacific Coast; if there is a mining strike started up at a distance of 10 or 12, or 100 or 300 miles from the place where they are employed, the white men will probably dump their work, and put for the mining strike. Then the contractor will have to procure other white labor, whereas in the case of the Chinese, they will steal off gradually, while the white men will stampede—in case a mining excitement breaks out. That is what contractors have told me.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. That is an event of the past. Is there not now such a large surplus of white labor on the Pacific Coast, and are not mining discoveries at the present time so rare, that probably in the future there will be less of that trouble?—I have not heard of any mining excitements in the Province of British Columbia for years now; and at the present time, besides, there is a large surplus of white labor on the Pacific coast. A great many improvements have been made in the machinery which is used on farms, and there are so many young farmers growing up, that this really gives us a surplus of white labor on the Pacific Coast, in certain parts. There would be no difficulty whatever experienced in procuring a sufficiency of white labor; as I said before, I am satisfied, that it would make no difference whatever in the cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway if the Dominion Government advertised for tenders for the construction of 100 miles of the Pacific Railroad, and stipulated in the contract that no Chinaman should be employed in building the road.

Q. Do you think that the Chinese on the whole form a desirable class of immigrants for this country or not?—Well, this is so much the case—to such a degree do I think that the Chinese are an undesirable class of immigrants to allow to enter the Province of British Columbia that, had I known that they were going to swarm into British Columbia, or come into the country, as is at present the case, I never would have gone there. I say that as one who has been a resident of the Province of British Columbia for the period of 20 years, and as a father of a family, and I say it sincerely and honestly, and if their coming into the country is not checked, I sometimes seriously think of emigrating from British Columbia on account of their presence in the country. Indeed, I have brought my boy to Canada to educate him, in consequence of the Chinese being in our country, and fearing that during my absence he might get astray with the Chinese. It has been remarked, that what are

called the hoodlums are down on the Chinese who live in the Province, but they have brought a great deal of the sort of treatment in question, on themselves. The Chinamen take advantage of young boys whom they meet unprotected to insult them, and the white boy naturally retaliates. In fact, my boy has come to me and told me that a Chinaman has insulted him, and I have asked him—are you ready to take care of yourself; thrash a Chinaman that insults you, when you can; and he has done it. I may say to the Committee, that I have heard some evidence which was given by one of the witnesses who has been heard before the Committee—that was intended as a hit at Mr. DeCosmos. I may as well explain the matter, as Mr. DeCosmos is a prime mover in connection with the movement against the Chinese. Mr. Cornwall gave it to be inferred that he was a politician, but I doubt very much whether he is a politician. He was pitchforked into his position as a Senator, and therefore, I do not consider that he is a politician. I do not consider that any man is a politician that is not elected by the people. I may say the same with regard to Senator McDonald. He said that he preferred a Chinese to a white girl.

*The Chairman :—*

I beg to submit to the Committee the following memorial on the Chinese question :—

#### MEMORIAL ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Portland (Or.), April 17.—The Portland Board of Trade have unanimously adopted a long memorial to President Hayes condemning in strong terms Chinese immigration to the State. Among other things the memorial declares that the Chinese seriously interfere with all free labor, as they are able to subsist upon a pittance that does not suffice for the merest support of a white laborer and his family; that their criminals and paupers are a continual source of expense to the State; they do not in any manner add to the wealth of this State by the acquisition of real property, the payment of taxes or the development of any of its resources; that every dollar they earn that is not absolutely necessary for their support is sent out of the country, and that they have introduced diseases and crimes in our midst entirely unknown prior to their advent.

*Mr. Buns'er :*

I would like to make one remark to the Committee. Dr. McInnis, who is the Member of the House of Commons for the New Westminster District, and whose knowledge of the Chinese character is probably equal to any of ours, gave evidence here before the Committee which I consider in every way truthful; and as he told me himself privately after he had given his testimony on this subject—he could not go far enough in testifying as to the character and habits of the Chinese, because the language which he would be compelled to use would not be fit for publication. The Committee will see how injurious on the white settlers of the Province of British Columbia would be the presence of scores of such a class of people. Their presence in the country is hard on the rest of the population—on the white people. It must be remembered that Dr. McInnis has been a Magistrate in New Westminster for years; and he has also been Mayor of the city. He gave evidence here in a straight forward manner, and I believe that what he testified was true, with respect to the character of the Chinese, and I know that he was sorry that ever a Chinaman was allowed to land on our shores. I have been credibly informed that when the Chinese disease gets hold of the Indian or white man, no one but a China doctor can cure it; this is well known in California and in British Columbia.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 30th April, 1879.

Mr. THOMPSON (Cariboo), M. P., appeared before the Committee, and was examined as follows :—

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Where do you reside?—I live in the mining district of Cariboo, in the Province of British Columbia.

Q. You are a Member of Parliament?—Yes.

Q. How long have you resided in the Province of British Columbia?—I have lived there for nearly 21 years.

Q. How long have you resided on the Pacific coast?—I have lived on that coast for the period of 28 years.

Q. During that period, have you been familiar with the Chinese?—During this time, I have seen a great deal of them.

Q. Do you regard them as a class who ought to be encouraged to come into a country and to settle in it?—I do not, by any means.

Q. Why do you hold that opinion?—I think so because I consider that they are an evil to any country in which they come to settle—that is if they come in very large numbers.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. In what respect are their presence in any country an injury to it?—This is the case because they are a separate race from the whites. They do not amalgamate with the whites, nor do they adopt our customs. They live among themselves. They have their own religion and also they have secret societies, by means of which to a very great extent, they are governed. They contribute very little to the wealth of the country, and to a certain extent, they impoverish it by competing with white men who, if they settled permanently in the country, would improve it.

Q. Are these all the objections which you have against the presence of the Chinese in the country; does your objection to them exist because they do not mingle with the rest of the community; you might say so much for Menonites as a reason why they should not be permitted to come to the country; and yet the Menonites are a good class of people?—I have heard a gentleman state in the House of Commons that the Menonites would not fight.

*Mr. Trow :—*

Unless you pulled their noses, I do not suppose that they would.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do you think that the Chinese are calculated to make good citizens, and to take part in the affairs of the country?—I have never known any of them to do so, so far. I do not believe that in any part of the Pacific coast the Chinese population take any interest in politics; in fact, they are excluded from taking any part in political matters by law.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. They are debarred from taking any interest in it?—Yes.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do you think that there would be a greater number of whites in the Province of British Columbia if the Chinese were excluded from it?—In what way do you mean; if they were expelled or driven out of the Province?

Q. Yes, if they were expelled?—Well, I have no doubt that such would be the case to some extent, but I think that it would be scarcely politic to expel the Chinese who are now in the Province.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. You think that you have a sufficient number of Chinese now in the Province and you do not want any addition to the Chinese population?—No, we do not want any addition to it in numbers; we have too many of them as it is, I believe.

Q. Well, in the mining district, do they take up claims that have been abandoned, or do they take up claims from the Government like other citizens, and work them?—They take up claims in the ordinary way; they take up claims that have been abandoned; they buy claims from other miners, and they work at the mines for wages.

Q. In what way are they objectionable?—Well, they reduce the rate of wages to a certain extent; and they very often prevent white people from getting employment.

Q. Is there not a large space of ground unoccupied in the mining districts, are there not many other claims which the Whites could take up?—It is very easy to take up a claim; but it is a different thing to hold it, and find pay in it.

Q. The Chinese often take up those which have been abandoned by the Whites, I understand, and realise money out of claims which the Whites have given up?—They scratch over them, and very often, make a good thing out of the spots which they thus take up, I think.

Q. And they take up what you have abandoned and realise wealth?—Probably some white people would take up these old, abandoned claims and work them again, they very often do take up old, abandoned claims and work them over; but still the presence of a few Chinese in the mines is useful.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. In what way are they useful?—In some sections you require them, but as a general thing I consider that the white miners would much prefer to have them out of the country altogether. I say that in some sections where there are poor diggings which will not justify their owners in employing white labor, they are useful.

Q. Do you employ any of them, Mr. Thompson?—I have employed them; that is, companies in which I am interested have employed them.

Q. Are the Chinese a trust-worthy and reliable class of people?—If you watch them, they do very well.

Q. They require watching, do they?—Yes; they will steal anything they can lay their hands on, if they get a favorable opportunity for doing so.

Q. Is not that practice prevalent in the mining districts?—No; it is not at all prevalent, except among the Chinese. Of course there are white men who will steal, too, but the Chinaman can never be trusted to work by himself in any place where there is coarse gold which can be picked up.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. You limit that practice to the mining districts; I refer to the habits of stealing which you attribute to them?—Well, I have no experience anywhere else in this regard.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. How many years have elapsed, Mr. Thompson, since the Chinese commenced to immigrate to British Columbia?—The first immigration to the mines of the Province of British Columbia, by any person, took place in the year 1858, and the Chinese immediately followed the whites.

Q. Has their immigration increased in volume?—No; I do not think that it has, but considering the large number of the Chinese that are close to us, in Oregon and California, it is undoubted that in case any excitement in the way of mining might break out, it would instantly be followed by a large influx of Chinese, as the Chinese companies have so many of their countrymen at their disposal that large numbers are sent out to any place where there is any such excitement, or any demand for labor.

Q. Suppose that a law was enacted, prohibiting them from becoming citizens of the country, would the majority of the white portion of the community be satisfied?—As to prohibiting them from becoming citizens, they are prohibited now to a certain extent.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. In what way are they prohibited from becoming citizens?—They are prohibited from becoming voters.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. I mean, would the whites be satisfied if the Chinese were prohibited from settling in the country?—Do you mean permanently, or from coming there merely.

Q. Yes?—Well, I think that if there was any law on this subject, it would be difficult to prevent them coming at all into the country.

Q. Well, would the people of the Province of British Columbia be satisfied with the enactment of such a law; would the majority of them be satisfied with such

legislation?—If there was a law passed to prevent the Chinese from coming into the country, I think that they would be satisfied.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. The Chinese are employed very largely as household servants, are they not?—Yes; a large number of them are employed as household servants in the towns.

Q. And what wages do they get as domestic servants?—Well, I do not know; I imagine that they get from \$20, or thereabout, up.

Q. Do all the Chinese get these wages in that capacity?—They receive, I imagine, from \$20 a month to \$60 a month, the latter being for first-class cooks.

Q. Can you explain to the Committee how it is that male Chinese are employed in British Columbia in preference to female white labor, or why it is that female white labor is not employed there in this capacity?—I think that there is a great scarcity of female white labor in the Province.

Q. Do you not naturally suppose that the high rate of wages that is given to the Chinese for domestic work, which females naturally do, would induce a large immigration of white women to the Province?—The female servants that come to British Columbia have a habit of getting married after they have been in service for a month or two; and as a consequence, they leave their employers.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Is it easier to get a wife than it is to get a servant in that part of the Dominion?—Yes.

*The Chairman:—*

I would state to the Committee that the total number of Chinese domestic servants at present in the Province of British Columbia, as estimated by those who prepared the report which I have read from, is 300.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. The number is not more than that?

*The Chairman:—*

In the Province of British Columbia—No. The following, it is stated in this report, are the number of Chinese in the Province of British Columbia, and the manner in which they are employed:—Domestic servants, 300; shoemakers, 150; laundrymen, 300; tailors, 100; general laborers, 700; gold miners, 1,800; peddlers, 50; gardeners and farm hands, 1,500, and employed in the fisheries, 1,100.

*Mr. Brooks:—*

That gives a very different impression regarding this matter than the evidence which has been given before the Committee by different gentlemen. Is not that your opinion, Mr. Trow?

*Mr. Trow:—*

Yes; certainly. What is the total number of Chinese in the Province of British Columbia?

*The Chairman:—*

Their number is about 6,000. The notion that the Chinese were chiefly employed in the Province of British Columbia as domestic servants is a mistake. It is only in places like the City of Victoria where the Chinese are largely employed as domestic servants.

*Mr. Thompson (Cariboo):—*

In the interior of the Province, there are not many Chinamen employed as domestic servants, except as cooks.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. What is your idea, Mr. Thompson, as to the effect which the exclusion of Chinese labor on public work would have upon the Province of British Columbia?—Well, I think that it would be more beneficial to the country to employ white labor, even at a higher rate of wages.

Q. Would the price of white labor be higher than Chinese labor? Would the percentage be higher?—The price of white labor would be a little higher than the Chinese labor at the present time, because if large contracts on Public Works were

given out, the Chinese Companies would supply laborers at a rather lower rate of wages.

Q. One of the gentlemen who has appeared before the Committee said that, in his opinion, there would only be a very small difference between the rates of wages which would be demanded for white and for Chinese labor; and he thought that there would not be a large gain effected, if Chinese labor were employed in the construction of Public Works?—He is wrong there. If a single Chinaman went to look for work, he might not take much less than what a white man would require as wages; but where you want to employ perhaps 5,000 men, you can make a contract with these Chinese Companies to supply such a number of men at a very low rate of wages. The Chinese Companies would feed these men on rice and on very cheap articles of food, by which their board would cost very little. I imagine that they would board the men for a rate varying from ten to twenty cents a day.

Q. What is your idea as to the cost of white labor on Public Works, in comparison with the figure at which Chinese labor could be obtained for this purpose?—I should think that white labor would probably cost twice as much as Chinese labor per man.

Q. It would then cost the Government twice as much to construct Public Works with white labor as it would with the aid of Chinese labor?—That would be the case if as many whites were required.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What is the general proportion between their respective labor? What is generally considered to be the difference between the laboring power of a Chinaman, and the laboring power of a white man—what is the usual rule?—It is generally considered that three Chinamen are equal to two white men; I think that that is about the average.

Q. This is about the proportion?—I think so. When I was coming from Victoria to San Francisco a gentleman, who was a passenger on the steamer, and who has been a large contractor on the Southern Pacific Railway in California, told me that he had employed several hundred Chinamen. A number of Irishmen applied to him for employment afterwards, and they wanted one third or one half more than he was paying the Chinamen, I forget which. He called the Chinamen up and weighed them, and then he called up the Irishmen and weighed them, and he found that the Irishmen weighed so much more that he considered that it would be best to employ them; and he informed me that he found that his experience justified him in arriving at this conclusion.

Q. It would depend on whether their weight was made up of muscle or of mere fat?—Certainly; I may say that, as laborers, the Chinese with the pick and shovel, are generally considered to be very good hands, though they would not do as much work as would good white men. I think that placing the proportion at three Chinamen to two white men would be correct.

Q. Are they expert and quick in their movements?—They are not quick, but they are steady.

Q. They are not very good in performing very heavy work, such as ballasting, or in rolling very heavy rocks, and in doing such things?—I do not think that as to such labor they are anything like equal to white men.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Is there any prospect of the Chinese becoming permanent settlers—of their settling upon land and of making their homes permanent in this country?—I do not think that they would do so. They would probably settle for a short time in the country, until they could make some money, and then return with their gains to China from whence they came.

Q. Their sole object in coming to this country is to make money, and then to leave the country with it?—Yes; they then sell out and leave the country.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. Their residence in this country is merely temporary?—Yes; that is certainly the case.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. The residence of individual Chinamen in this country is merely temporary, but other Chinese come in and become the successors of those who have left the country; do they not?—Those who leave are always succeeded by others.

Q. Thus the total number of Chinese in the Province of British Columbia, is not reduced; is not this the case?—The total number of them in the country is not reduced as long as there is employment for them. They will always keep coming into the country in each others wake.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. How do the Chinamen stand the cold; the cold at times in the mountains of British Columbia is no doubt very great?—Oh, they can stand the cold pretty well. They muffle themselves up. I have seen them out hauling wood in the snow when the temperature was 20 degrees below zero, and they stood it as well as any white man would have done. They drink more brandy up in the mountains than is the case in other places, and they also probably live a little better.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Senator Cornwall says the Chinese do not like liquor?—I know that in the mines, where a number of Chinamen are working together on their own account, when they make any sort of decent wages they usually have a regular supply of brandy.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do they buy French or Chinese brandy?—They get French brandy if they can procure it. I have seen them going to a store frequently with their pass-book and obtain a gallon, or two gallons of brandy, and take it away to their claims; but, at the same time, I do not think they are in the habit of drinking to excess, except on the occasion of the celebration of the new year, when they generally have a little spree.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. You do not see many of them in a state of intoxication?—No; not often. I have seen some of them a little the worse of liquor, however.

Q. There are quite a number of them that live in your locality, Mr. Thompson?—Yes; there are a large number of them in my neighborhood.

Q. Are the Chinese cleanly in their habits?—By no means; though I rather think that as a general thing they are cleanly in their persons. They wash a good deal, and, I believe, change their clothes frequently, but their houses are by no means cleanly. In some cases, their rooms themselves may be clean, but their appurtenances are filthy. I have known them to keep hogs in their own houses.

*Mr. Brooks :—*

They have baths in China—enormous baths; the price varies according to the hour of the day. The water is not changed at all; for the first comers in the morning, it is clean, but at night a tolerably cheap bath can be obtained.

*Mr. Thompson (Cariboo):—*

They generally keep themselves pretty clean. They have barbers there to shave their heads and faces—their heads up to where the queue commences—but they have no idea of cleanliness around their houses. Even if their houses are cleanly in the inside, outside they are filthy. The smell, which is too perceptible when one walks in what is called Chinatown, is abominable. We have tried to mend matters in Cariboo. The Grand Jury, every year, has been obliged to send a Committee round to examine the Chinese premises, and to warn them to abate nuisances in the way of keeping hogs and filth about their houses.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. That is among the poorer classes, I suppose; is that state of things confined to the poorer classes?—It is not the poorer classes that keep hogs, as a general thing. Hogs are worth money.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. There is not much distinction, is there, between the Chinese and their mode of living in the Province of British Columbia?—There is not much difference among those whom I have seen, although I suppose some of them who are rich men, and who live in the City of Victoria, live better.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. How do the Chinese compare with the whites in point of intelligence?—Well, that depends on what you call intelligence. If by that term you mean smartness in the way of roguery, I think that they can hold their own with any class.

Q. The Chinese are quick in that way?—Quick! Yes; I should think they were.

Q. In point of education, how do they compare with the whites?—I should say that every one of them whom I have seen can write his name.

Q. They can read and write their own language, I suppose?—Yes; they can read and write their own language.

Q. As a rule this is the case?—Yes.

Q. Some gentleman has told the Committee, I think, that they are fond of acquiring the English language?—Well, as to that the Chinese servants and others, when they have time on their hands, probably like to learn to write English. I have known some of them that can write their own names in English, and that is about as much as they can do, as a rule, in this direction.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Are they fond of gambling?—The Chinese are inveterate gamblers.

Q. What do they use principally in order to gratify their taste for gambling?—They use for this purpose, principally, what are called Chinese copper cash—this is a small copper coin which has a hole in it.

Q. Do they run much risk?—They bet upon this. They cover the coin up with a China bowl; and the banker who keeps the game, draws down with a sharp stick four of these, one after another, until there are four or a less number of the cash left.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. What do they play with?—They bet money on the number of the cash that will be left,—whether there will be one or two, or three or four—Whether the number that that is left will be odd or even. They draw down four at a time until there are only four left or a less number.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Are they often reduced by this propensity to a state of penury, and under such circumstances, are their friends or their neighbors obliged to support them? I do not know how they manage in this particular.

Q. Are any of the Chinese paupers to your knowledge; are any of them troublesome to the neighborhood in which they live?—They are not troublesome, except in the way of stealing.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. That is to white folks?—Yes; I know that there are several Chinamen who keep gambling houses, and who apparently make a living in that way, and by no other means.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. They go home to China in a better financial condition than others of their countrymen, I presume?—I suppose they do, but in the event of their returning home, some other person generally takes their place.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Are there many of this class in your section of the country from China?—Yes.

Q. Are they men of means?—You can never tell of what means they are possessed.

Q. Do they not bank; do they not deposit money in your banks?—Well, they do very little in that way.

Q. What place of safety have they for depositing their means in?—They deposit the money which they accumulate mostly with their head storekeepers, who do their

business through the banks, and of course, you cannot tell whose money it is that they deposit.

*Q.* You cannot tell?—No.

*Q.* Do these men make large deposits sometimes?—Oh, they do a large trading business, and of course, they are all the time buying up a considerable quantity of goods and paying for them, but it is impossible to say how much they deposit. I do not suppose that they ever keep their money lying on deposit in the bank; they are too smart to do that; they can make better use of it in the way of trade, and in buying mining claims.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

*Q.* Do the Chinese spend all the money which they make in the country, or do they send it away?—They spend very little of what they make in the country.

*Q.* They send what they can make out of the country?—They either send it away, or else wait until they can get enough together and then take it away with them out of the country. In the mining district, they probably spend a little more than they do in any place else,—that is, in the way of buying luxuries, such as brandy or canned meats, and such things.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

*Q.* Will other people borrow from them, or will the Chinese lend money to other classes in the community?—I have never known them to lend money to other classes, but I have known them to borrow, though, from others.

*Q.* And do they pay back what they borrow from others?—I have known of some cases where they did not pay such money back, and the security was not good enough.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

*Q.* Are they honorable in their dealings with the white people?—As a general thing in the way of trade they are. The Chinese storekeepers are generally very straight forward, at least, when you do business with them, you can depend on getting what you agree for.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

*Q.* Do the Chinese ever make application before the courts of the country in order to force those who owe them to pay their debts?—Do you mean among themselves?

*Q.* Yes?—They do so in some cases.

*By the Chairman:—*

*Q.* But this is rare?—It is very hard for the court to give any decision in such cases, because they will swear to such falsehoods.

*Q.* I was coming to that point; as witnesses, are they reliable?—No; they are not; it is just the contrary.

*Q.* Have they any proper idea of the sanctity of an oath, as we understand it, when it is taken before our Courts?—They profess to have a proper idea of it, but I do not believe, for my part, that they have much regard for it.

*Q.* And what form of oath is it that the Chinese take before our courts?—They write their name on a piece of paper, and burn it.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

*Q.* They burn the piece of paper?—Yes; they burn their signature.

*Q.* And what consequences are supposed to follow, if under such circumstances, they do not tell the truth?—It is supposed that if they then speak falsely, their souls will be burned in the way that the piece of paper in question was consumed. They have another way of taking an oath—they break a plate; and there is still another mode—in this form they cut off a fowl's head.

*Q.* They do not often follow the form of breaking a plate?—I have never seen them take an oath, save in the ordinary way of burning a piece of paper; I have seen one Chinaman burn such piece of paper, and then swear that he lent money to another; and then I have seen the other man come forward, and under the same circumstances swear that he did not know this other man, and that he had never

seen him before in his life, and that he did not know where the complainant's house was, and had never got a cent from him.

Q. Were both the parties to the suit Chinese?—Yes; that was the case.

*Mr. Brooks :—*

I have known white men do that.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Yes; that is done by white people?—I will give you an instance in point: A year ago last summer, four Chinese prisoners were tried for burglary; two of the number had previously confessed their guilt before the Police Magistrate, and in doing so, they also implicated other two Chinamen in the crime. But when the case came up for trial at the assizes, they—who had so confessed—had made it all right with these two of their countrymen in some way, and as a consequence, they were found guilty, and the other two were acquitted. The Chief Justice at once ordered these two men who had made the confession, to be committed for perjury. They were tried for this offence the next day and found guilty, and he then sentenced them each to two years extra imprisonment besides what they got for the burglary, and also fined them each in the sum of \$250, this being, he observed, about the amount which he thought that the two prisoners had each received for perjuring themselves. A great deal has been said about their honesty, but so far as I have seen in the mining districts of Cariboo, the greater portion of the prisoners who have been sent from there to the penitentiary during the last four or five years have been Chinese.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. That is in Cariboo?—Yes.

Q. These men were found guilty of more serious offences than pilfering?—If you call burglary and breaking into a house, and carrying away a safe, petty offences, they are not guilty of serious crimes, but if you do otherwise, they are certainly guilty of serious offences against the law.

Q. Some witnesses have told the Committee that their offences were confined to petty larcenies?—Yes; I am aware of that. I know of a case which occurred a few years ago, in which four or five Chinamen were sent to the penitentiary for an attempt to murder one of their countrymen, and I know of another case which happened, I think, four years ago, where one of these people managed to escape from justice, and was in hiding for a good while. He was a porter, and was employed in cleaning out a bank. A clerk of the bank by accident neglected to lock up some two or three thousand dollars worth of gold dust. In the morning the Chinaman came to the bank as usual to clean it out, but when the clerk looked for the dust it was gone. But the Chinaman, of course, had not seen it.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. It was not discovered till afterwards?—It was discovered after the Chinaman had left the country; it then leaked out that the Chinaman had got off with the money, and it was told where the money had been kept in hiding all this time.

Q. Are the Chinese often guilty of acts of violence towards the white people?—No; they are not.

Q. What are the facts; are they the reverse in this relation—are the whites often guilty of acts of violence towards the Chinamen?—I have known very few cases where white people committed acts of violence against them.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Are the Chinese not afraid of the white people; are not the Chinese cowardly and cringing?—Oh, yes; that is the case.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Is it common for any portion of the white population of the Province of British Columbia to prosecute and mistreat or illtreat the Chinese?—That is not the case, so far as I am aware, in British Columbia; such is not my experience, though, I believe, that in California the Chinese are roughly handled by the hoodlums.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Are there many Chinese females in the Province of British Columbia, in proportion to the number of males?—There are not many Chinese women in the Province in proportion to the males.

Q. What is the general character of the Chinese women who do live in the Province of British Columbia?—Well, they are nearly all of the lowest class of prostitutes, though some of the Chinese traders have their wives with them. There is a trader in my district who, I believe, has three wives. He is a rich trader. I know that when this proposed tax of \$40 a head was spoken of, he said it would come pretty hard on him as he would have to pay for his three wives,

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Were the females to be taxed, too, under this law?—Yes.

Q. Is polygamy tolerated by your laws; do they allow a man to have three or four wives?—It is pretty hard to prove whether these women are wives or concubines.

Q. Do you think, Mr. Thompson, that some measure should be taken to check Chinamen from immigrating to the Province of British Columbia; do you think it would be advisable to pass legislation here—in the Parliament of the Dominion—in order to prevent the continuance of this class of immigration?—I think it would be advisable to check the immigration of Chinese to the Province of British Columbia, if that is possible.

Q. Would this legislation be advisable in the event of public works being constructed in the Province?—Yes; that is my opinion, because I have no doubt that if the Chinese are allowed to come into the Province in unlimited numbers, they would over-run the land like grasshoppers.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. If they are allowed to come in they will eat up the green leaves, and leave nothing?—Yes; this question has been brought under discussion a good deal; that is, as to whether it would be better for the Government of Canada to pay white men higher wages, or to employ Chinamen in the building of public works at a less rate of wages. My opinion is, that it would be better to pay white men at least 50 per cent. more than Chinamen; even if they had to employ the white labor at a higher rate; this would be advisable, because the amount that would be contributed to the revenue of the country by white men would be so much larger than the sum which would be so contributed by Chinamen.

Q. In what respect would the white men contribute more to the public revenue?—How would they do so?—White men who are employed on public works would consume a great deal more in the way of dutiable articles than Chinamen would. White men wear better clothing than the Chinese do, and consume more provisions of all sorts.

Q. And of luxuries as well?—Yes; white men would consume more provisions that is needful, out side of luxuries, than Chinamen would.

Q. Do the Chinese use as much tobacco as white men do?—The Chinese use a good deal of tobacco.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do they consume much tea?—Yes; they do.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do the Chinese use much tea?—Yes; they consume a great deal of this article.

Q. Do they use as large quantities as white people do?—They keep drinking it all the time. If you go into a Chinese house, you will find that they have the teapot always in readiness.

Q. If they use a considerable quantity of tea and tobacco, they must contribute to the revenue?—I do not think that they use as much tobacco per head as the white people do, but they do not use as much spirits as the white men do.

Q. That is a much better state of things than if they did use a great deal of spirits; is it not?—It is not a better state of things, as far as the revenue is concerned.

There is one thing which I may mention to the Committee; there has been a great deal said about the superiority of the Chinese over the whites as market gardeners. I believe, that they are very industrious indeed, but when I was last in the City of San Francisco, I was told that the Italians were there driving the Chinese out of the business of market gardening.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Was this result being brought about by the superiority of the Italians over the Chinese in this respect, or by combination?—It was brought about by their hard work, and by the attention which they give to this same branch of agriculture which has been pursued by the Chinese. Such was the case to a great extent about the City of San Francisco.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What advantage would a Chinaman have over a practical English market gardener who understood his business professionally and thoroughly. Would not the English gardener under such circumstances do as well as the Chinaman?—A Chinaman will work over ground which another man—a white man—would hardly think of touching. The Chinamen work so patiently and hard, they labor from early in the morning until late at night, and are content with such small returns, that white men do not like to compete with them in this particular.

Q. They sell the products of their labor at a cheaper rate than white men will, I presume?—Yes; they sell their vegetables cheaper, of course; as I was saying, in San Francisco, the Italians have there gone into the market gardening business latterly, and are driving the Chinese out. Of course, the people prefer to purchase their vegetables from the Italians, when they can get these things at a reasonable rate.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Do you know of many Chinamen in your locality who own farming land?—There are a few who own farms.

Q. Do they work these farms?—They do work them.

Q. What sort of improvements do the Chinese use in their farming operations? Do they make use of the same which white farmers employ?—I do not know about that; I have never been on their farms, which are all situated, I believe, on the other side of the Fraser River. I have, however, seen the Chinese farmers coming in with their produce.

Q. What class of the population of the Province of British Columbia is the most peaceable—the Chinese or the Indians?—Which is the most peaceable?

Q. Yes?—Both these classes of the population are very peaceable.

Q. One of these classes, then, has no preference over the other in this respect—There is no difference between them in this particular?—There is not, so far as regards the question of peaceable behaviour. The Indians are very peaceable, except when they have imbibed a little liquor, and you can lay the blame on the Chinamen for a good deal of the liquor which the Indians procure, because they are supplied by the latter to a great extent. But it is pretty hard to catch a Chinaman in this business, because if you ask an Indian where he got his liquor, he will answer that a Chinaman gave it to him, and if you ask what Chinaman, he will say he does not know.

Q. Are the Chinamen, generally speaking, a sober people?—They are generally sober. They do drink liquor, as I say, but it is very rarely that you see them intoxicated. If they do get intoxicated, they have sense enough to stay in the house.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do the Chinese keep hotels?—They keep boarding houses for their own people, and occasionally for white people.

Q. Have you no license law in the Province of British Columbia?—Yes, we have such a law.

Q. How then do the Chinese sell liquor if they have no license?—They pay for their licenses like other people, and sell liquor, but those who peddle liquor to Indians have no licenses.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Have the Chinamen many churches in your part of the Province of British Columbia?—They have none whatever. I have known one Chinaman who went to the Methodist Church, but do not think that he was any better than his neighbors.

DR. McINNIS was called and examined as follows :—

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. You reside in British Columbia?—I do.

Q. How many years have you been there?—Five years.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What part of the Province do you reside in?—I reside in the City of New Westminster, on the mainland of British Columbia. We have here, I suppose, about 300 permanent Chinese settlers, and during the salmon fishing season we have from 1,200 to 1,500. They are used here largely in making fish cans, and in various ways in connection with the salmon canneries.

Q. But 1,200 or 1,500 come in in the fishing season?—No; perhaps 1,000 or 1,200.

Q. Where do they come from?—From various parts; from Oregon, Washington Territory and California. I believe some come from Victoria, too.

Q. How long do they remain with you in your fishing season?—They generally remain two or three months. We have, besides, always from 200 or 300 permanent Chinese settlers in the city.

*By Mr. Williams :—*

Q. By permanent settlers, do you mean those who remain a lifetime?—No; I mean those who make it their permanent home for a number of years.

Q. How long do they remain?—They generally remain from five to ten years. Whenever they save from \$500 to \$1,000, which they consider enough to enable them to go back to China and live like princes to the end of their days. I have been told that they can live on from one to two cents a day in China, so that when they accumulate that amount, they can go back to China and buy half a dozen wives.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Please state your views on the subject of Chinese labor, and the desirability of encouraging Chinese immigration?—I think there was a time in British Columbia, when Chinese labor was really a necessity, but certainly that time has gone by, and we have now more white labor in British Columbia than can find profitable employment.

Q. So long as the Chinese remain there?—So long as the Chinese remain there. We pay Chinamen, in the canneries, from \$25 to \$35 a month. They are all bondmen.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What do you pay white labor at the same time?—From about \$30 to \$40 a month.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. What do you mean by bondmen?—I have been informed by Chinamen themselves that they give bonds, before leaving China, to Chinese Companies, to work for them for a term of from five to ten years, and all that the company have to do in order to carry out their part of the contract, is to furnish them with the bare necessities of life and their clothing, and the company have all their earnings. After they serve their time, of course they go then and work for themselves and make as much money as they possibly can, and go back to China as quickly as possible.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. So that it is merely the same system as the Coolie labor of Australia?—Precisely.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do you consider Chinese as a high or a low class of immigrants?—I consider them a low class—certainly much lower than any white class of people I have ever come in contact with.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Both male and female?—Both male and female. They have certainly a very demoralizing effect upon the white people of British Columbia, or any other country in which they have gained a permanent foothold.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. Have you come among them much in your profession?—I have.

Q. Can you give us your experience of their habits?—Their habits are of a most filthy and immoral kind. Vices are very prevalent among them.

Q. Of what nature?—Well, of a licentious nature.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. You have spoken of criminals—what class?—Principally petty larceny. During the two years that I was Mayor of New Westminster, I had to act as Police Magistrate as well, and during those two years I had three or four hundred Chinese before me.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Out of the population of 200 or 300?—At times we had from 1,200 to 1,500—during the fishing season.

Q. Some would be before you more than once?—Yes.

Q. What would be the average population in the year?—I suppose 500 or 600—not more than that.

Q. Then there would be one case to each of the average population of the year?—Yes; I have had as many as 30 or 40 at one time before me for some breach of the law.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Can you state how many convictions there were under the law in Victoria last year?—I cannot state.

Q. Can you state how many in New Westminster?—No; I cannot give you that either.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Have you ever visited any of the seaports of Britain or the United States, such as Liverpool, Glasgow or New York?—I have never been in Europe. I have been in New York and all the large cities in the United States.

Q. Do you know the character of the female portion of the population in these places; I was going to ask you to draw a comparison?—The only comparison I can make in that respect is with the larger cities of this continent. I have been in most of them. I think we have not over half-a-dozen Chinese women in New Westminster all told. They are all prostitutes, and it is a notorious fact that nearly all the Chinese women who come to British Columbia are prostitutes—and I believe to the Pacific Coast generally.

*By Mr. Williams :—*

Q. I suppose they are imported for that purpose?—Yes; just as people import the lower animals.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. After the Chinamen go to China, do they ever return again to British Columbia?—Yes; some of them do.

Q. What is their habit in that respect?—Comparatively few return from China. Some of them go back and bring out a number with them, and make money out of them.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. On speculation?—On speculation.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. After they have had some experience they go into speculation themselves?—Yes; and are very keen speculators.

Q. As to their habits of morality; have you professionally, or otherwise, any knowledge as to that, or do you speak from general impression of these moral habits?—From actual knowledge—actual experience.

Q. Are any matters of that kind brought up before the Courts?—No; I do not mean to say that their immorality is from seduction; but, they are all diseased. There is scarcely a Chinaman who comes to British Columbia, but brings with him the most virulent form of syphilis. That syphilis is communicated to the Indian and the white population, and the consequence is that, I believe, in a quarter of a century, out of our present population of 30,000 or 40,000 Indians, there will not be 5,000 of them alive. It is killing them off by hundreds every year.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Does that contamination spread from the Chinese?—Yes; principally from the Chinese. They appear to have a more virulent form of it than any people I know of.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. Is it not a fact that this disease has been carrying off the Indian tribes for the last 50 years—ever since they came in contact with the white people on the Pacific Coast?—To a more or less extent, I believe that is quite correct, but not in the same proportion that it has since the Chinese have gone to the Pacific Coast.

Q. You think it is much more prevalent now than formerly among the Indians?—I do.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. Do the Indians and Chinese mix very much?—Not a great deal.

Q. Then you speak from your professional knowledge?—Yes.

Q. That this evil has been increased to a very great extent since the Chinese population came there?—To a very great extent, as Senator Macdonald has told you. Nearly all their earnings go back to China. They live on one-quarter what it costs a white man. I know of one Chinaman who keeps a boarding house in New Westminster, and who boards a number of his countrymen for a "bit" a day—or 12½ cents—and he appears to be making a little money out of this business. All he gives them is a little rice and soup, or something of that kind, and it is impossible for any white laborer to live there as he ought under 50 or 60 cents a day.

Q. What do the Chinamen do with their money, if they earn \$1.25 a day? How do they keep that and how transport it to China?—I know a number of them who place it in a savings bank; how they transport it to China I am not able to say.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. They get silver?—Yes; and gold too.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Are they subject to scrofula or leprosy?—I have never seen a case of leprosy among them.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. I believe there are some cases of leprosy among them?—I believe so, but I have not seen one.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do you think it is desirable to employ Chinamen on the public works of the Dominion?—I believe it is very undesirable, and I think it will be a great misfortune if they are employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway. If they are employed on that work, after the road is built they will have a large percentage of the money expended in the construction of that road; they will leave the country, and the country will be poorer by the amount of money they take out of it; whereas, if white laborers are employed, they will settle down and make homes for themselves in the country, and in a very short time be the means of yielding a considerable revenue to the country.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. Have you any idea of the proportion of Chinamen employed in the construction of the Central Pacific Railway from California?—No; I have no knowledge of that.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do you think it would be desirable to allow Chinese to purchase Dominion lands?—No; I would be decidedly against it.

*By Mr. Williams:—*

Q. Or lease?—No; neither to purchase nor lease.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Do you think it would be desirable to allow Chinese to take up fishing stations?—No; I would regret very much to see that. By the last mail I received a petition from the canning proprietors in my district, and they complain now that they have to compete with the Japanese in the salmon canning business, and I have no doubt that the Chinese will be into it in a very short time, and they are afraid it will be impossible for them to compete with the Chinese.

Q. Do you think there could be an introduction of white immigrants who would settle along the banks of the Fraser River and utilize the land, and at the same time employ themselves in the fisheries during the fishing season?—Yes; the Chinese are very apt and handy, and the canning proprietors out there prefer them to any other class for making tins and for any light work. But for heavy manual labor, for instance, as farming hands, they are not employed in my district but to very limited extent. If employers can get white labor, they employ it in preference to the Chinese labor, although they can get Chinese labor considerably cheaper.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. If you had white population they would have two sources of employment?—Two sources of employment.

Q. One agricultural and the other fishery?—Yes; and lumbering also. I might state that the Chinese have been the means of forcing more white women on the Pacific coast into prostitution than all other means combined.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. The consequence of taking their places?—The consequence of taking their places.

Q. We were told by Senator Macdonald that white women employed as domestic servants would not remain in their situations, but either married or went to the bad?—As I said before, that in the past it has largely been the case. I am speaking of my own district, and we can now get females for domestic servants at from \$10. to \$15 per month.

Q. And what wages do the Chinese receive?—From \$15 up to \$30 or \$35 a month. A good Chinese cook gets from \$40 to \$50 a month in a boarding house or hotel, but I think the average in my district for domestic service would be about \$20 a month.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. Have you any Chinese engaged in cultivating gardens?—We have quite a number.

Q. Will you state the effect of their competition with white settlers?—Well, nearly all of the white gardeners have given up their occupation altogether.

Q. They furnish vegetables much cheaper than white gardeners?—Yes; much cheaper.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. They have driven the white gardeners out of the business?—Yes.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. What is the general feeling of the population?—The general feeling is to drive them out of the country.

Q. If you were to poll the white vote of British Columbia, that would be the feeling of the majority?—I am not in a position to speak from personal knowledge of the whole of the main land, but I am now speaking of my district. I do not believe there would be one vote in fifty that would not be for the Chinese to go.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. I suppose, among the laboring classes the vote would be for exclusion?—Yes; and the employers of labor, except a few of the canning proprietors.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Do they make good mechanics?—Yes; I believe they make pretty fair mechanics.

Q. Very ingenious?—Not so ingenious as imitative.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Do you know any blacksmiths or carpenters among them?—Yes; we have some carpenters.

Q. Of the rudest form?—Yes; but we have no blacksmiths yet.

Q. Some shop-keepers, I presume?—Yes; we have a number engaged in the mercantile business.

Q. Tailors?—I believe there are a few who started in that business a short time ago.

Q. Any laundrymen?—Oh, yes; any quantity of them.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. What is the average duration of their life?—I cannot tell. Very few attain to an old age; in fact, I don't think I have seen any over 50 or 60 years of age.

DR. T. R. McINNES, M.P.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 24th April, 1879.

SENATOR MACDONALD appeared before the Committee, and was examined as follows:—

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Mr. Macdonald, you reside in Victoria?—Yes; I do.

Q. Could you give the Committee any idea of the number of Chinamen living in the Province of British Columbia?—I could not give the exact number.

Q. Could you give the number approximately?—I have heard the number put down as 6,000. I suppose there are something like 2,000 on the Island of Vancouver.

Q. Do you think it desirable to encourage Chinese immigration into the Province of British Columbia?—No; certainly not. I do not think that this immigration should be encouraged on a large scale; but quite the reverse.

Q. For what reason do you entertain this opinion?—My chief reason for saying so is, that they do not take root in the country; on the contrary, it is their custom to carry all their earnings out of the country, and thereby to impoverish it.

Q. Have you any other reason for holding this opinion?—Yes; besides, they are not so desirable a class to have in the country as are Europeans. They are of very irregular habits, and their mode of living is altogether different from ours. They are not a desirable class on that account. They do not mix up and affiliate with our people, and it is not desirable that they should do so.

Q. Do they bring their wives with them to this country?—I believe that the better classes do bring their wives with them. I refer to the men who are able to buy one or two wives.

Q. Will you state to the Committee your opinion as to the moral character of the Chinese who come to the Province of British Columbia?—From personal experience, I cannot say anything on that subject, but judging from the police reports, I do not think that they are more immoral than is the general class of laboring people in any country.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. You do not think that they are more immoral than are the laboring classes of other countries?—No; they are not more immoral than the people in London, England, as far as my evidence goes.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. On moral grounds, then, you would not be in favor of prohibiting the immigration of these people into this country?—I do not think that I would. I would, however, prohibit all immorality. I do not think that they are worse than the laboring classes of other nationalities in other countries. They gamble, and have women of ill-fame, and all that sort of thing, the same as white people have.

Q. What is the price of Chinese labor in the Province of British Columbia?—The price of a day's labor is \$1.25. That would be the universal price. Chinamen would not work for less than that.

Q. But what is the price of white labor in the Province?—White labor, I fancy, can be got for \$2.00 a day. I know that I have offered white men, for their labor, \$1.50 a day, and they have declined it; and, consequently I have thus been forced to employ Chinamen at a low rate of wages, because they do not care much about work; instead of employing white men at \$2.25 a day, I have employed Chinamen at \$1.25 a day.

Q. What does it cost the Chinese, on the average, to live, per day?—The average cost; I believe that the Chinese live very economically on foods which they raise in their own country. They live on dried fish, rice and fruits; but I could not say what the cost of their living would be.

Q. You could not give the cost of their living approximately?—They raise pork to a very great extent. They live largely on pork in Victoria. They kill their pork and cut the flesh in small pieces, and string these pieces on strings, and preserve the meat in that way. They do not salt this meat.

Q. What does it cost a white man to live in the Province of British Columbia?—It costs them about 50 cents a day.

Q. Do you think that it costs a Chinese laborer 50 cents a day to live?—No; I do not think that it would cost them so much. I think that to live would cost them about half that sum per day; I fancy that this would be the case. I could not state positively the cost, but I think that a Chinaman could live on half of that sum per day.

Q. Are you aware what amount Chinamen earn annually?—No; I could not say; Chinamen work in houses. They perform domestic services, and for doing that sort of work they get from \$20 to \$30 and \$35 a month in wages.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. And their board?—Yes; these men, I suppose, save nearly all their pay, and they make about three hundred dollars a year—more or less.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do you think that it is desirable to encourage Chinese labor as it exists at the present time in the Province of British Columbia; do you think that it is desirable to encourage Chinese immigration into British Columbia?—I think that it would be injurious to see large numbers of Chinamen coming into the country to work on our public works in the Province.

Q. Would you recommend the employment of Chinese labor in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of other public works in the Dominion?—No; I would be sorry to see anything of the kind done. We look for immigration of white people, who we expect will come into the Province and settle down and make money. We expect this white population to take up pieces of land along the line of the road.

Q. Do you think that it is desirable to ask the Government to insert a clause in the contracts for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, etc., which would prevent contractors from employing Chinese labor on any public work?—I would favor that being done, if it is possible. If it is constitutional, I think that it ought to be done.

Q. What is the probability of the Chinese population taking any part in the political affairs of the Dominion; do you think that they are likely to qualify themselves so as to take part in our political affairs?—I think that they have no anxiety at all in that direction. I believe they want to keep entirely to themselves. At one time, they were allowed to vote in municipal matters, and it was a source of great annoyance to them, because the different candidates used to get hold of them in order to induce them to vote in their behalf. One candidate would leave his ticket, and the other coming in would tear up this ticket and leave his own instead; this puzzled them very much and they did not know what to do. They were locked up in rooms,

and carried to the polls in the morning to vote, and I think that they prefer having nothing to do with our political matters.

Q. Well, if the Chinese are not discouraged, what will be the probable result of the increased number of Chinamen in regard to white labor?—I think that as they are driven out of the State of California, their numbers in the Province of British Columbia would increase, and this increase in their numbers would be undoubtedly detrimental to white labor.

Q. Would they increase in greater ratio than would white men, do you think?—Yes; they have more facilities for doing so than have white men. A ship comes from China to our Province, in five and thirty days, and the rates of freight are low, the passage money for Chinamen is very low. Passages for Chinamen are obtained at a very low rate.

Q. Could you offer to the Committee any suggestions as to the best means of discouraging Chinese immigration other than their non-employment on public works in the Dominion?—Well, I do not approve of the Bill which was passed with regard to the Chinese population by the Local Assembly of the Province of British Columbia. I think that the Assembly has gone too far in this relation. I do not approve of that measure at all. The tax which it would impose on the Chinese is too high, and in case of Chinamen who may be imprisoned and who would have to work out their fine in prison, the price fixed for their day's labor is absurdly low—50 cents a day. They ought to be allowed the full maximum rate of wages, if they had to work out their tax in prison, by statute labor, instead of the rate being fixed at one-half of the maximum sum which is paid for a day's wages.

Q. Do you think that it is desirable to prohibit the Chinese from buying Dominion lands?—Well, I do not know, whether that is desirable or not. I think that in a new country where there is lots of room, it might not be injurious were they allowed to occupy wild land. Were this the case, it might add to the productions of the country. At the present time the Chinese do produce certain things, such as vegetables, and they are found to be very useful in carrying those around from house to house. They are found to be very useful for this service, but probably white men would take up that same kind of labor, if the Chinamen were not there to do it.

Q. Have not the Chinamen destroyed, or at least, injured very seriously, the business of the white gardeners, and market men? Have they not almost driven the white gardeners and market men out of the market?—Well, I suppose that they have done so. Their prices are low, and white labor is very high, and Chinamen will be apt to come in and work under them. Certainly, the Chinese by entering into this business have cut down the prices.

Q. What is the feeling that exists among the gardeners and farmers with respect to the competition which prevails among the Chinese and themselves?—I do not think that market gardener's wages two years ago were more than three dollars a day.

Q. But what is the feeling of that class with respect to competition with Chinese labor in regard to their productions?—Well, the feeling of course is very strong against the Chinamen—the same as would naturally be the case in connection with any competition. Even among white people similar results would follow, under like circumstances, with regard to manufactures or commerce, or any other line of business. There is no question that white labor cannot compete with Chinese labor in the scale of economy. The white people cannot live as cheap as the Chinese or work at such a low rate of wages.

Q. What would be the consequence? Is the introduction and retention of Chinese labor likely to operate in favor of the increase of the white population of the Province of British Columbia, or not?—No; I do not think that it will operate in favor of the increase of our white population. It would occasion a great deal of discontent and growling among the white people, and, I believe, if discontented, they would not settle down to any thing, and probably, in many cases, the white people would leave the country, owing to this state of things.

Q. Could you point out any permanent advantage that would result from the retention of Chinese labor in the country?—I think that Chinese labor is useful to a certain extent. It is useful in opening manufactures, and in opening any new work; in clearing land for instance. They are as useful as the Indians used to be in former years, before the Chinese came into this country. At that time, we employed Indians in clearing land at a cheap rate of wages, and Chinamen would be useful in the same way. Probably the Chinese could be utilised in starting boot and shoe factories, and tailor shops on a large scale, and in the making of shirts and clothing. They could be made useful in many cases of that kind.

Q. Does not the presence of Chinese labor interfere with the employment of young men and young women?—Well, in our country we have very few women. That is one of the evils that we have to contend with. If we had the number of women which they have in this part of the country, they would do all that kind of light work, and then, of course, I would be in favor of doing away with Chinese labor altogether.

Q. How could you expect young women and young men to go the Province of British Columbia and to remain there, if they are brought into competition with Chinese labor at such a low rate of wages, as to prevent them earning the means of living?—Well, white labor must come down in price. That is a matter at any rate which must be brought about. It is impossible to carry on any kind of work, either in connection with farming or with manufacturing at the present rate of wages, in our Province. The price of white labor must come down, in order to enable us to carry on any work successfully. On the whole, I must say that I am opposed to Chinese immigration, and I would like to see measures adopted which would prevent any more Chinamen from coming into our country.

Q. Is there any farther statement you would like to make to the Committee on this subject?—No; I would only say that a certain limited number of Chinamen have been useful to the Province of British Columbia—the presence of a limited number has been really useful, in my opinion; but I would not like to see that number augmented in any way, I would rather see it diminished, in justice to our population of boys and girls who are growing up.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. Mr. Macdonald, you speak of the difference between the price of white labor and of Chinese labor; will you explain to the Committee the reason why such a high price is demanded for white labor?—In the Province of British Columbia.

Q. Yes.—Well, the people who came to the Province of British Columbia some years ago, in the year 1858, brought with them old California ideas to a great extent; nearly everybody came then. They came from California when money was plentiful and labor was scarce, and they have stuck to these ideas up to the present time to a great extent. They have stuck to the old California ideas, and labor is scarce in our country.

Q. Is there any permanent industry in the Province which keeps up the price of labor; what keeps the price up?—No; they prefer to be idle, unless they are starving, rather than take less than the sum of \$2.00 a day.

Q. Have the gold mines of British Columbia anything to do with this high price of labor in the Province?—Oh, yes; a good deal. They have a good deal to do with it. These people work in those mines for 3 or 4 months in the year, and they may make more in this way than by ordinary labor; they may thus make more than a year's wages in a few months.

Q. Is there a demand for labor at this high price which you mention for white labor a day?—Of course there are idle men in the Province and men who cannot get work.

Q. I speak of employers. Do employers of labor require \$2 a day for white labor. Do the employers want to give as much as \$2 a day for white labor?—No; they want to obtain labor for less, and that is the reason they have to get Chinese labor.

Q. You speak of 5,000 or 6,000 as being the number of Chinese now in the Province of British Columbia. About what time did these Chinese come into the Pro-

vince; when did they commence to come in there? -I suppose that they began to come into the Province about the year 1854, and that they keep going out and coming in and out of the Province continually.

Q. What I want to get at is this: Has there been recently any large immigration of Chinese into the Province or any larger in proportion than was the case years ago?—No; I do not think that such has been the case.

Q. Has there of late years been any increase in the immigration of Chinese into the Province?—I think not; last year two or three hundred Chinese came to the Province direct from China, and some went to build railways on the American side, and some of them remained in our Province.

Q. Did those Chinese come to you from the State of California, or did they come to the Province direct from China?—They came direct from China.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. These Chinamen came direct from China?—Yes.

Q. But what is the ordinary channel through which they come to the Province of British Columbia?—Well, they come to us ordinarily from the City of San Francisco, and from Puget's Sound. There does not come a great many at a time; probably the number that comes at a time varies from 10 to 30, some weeks, and during some weeks none at all come.

Q. Their coming to the Province direct from Hong Kong, the exception rather than the rule, is it not?—Yes, I do not suppose that they come direct from Hong Kong more than once or twice a year.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. Are the Chinese in the Province on friendly terms with the laboring class of whites?—Are they on friendly terms?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bannerman:—*

Q. Is it not generally considered that the day's labor of one white man is worth more than the day's labor of one Chinaman. Is it not generally considered that a white man is able to do as much in one day as two Chinamen?—You will find the same thing current among the Chinamen as among the white men—some are good laborers and some are not.

Q. But as a rule, what is the case?—If you take unskilled hands, the advantage might be in favor of the white man.

Q. I mean as common laborers,—with the shovel, or the pick, or any thing in that way?—I do not think that that is the case. I do not think that one white man is equal to two Chinamen.

Q. But what is the fact, on the average?—I think not; but of course the labor of white men is worth more on the average than the labor of Chinamen.

Q. But how much more is it worth?—The advantage in favor of the white man is about 50 per cent. on the average.

Q. You have said, Mr. Macdonald, that you do not think that the moral state of Chinamen and of Chinawomen is lower than that of our laboring classes?—I do not think so.

Q. Well now of all the women who come to the Province of British Columbia, how many lead a moral life. Of all who come to British Columbia and to the State of California, how many lead a moral life?—I believe that some of them are thoroughly moral.

Q. I believe that also, but what is the case with the majority of these women?—I could not say what the number of Chinese women in the Province is; but some women have of late been brought there for the purposes of prostitution.

Q. How many Chinese women are there in the Province of British Columbia?—I do not know how many there are. But they are very few in number, I do not know, however, that there are many of them; I could not say; I think that there are more than 200 Chinese women in the whole Province of British Columbia.

Q. How many of that number have been brought to the Province for the purposes of prostitution, and how many of them are supposed to be moral?—I could not say; I could not answer that question.

Q. It would be a low state for our society if our laboring classes were on a par as to their moral condition with that of the average women that come to America from China?—Yes; but you see that the men who go to China for these women, go there to bring them out to this country for a special purpose.

Q. And that is a reason why we should object to the importation of these women into this country; because they are brought here for that special purpose?—Yes; certainly.

Q. And they are brought here for no other purpose?—Yes, certainly, they are not; I fully agree with you there. The importation of these women for the purposes of prostitution ought to be stopped, if possible.

Q. I believe that they traffic in these women the same as we do in regard to any article of merchandize? They buy women in the same way as we buy a horse, or a cow, or a sheep, or anything else?—I believe that they pay money for their wives. They buy women when they go back to China and take with them their earnings.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. What has been the average annual increase in the number of the Chinese population of the Province of British Columbia, during the last few years?—The increase in the number has been something, but it has been very small; I could not say what it has been.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. They are constantly returning to China as well as coming from it?—Yes; they do return to China.

Q. Have you any means of telling the Committee what the average annual stay of the Chinese in the Province of British Columbia is?—I should think that they stay in the Province for a period of from 5 to 10 years. When a Chinaman makes about \$1,000, he thinks that he is a wealthy man, and he then likes to go home.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Are their numbers on the increase during the past two years in the Province?—Their number has not much increased, and I think that it has not decreased.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. I think that it is stated that the number of Chinamen in the state of California has largely decreased?—If they were driven out of California, they would find a home in our country most likely, but I was not aware that their number in California had decreased.

Q. I want information on the point mentioned if you possess any: Has the Chinese population of the state of California increased or decreased?

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. The question is this: Mr. Charlton wishes to know whether the Chinese population has increased or decreased in the State of California?—I could not answer that question at all.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. I understood you to say that there were only two or three hundred Chinese females in the Province of British Columbia?—As far as I am aware, that is the case, but I have no means of knowing exactly what their number in the Province is.

Q. There are not many Chinese children in the Province?—Yes; there are Chinese children in the Province; you see them on the streets, wearing young pig-tails, they call them.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. They are generally got with white women?—No; that is not the case.

Q. But I think that is the fact?—I do not think so.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. What is the number of Chinese children in the Province?—I have not counted the tails.

Q. But what is their number, do you suppose?—I have seen them in three or four groups here and there; I know of something like twenty or thirty Chinese children in the Province.

*By Mr. Williams:—*

Q. I suppose that the number of Chinamen in the Province would increase if a great amount of money was expended on the public works, and if they were employed on these works?—I have no doubt about that, or if the gold mines were very prosperous their number would increase in the same way.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. Do you think, Mr. Macdonald, that the presence of Chinese in the Province has a contaminating influence on the morals of the white population of British Columbia?—I have heard of it in connection with young lads; I have heard of the women enticing young lads into their houses. These women are said to be easy of access, and the boys take advantage of it; I have heard that the Chinese women have contaminated some of these lads.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. Is it any worse there than it is anywhere else in that respect?—It is much worse.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. Do the employers of labor show a preference to employing the Chinese instead of whites, and when they are employed do they work well?—I notice that laboring men, when they become small contractors, are the very first people to employ Chinese labor. They employ Chinamen to mix mortar, and to carry brick and stone, and in the erection of buildings, masons and small contractors employ them. The whole Chinese labor question is a very conflicting one and very difficult to decide; where labor is cheap, advantage will be taken of the circumstance, no matter by whom it is furnished, whether by blacks or by whites—no matter what the color of the employees may be.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. Does the chief objection to the presence of Chinamen in the Province arise from the fact that they will labor for a smaller sum than white laborers are willing to work for?—Yes; that is one objection to their presence in the Province.

Q. The objection to their presence is not on account of their morals, or of anything of that kind?—Of course, their morals are not much worse than the morals of other classes.

*By Mr. Williams:—*

Q. Are there no other objections to their presence in the country?—There are many objections to their living amongst us. They carry their earnings out of the country, and they do not become permanent citizens.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. What is the general objection of the people of British Columbia on this point as to the desirability, if possible, of preventing Chinese immigration into the Province?—Among the laboring class, the feeling is very strong against them; but among those who employ Chinese domestic servants, it is not so strong. The Chinese are very useful, and employers cannot replace them as things are now with other labor.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. If employers could replace them with white labor, male or female, or both, at a reasonable rate, do you think that they would do so?—Yes; and I suppose that in time the Chinese could be replaced, but it would be very difficult at the present time to keep females in British Columbia. The moment that they arrive in the Province they get married, leave the Province or do something else, and they are not available for domestic service.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. How do the wages paid to whites compare with those which are paid to Chinese?—Employers are willing to pay domestic white labor the same price that they pay to Chinamen.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. What do servant girls get?—I paid a servant maid \$20 a month, but she did not stay long, and I had to fall back on Chinamen again.

Q. You find that Chinamen are more docile and tractable than are white servants?—Yes; and they will do more work than white women will do; they will cut fire-wood and do other work where white women will do only one branch. Some years ago we employed a number of English servants who came out to us from England. The people in the Province contributed towards their passage money and paid so much down. The girls came out, but not one remained one year in employment; some got married and some went to the dogs. But that will all be cured as we get more immigration into the country, and a larger population of women. There are a great many men in the Province who would like to get married.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. If the Chinese male population were replaced by white male population do you think that there would be any increase in the number of females and children in the country?—I think that there would be a great natural increase in the population, and a great increase in the wealth of the country.

Q. And by retaining the Chinese in the country it is calculated to keep white population out of it; is it not?—No doubt, that would be the effect of such a policy. A glut of labor of any kind, even of white labor, would keep other white labor from coming into the country.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. As a general rule, the Chinese do not settle down in the country?—They lease lands and become market gardeners.

Q. They make all they can in the country and then leave it?—Yes; anybody would do that if they could.

Q. I mean that they make all they can and then leave for their own country?—This is not always the case; of course, they want to get good land. They will work a piece of land for a certain number of years, and if they can obtain a better piece they are anxious and willing to leave the old one and better their agricultural position.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. Are they engaged to any extent in agriculture?—Not very extensively.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What is the general character of the male population?—They are most industrious and an example to any laboring classes in the world. They are very frugal and industrious.

Q. Are their females more debauched than those of the rest of the community. Are they more debauched than other classes, as a rule?—I think white women are just as bad as Chinese women.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. If you take the average of white women and the average of Chinese women, among which would you find the greater proportion of immorality?—I could not say; but I should fancy that the Chinese are more lax in their ideas of morality; I have that impression; I don't know that I am correct.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. Perhaps it would be fair to consider that a large proportion of the Chinese women of British Columbia are brought for a special purpose, and they would not be a fair criterion?—I could not say as to their average morality, comparing them with white women; I could not possibly say. I have known Chinese servants who spend a great deal of money in the country and have all the instincts and ideas of any white man, who are full of gratitude, very fond of their employers, make presents at Christmas of fruits and other things from their country to those who employ them—who dress well, and spend a great deal of money in the country. That is not the rule; that is the exception.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*

Q. You say many Chinamen work in chain gangs?—Yes; a good many. That is for selling whiskey to the Indians and making thefts of hens.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. Are many serious crimes committed among them?—They have stabbing affrays among themselves, gambling quarrels, and very often use the knife.

Q. Is the use of that common to them?—No; I think they got that from the Americans. I do not know their natural weapon of defence. They take a bottle occasionally and break it across a fellow's head.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. In giving evidence in courts of law are they reliable witnesses?—I cannot tell you what their ideas are. They take a sort of oath over a piece of lighted paper, or other substance. I would not trust much to their oath.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. What is the most solemn oath they can take?—Over a piece of burning paper. To sum up, I would tell you that there can be no question of the preference being given to European white labor. There cannot be any two opinions about that, but to a certain extent, a limited number of Chinamen have been useful. But, on the whole, their immigration ought to be discontinued, and especially a restriction should be placed upon their employment on public works.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. Do you think with that restriction, you could confine them within reasonable limits?—I think so. If they were taxed, and not able to get work, it must restrict them.

*By Mr. Williams :—*

Q. How could you prevent them from coming in?—That is a question of law and equity; I don't say anything against that. I do not think we have power to keep them out.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. There is one way—cut their hair off; that would do it?—You can't do that. This is a free country, and a man can wear his hair as long as he likes.

*Mr. Charlton :—*That is an outrage; you might as well require a man to go naked.

*The Witness :—*In the common gaols they cut the hair off all prisoners, Chinamen as well as whitemen; but we have no other right.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. What is the effect of cutting off their hair?—They think there is no other means by which they can be pulled up to heaven.

Q. What is the effect as a deterrent from crime?—None at all, I think.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*

Q. I understand that it is only recently that this has been done?—I think, all along.

Q. Within the last six months, I think?—It has been more heard of within the last six months.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. I have been told that the effect upon the prisoners of cutting off their hair has been that when they were told to labor they refused?—Yes; I believe they did once refuse to go to work in Victoria, but the water hose was turned on them and they were in that way compelled to go out.

*By Mr. Williams :—*

Q. Did you say the Chinese made permanent settlers in the country with their families?—No; I don't think they do. They send everything back to China, even their bones go back. They bury their dead for a number of years, and when the flesh is off their bones they take them up, pack them in boxes, label them and pack them off to China. This is done by their friends.

Q. Their savings, too?—I don't know about the savings of the dead—probably they are sent to their friends.

W. F. MACDONALD.

F. J. BARNARD appeared before the Committee appointed to consider the question of Chinese Immigration; and was examined as follows:—

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Mr. Barnard, what is your business?—I am a stage coach proprietor.

Q. Where do you reside?—I live at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

Q. Will you have the kindness to state to the Committee what you know of the Chinese in British Columbia, and your views with respect to the desirability or the undesirability of encouraging Chinese to come and remain in the country?—I have had a very fair opportunity of judging of the Chinese in the Province of British Columbia; my business has extended over the whole country. I think that with the exception of two mining camps, Cassiar and Kootenay, I am acquainted with the whole of the inhabited portions of British Columbia. The impression that I have formed—and the feeling has gained strength—is, that the Chinese do not form a desirable class of immigrants. They are not a desirable class of settlers in any respect; and I differ somewhat with Senator McDonald, when he says that there was a time when they were of value and of service to us. I rather think that on the whole, the contrary is the case. As miners they have not proven themselves to be good prospectors. They follow invariably in the wake of the white man, and they take up ground that he may have abandoned.

Q. May I ask you whether you are aware of the fact that Chinamen never have discovered good diggings. Have they discovered extensive diggings, and employed a large number of men in new localities?—No, they have not done so in new localities in the Province of British Columbia.

Q. Are you aware of the number of Chinese in the Province or can you form any notion as to the number of Chinese that are in any of these localities?—The number of Chinese in the Province of British Columbia is roughly computed at 6,000, and I consider that these 6,000 Chinamen take the place of about 2,000 families. The presence of the latter, being Europeans, would be of decided advantage to us. The Chinese fill up every avenue of labor, and they compete successfully in all these respects with the whites. I think that the day is not far off, when Canada will have to deal with this question, no matter how much Canadians may be inclined to pooh pooh its gravity at the present moment. It will become a very serious question before a long time has elapsed. If the only object to be attained in securing the settlement of a country was to aim at producing labor at the lowest possible rate; if that was the only object to be realized in life; if our only aim was to manufacture goods at the lowest possible rate, for our own use, or for export, then the Chinese would be of valuable assistance to us; but even in that respect, another difficulty looms up, because, according to the reports, they are now importing machinery for the purpose of turning their attention to manufacturing, and as soon as they succeed in carrying out this design to any extent, they will flood our market here with cheap goods, and there will be a cry raised against it by our laboring classes. We will then want protection against Chinese manufactures to a far greater degree than we require it against articles of American manufacture to-day.

Q. Do you think the country loses by allowing the Chinese to follow the white miner into the mines, and taking out the gold?—No; if they could be confined to that class of work, it would not be injurious, but it would be rather to our advantage. As I understand the matter, the Chinese to-day control the labor market of the Province of British Columbia, and they will control the labor market of any country into which they penetrate. They do not go about individually seeking work, but remain quiet in large bands; they are controlled by the agents of companies which exist in China. These companies, which are wealthy, send these men out at their own (the companies) expense, and the men have to serve the companies for a term of years, as I understand it. If you require one thousand Chinamen to perform a particular work, you do not apply to individual Chinamen, or insert an advertisement in the newspapers, in order to attract men from all sections of the country, but you go to one of these Chinese companies, and make arrangements with them. You have to agree to certain terms; you have to make a full agreement with them, and you never

see the men until they are sent on by the company to proceed to work. A foreman is sent with them, and to this foreman you have to apply in case any difficulty arises. If you notice any Chinaman who is not doing his duty you go at once to the foreman and he arranges the matter; the individual has nothing to do with it. The result of this class of labor is this:—If this thing is permitted to continue in the country, the Chinese will completely control the labor market. The main difficulty that arises in this connection is that the men who control these large gangs of men understand their business so thoroughly that they make themselves masters of your business as well; and they can tell you probably as closely as you can figure it, the exact margin of profit which you make in your business; and if they find that you are making more than they think you ought to make, they will raise the price of wages; they have entire control. If, on the other hand, they find that you are likely to stop the work on which you are engaged, because the margin of profit on the transaction is too small, they will drop the price of the wages a little and go on with the work. On the other hand, if you resist and refuse to employ the men at the price demanded, the men will haul off to one side. A gang of Chinamen can be fed at a minimum of from eight to ten cents a day, when they are off work. I will leave it to any gentleman on this Committee, whether any organization in existence among white people in the world can have as thorough control of the labor market as an organization of that kind. They can feed their people at such a low rate per head; trades unions are nothing to this combination. A man who joins a trades union has generally a family to support, and when he goes off on a strike it is only a question of a short time to bring him to his senses. What the effect would be of rich companies owning thousands of men in different parts of the world—men whom they could feed for the sum of from eight to ten cents a day per head—it would be impossible to tell; but if this thing is permitted to go on, I take it that one day the Chinese will control the labor market everywhere in the world.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. How do these companies control the men after the latter reach the Province of British Columbia and are on British soil?—It is a little difficult to ascertain how they do it; they have a faculty of keeping things to themselves.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. Mr. Barnard, how long have you resided in the Province of British Columbia?—I have lived there for 20 years.

Q. I understood one of the witnesses the other day to say, that the wages which Chinamen received were \$20 a month. Does that sum include board?—It depends upon the nature of the employment on which the Chinamen are engaged. Household servants receive board; their wages are from \$15 to \$30 and \$35 per month. And the wages of men, who are employed on ordinary labor, in making bridges and trails, or in any work of that kind, are \$30 a month.

Q. Do these men find themselves?—Yes; they do. In the canneries, the Chinamen receive as wages from \$25 to \$35 a month, and find themselves as hotel cooks in the interior of the Province of British Columbia. I am more acquainted with that portion of the country than with the range of the prices on the other side; some get from \$60 to \$100 a month, and board.

*By Mr. Thompson, (Cariboo):—*

Q. They make good cooks; do they not?—Yes.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. Do the whites in the Province show any disposition to ill-treat the Chinese?—There has been a little hoodlumism in Victoria, but not beyond that, and there has been very little indeed of that; the only wonder is that the white population of the Province have tolerated the presence of the Chinese as far as they have.

*By Mr. Chariton:—*

Q. In what respect do you consider the presence of the Chinese in the Province of British Columbia is a nuisance, Mr. Barnard?—They are a class of people with whom we cannot associate; we cannot amalgamate with them. They are a class of people that have no interest in common with us, and while they earn your money

and are supported by your enterprise and industry, they take no part whatever in your political advancement, or in your social or moral condition. They are aside altogether from us—just as much as a steam engine is aside from a human being.

Q. But, do they render a fair equivalent for the wages which they receive from their employers, in the labor that they perform?—Yes; they do.

Q. Are the Chinese, as laborers, docile and industrious?—They are sober and industrious, and cleanly in their habits.

Q. How is it with them with regard to drinking sponges, and breaches of the peace?—The Chinese are a sober class of people.

Q. They seldom commit breaches of the peace?—They are considerably addicted to petty larceny.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Are they addicted to petty larceny among themselves?—Oh, yes; and also, with respect to others.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. You spoke a little while ago of the introduction of machinery into China, and of the consequences which might flow from this introduction, in goods being furnished very cheaply. What connection do you think that this subject has with Chinese labor in the Province of British Columbia?—I did not catch the question.

Q. You spoke of the introduction of machinery into China, and of the consequences which might flow from the Chinese offering goods very cheaply, and you said that we might require still greater protection against them than against the Americans. What connection do you think that this has with the question of Chinese immigration into British Columbia?—The question is that they are going to control the labor market wherever they settle down, and if this sort of thing is allowed to go on, they will eventually control the labor market of the world.

Q. Do you imagine that there is imminent danger of that. Do you think that there is imminent danger of their supplanting the English and Americans as a manufacturing nation?—I cannot very easily understand how, if Chinamen can live for two cents a day, as they can at home, under such circumstances, any other result can follow. If in China, they are going to produce, say cottons for instance, at a much lower price than where other labor is employed and where a much higher rate of wages is paid—as must be paid to enable Europeans to live—it is plain that they will have an immense advantage over us.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. I understood that when the Chinese have made a few hundred dollars, they leave for their own country?—The Chinese who come to British Columbia are a moving class; they are here to-day and away to-morrow. The statement that they remain in any part of the country for any particular length of time is not strictly correct. While they are under the control of these agents, they move about as occasion may require. As soon as the fishing season comes in, you find them moving over to our Province in large bodies, and as soon as this season is over they go back again to Oregon, and so they continue on the move between California to Oregon and the Province of British Columbia. They are constantly moving about, and they fill up every opening which may occur for labor. The presence of the Chinese is another disadvantage to us in this way:—If we had a white population, moving backwards and forwards to opportunities for labor, the carrying trade of the country would be benefitted. But the Chinese move about in bodies at the lowest possible rate at which they can be transported. The steamers never charge the same rate for a Chinaman that they charge for the passage of a white man. They are able to make special contracts for their transport hither and thither through the agents of the companies, and so they are of little value to the carrying trade. The Chinese make a saving by travelling in bodies in this way, but with white men the case is different; their time is too valuable. They cannot endure delays; they have got to move around.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. You spoke of their not being good mining prospectors and of their occupying abandoned diggings. They do not enter into much competition with the white miners by this mode of conducting operations?—No; they do not.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Wherein lies the benefit which arises from Chinamen working poor diggings—if any benefit does flow from this practice. Where does this benefit come in to the Province of British Columbia?—They spend a very small proportion of the money which they make.

Q. What proportion of the money which they make do they spend, do you suppose?—In comparison with white men?

Q. What proportion of their earnings do the Chinese spend?—It is impossible to tell what they earn in the mines. They may strike a good spot a few times, and they may spend months before they find it. It is impossible to give a good idea of what they take out of the mines. I have known them to work some diggings over and over again. They simply put in their time where the diggings can be worked until they can be drifted off to some better paying occupation.

Q. Would it be advisable to prevent the Chinese from working in the gold mines of British Columbia, and to keep these mines until white labor was supplied from the lower Provinces—until white men came in from the other Provinces, took up the mines and worked them?—I am not in favor of adopting any such measures while the Chinese are amongst us. Once they are amongst us they should be entitled to enjoy the same rights and privileges which all other settlers should have. I do not believe in passing laws which would prohibit them from doing anything which any other person in the Province of British Columbia can do, though I should like to see them prevented from coming into the Province altogether.

Q. Do you know of Chinamen taking up land and working it in the Province?—Yes; there are a few of them that have done so. A few of them have done so in almost every district.

Q. Where have they taken up land?—In Yale and Lillooet, and in the Cariboo District.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. There are a number of them at the mouth of the \_\_\_\_\_ ?—Yes; quite a number.

Q. Do you think that they prevent white gardeners and farmers, and all that sort of thing, from prosecuting their business?—I think that if the Chinese were not in the business, there would be more room for white farmers and for white gardeners in the Province.

*By Mr. Trow :*

Q. Do the Chinese understand agricultural pursuits?—On a small scale they do, but they do not pursue agriculture on a large scale. They have modes of gardening which a white man would not resort to, and they use all kinds of filth imaginable—which white men would not use—in order to force vegetables forward.

Q. They save every particle of fertilizing matter that they can obtain?—Yes; what I have mentioned will give you an idea of their carefulness in this particular.

Q. Do you know anything about the state of agriculture in China; I believe that the Chinese have carried agriculture to greater perfection than is the case in any other part of the world?—I do not know anything about what is to be found in China, save from what I have heard and read.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Your land is so productive that it does not require any such dressing as that to which you have referred?—The Chinamen always use it in their agricultural operations. They all follow this practice, as nearly as I can make out.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. They cultivate small patches of ground; do they not?—They take up patches of ground, which a white man would not think of touching for the purpose of taking a crop off from it, and take crops from them.

Q. Do they interfere with the operations of ordinary market gardeners (white) in forcing down prices?—They do so when they are in the vicinity of cities.

Q. In consequence of which fact, the whites who are engaged in tilling the soil, are discouraged from continuing their operations?—Quite so; that is the case.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. What is the effect of this state of things on the consumers who live in the towns and cities in question?—I do not think that the Chinese materially reduce prices.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Do any Chinamen bring any amount of money into the Province of British Columbia?—We never hear of them coming into the country by their unaided efforts. They are sent by the companies, as I understand the matter. The money is advanced by the companies; they are sent from China, and this money has to be repaid to them with a very heavy rate of interest in the bargain.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do the agents make the collections, or do these Chinamen work for themselves?—Those who are engaged in raising vegetables, etc., I fancy, are men who have been long enough on the coast to redeem themselves, as it were, from bondage, because we have to act direct with these Chinamen.

Q. Suppose that an enterprising Chinaman sent over to this country 50 or 100 Chinamen, what means have they of making collections from the different individuals?—As I understand it, they have a stronger law among themselves for the collection of debts than we have. It is very seldom that a Chinaman brings one of his countrymen into the courts of the country for debt. They have a means of otherwise collecting debts which are due them.

Q. Do the Chinese not escape from the bondage which you speak of; they are at liberty, when in the Province of British Columbia, to go to work for any person they like; are they not, if they can find employment?—Yes; they can do so after their term of bondage has expired, the same as would have been the case if they had been in prison.

Q. But, cannot they do so before their term expires; what control have the agents of the companies over the Chinese, to keep them in that state; what control have they over the Chinese?—They have certain arrangements which have been agreed to in China, and as every Chinaman expects to go back to China, these arrangements are binding on them.

Q. It is a point of honor with them to keep their agreements?—I think that the agents of these companies have a stronger hold over the Chinese whom they bring out than that.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Have they not Chinese laws which they enforce, aside altogether from our law?—That is what I have been given to understand. They have certainly means of collecting their debts. They have laws which are different from our laws.

Q. And they impose fines, do they not, on those who do not pay what certain laws which they have require?—I cannot speak positively as to that point; I speak simply from reports regarding this matter. As I said before, it is exceedingly difficult to obtain from Chinamen such information as that to which you refer.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. They have no means of enforcing their peculiar laws in this country; they are subject to our laws when in the Dominion?—I can give you an instance which will illustrate this point.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do you recollect anything about the strike which took place among the Chinamen in Victoria during the past year?—Yes; I recollect that strike.

Q. Did you hear of any fines that it was threatened to impose on Chinamen who did not leave the prosecution of the work on which they were at the time engaged at a certain date?—No; I did not hear of that circumstance; but I know that in

fact all the Chinamen did leave at a given hour of the day their employment without any previous notice whatever of their intention to do so.

Q. Did all of them quit work at the same time?—Yes; every one of them did so; it was the most complete thing out; they stopped work all at once.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. The Chinese then have a general organization amongst themselves?—Yes; they have a general organization and understanding amongst themselves.

Q. This organization is not confined to any one company?—It is not confined to any one company, as I understand the matter; the agents of these six companies who bring out the Chinese, control them; and these six men do all that is done in connection with the operations of the Chinese.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. They act in concert?—Yes; they act in concert. A question was put to me as to whether they had any laws of their own which they put in force in this country, aside from our laws, and I may say an instance of that occurred in Victoria. It came about in this way: Two Chinamen had a quarrel over one woman. It was, in fact, a matter of purchase and sale. The case came before the court, and there this woman was informed that under the British laws whatever arrangement had been made with respect to her, was in no way binding on her at all, and that she was at perfect liberty to leave these men if she chose to do so. One of the men said that he would kill the woman if she did not live with him, and the other had said that he would kill her if she did so, and there was trouble. She was told that she could apply to the courts for protection, but she declined to take this course. The reason which was stated in the court for her refusal to take advantage of this protection was, that they had an arrangement of their own with respect to this woman, and they had to abide by it, and although she was informed that she was entitled to the protection of the British laws, she did not claim this protection.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo):—*

Q. Is it not a well known fact that they leave all their relations, their fathers and mothers and uncles and aunts in China, as security for the due performance of their contracts; and do these relatives not go into slavery if they do not comply with their obligations?—I am not aware that such is the case.

*Mr. Thompson:—*That is stated to be the fact. It is said that they leave their relatives in China as security.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. With regard to the Chinese companies of which you have spoken, are not certain companies mentioned in the report of the State Senate on the Chinese question?—I see that six companies are mentioned in the report.

Q. Are you aware of the names of the Chinese companies which carry on operations in the Province of British Columbia?—No; I do not recognize their names. The signs of the companies which are established in the Province of British Columbia differ from the signs which are used to indicate the companies in any other place, though they are likely to be the same companies. They have one sign in the city of San Francisco, and a different sign in Oregon, although they may be the same concerns.

Q. These are branches of the companies?—Though still the same concern, they go in different places under different signs; nevertheless they are recognized as these six companies.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. In the event of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and of the Chinese being at liberty to work upon the road, and of coming into the country, as is the case at the present time, would you expect under such circumstances a large influx of Chinese into this country from China?—As soon as the Government had declared that it was their intention to commence so large a work on the Pacific coast as the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, all the surplus labor, all the available Chinese labor, which is on the Pacific coast would centre in Victoria, and if the number of Chinese available for this purpose in this country was not then

sufficiently large, the companies would immediately send to China and bring Chinese out by ships direct to the Province; that would be the result, as I take it, and as I understand the question.

**Q.** Would you not be more in dread of the Chinese coming into the Province of British Columbia from the State of California, where no public works are going on at the present time?—They would not draft too many Chinese from the City of San Francisco for that purpose. They keep enough men on hand to fill all the avenues of employment which may open up from time to time. The draft on San Francisco would, however, be pretty large just now, I think.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

**Q.** What effect would this state of things have on the cost of that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway?—If you leave the matter to the Chinese—if the Chinese Companies have control of the question—they will make the cost of the building of the road mount up to every cent which the contractor can obtain.

**Q.** But suppose that the contract for the building of the road was let at once, and within a reasonable time, what would be the result?—Then I will go further: If the contract for the construction of this road was given out to-day, the Chinese would understand how soon it was to be got through. They would find out first what the chances as to the supply of white labor were, and they would bring to the Province such a number of Chinamen as were required for the purpose; that is, the Chinamen would control the rate of wages that was to be paid in the building of the road. They will not cut down the rate of wages except where competition is feared.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

**Q.** Is it not a fact, that the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad was secured at a very much cheaper rate with the utilization of Chinese labor than would have been the case without the aid of the Chinese?—The Central Pacific Railway was built as a sort of race between it and the Union Pacific Railway. Whichever road covered the most ground obtained the largest share of the public lands, and as a consequence, all the labor which they could possibly obtain was forced on the road.

**Q.** Was not the price of Chinese labor which was used on that road very much lower than the rate of wages that was paid to white men who were employed in the construction of the road?—I doubt it. I doubt whether the rate of wages which was paid to the Chinese was lower than the wages that were paid to the white men.

*The Chairman:—*That information is given in the report which was made by the Railway Directors to the Committee of the Senate of Congress.

*Mr. Charlton:—*To what do you refer?

*The Chairman:—*It is there stated that the directors of this Railway employed a number of Chinamen in the construction of the Railway in order to get the work through rapidly. What Mr. Barnard says with reference to the building of this road is strictly correct. It was a race between the Central Pacific Railway Company and the Union Pacific Railway Company.

*Mr. Charlton:—*Do the Directors state that there was a difference in the rate of wages which were paid during the construction of the road to white laborers and the Chinese laborers, respectively?

*The Chairman:—*That information may be given in the report. I think that such is the case. To meet the views of the directors, it answered very well to get this labor, and more than that, I believe that the directors made contracts to import Chinese labor for that purpose.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

**Q.** You say that the rate of wages for Chinese labor is almost equal to that for white labor. One witness said that the Chinese were paid about \$1.25 a day, and white labor \$2 a day. Why is there such a disparagement between the wages, and why don't the Chinese receive the price of their labor?

*The Chairman:—*I would put the question in this way:—What is the rate per month for Chinamen, and what for ordinary white laboring men,—in the mills, for

instance?—The labor differs very much. There are very few of what are called here ordinary laboring men—that is, men who will go at any job they can get. To get a correct idea of the value of labor, you have to set down the different kinds of work. For instance, at the lumbering camps, except as cooks, there are no Chinamen employed. There are no Chinamen who are any good with the axe, and they do not interfere with the white labor in that respect, so that the white man gets better wages there.

Q. What rate do they get?—A first-class chopper receives \$75 a month—from \$60 to \$75 a month. Loggers receive from \$45 to \$50 a month.

Q. And board themselves?—No; the loggers board themselves.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. And choppers the same?—Choppers the same.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Men around the mill—what do they get?—They get about \$40 a month.

Q. And Indians—what do they get?—Indians always can command \$35 a month.

Q. Good Indians?—Yes; I know Indians—good, intelligent Indians—can always command \$35 a month.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Do they use the axe?—Very well.

Q. Better than the Chinamen?—Better than the Chinamen; but they are better around the sawmills than the Chinamen. The labor that a Chinaman is best adapted for is that with the pick and shovel. I believe he can very nearly equal the white man with the pick and shovel.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Are there not a great many Chinamen engaged in making boots and shoes in Victoria?—I believe there are two factories in Victoria.

Q. Are you aware of the number employed in making boots and shoes?—No; I am not.

Q. Approximately?—No.

Q. Are there any engaged as tailors on their own account?—Yes; they do most of the tailoring business.

Q. Are there any peddlers?—Yes.

Q. Any shop-keepers?—Yes.

Q. Hotel-keepers and restaurant keepers?—For themselves, but not for whites.

Q. There are some in Victoria for whites?—I did not know that.

Q. Is there any probability of the Chinese being naturalized as ordinary citizens who will take part in the social and political duties of the state?—I think the chances are very, very slight. You might occasionally pick up a Chinaman willing to be naturalized and take part in the affairs of the country.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. Are there any instances in your knowledge in which they have made themselves acquainted with public affairs?—I do not know of one instance of the kind. Part of the business of the agents of these companies is to make themselves thoroughly posted in these matters; they know everything that transpires perfectly well, but the ordinary Chinaman pays no attention to that at all.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Do you think it would be desirable to allow Chinese to take up public lands? As I said before, if you admit them to the country admit them to all the privileges of the country.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Is it desirable that they should be permanent settlers?—I do not know why they should not have all the privileges of citizenship once they are here, but as permanent settlers, we do not need them; we want a better class of people than they are.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. What is the character of the Chinese women in British Columbia?—Very low.

Q. They rank with what white class?—With few exceptions they rank with the lowest grade of prostitute.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. There are very few of them compared with the male population?—I should think there are about 200 women in British Columbia; I do not think there are more. If there are five *bona fide* wives among the whole, it is the outside number; there may be five, but I doubt it.

Q. The rest are all prostitutes?—The rest are all prostitutes. They are imported for the purpose of prostitution. We have carried them in our stages apparently not older than 10 years, they were brought from China for this purpose.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do you state that the Chinese are a sober people. Do they not use a good deal of opium?—Yes; they consume very large quantities of opium.

Q. As a stimulant, or intoxicant?—As an intoxicant—Yes.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What effect has it upon them; it is not like liquor; it does not make them boisterous or troublesome to their neighbors?—It has a soothing effect upon them.

Q. Confined to themselves?—Yes; they are perfectly quiet and still until the feeling passes off.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. I suppose, from your occupation, you have had occasion to pass over the Province of British Columbia, and see more of it than perhaps anybody else?—I have had very good opportunities of seeing it.

Q. What is the general feeling—not among the laboring classes only—but among the whole white population of British Columbia, regarding the Chinese question?—I think the general feeling is, that the Province would be a great deal better off without them.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Is that the feeling among manufacturers and mill-owners?—No; the manufacturers prefer them to other laborers, because they are good laborers—steady, regular and methodical, and they have no blue Mondays, and, in fact, they have no difficulty with them as they have with white laborers.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. In fact, they are a valuable class of laborers, so far as employers of labor are concerned?—Yes; as good as any other class of machinery you can get.

Q. Are they employed to a great extent as farmers?—They are generally cooks.

Q. You do not know what kind of laborers they make on farms?—They do not come up to the ordinary agriculturists. They do not get the wages of ordinary agriculturists.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Are they as good as industrious Indians?—Just about as good.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. The objection to Chinese labor, then, is on the part of those who have labor to furnish; not on the part of those who employ labor?—The objection to Chinese labor is with the whole community, except those who can make money by the employment of Chinese.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Is there not a scarcity of labor in British Columbia; have you not a sufficiency of employment for both Chinese and whites—for all who apply for it in the Province?—There are not many idle men in British Columbia, and were there fewer Chinese there would be more whites. But there is very little inducement for a white man to go to British Columbia and take his family with him, and turn his girls out to compete with Chinamen in household work; and if he has any respect for himself, he will hardly go and work alongside of a Chinaman. Therefore, to a great extent, he is excluded; and he, in his turn, writes to others who may wish to settle in the country, and tells them that if they come there they may expect to compete with

Chinamen in every branch of labor they may undertake, and the consequence is that we cannot get a white population; we cannot encourage it. I have been asked, hundreds of times since I came to Canada, with reference to that, and I cannot encourage people to go out there under the circumstances.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do you think it is owing to that, or is it not attributable to the remoteness of that Province, and the expense of getting there compared with going to eligible positions in Manitoba?—The expense of getting there is of course against us, but that objection would be very easily overcome, if people were satisfied that the country was worth going to. Fifty or sixty dollars would take a laboring man there—ten dollars steerage from San Francisco to Victoria, and \$40 or \$50 to San Francisco.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Then he has to pay for his living besides?—Well, it is very cheap; he could take a basket of provisions with him.

*By Mr. Trow :*

Q. I thought the lowest rate you could get there for was \$70?—No; as I said before, these 6,000 Chinamen in British Columbia take the place of 2,000 or 3,000 families, and if they were not there we should have these 2,000 or 3,000 families.

Q. While you are paying white laborers high wages;—\$60 or \$70 a month, I think?—Understand that is mostly for skilled axemen who are used to felling large trees; they get \$75 a month. The wages of good farm hands—and this would be a pretty fair criterion—are about \$45 a month.

Q. That is over a hundred per cent. of what we give here for the best men?—Yes.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*

Q. You have had some experience in the interior during the time of cutting the crops?—Yes.

Q. A great portion of that labor is done by the Indians in the principal portion of the country?—Yes; at the harvest times labor is generally scarce, and they employ Indians or Chinamen, or any one who comes along for a short time during that season.

Q. Are Indians not preferred for harvesting to Chinamen?—Yes.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. Why, Mr. Barnard?—I think they can do a harder days work in the sun than Chinamen. They are better fed.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*

Q. They are more active than Chinamen?—More active—yes; Indians generally make very good hands.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. What is the class who are generally known as the white laboring class in British Columbia; I did not get the point quite explained?—The idea is this: the class of men who go to settle up gold countries are generally more intelligent than ordinary laborers, as we understand laborers in Canada. They are generally a more intelligent and pushing class who come out there. The white laboring class now in Victoria, for instance, is composed of those men who have come to the mines, who have been mining for a number of years and have been unsuccessful, and then they have to fall back into the ranks of the laborers. These men very often are high strung, and they would rather starve than go to work along side of a Chinaman. It is the very lowest "put" for a man to go and work alongside of a Chinaman.

Q. Do these men intend to remain as laborers, or do they resort to those occupations only temporarily?—It is a temporary thing. If they strike new diggings and can get along better in them, they propose to do so. I don't think we have any of the ordinary white laborers; the men who will work anywhere and everywhere and on any work you put them at. The laboring classes of Victoria are composed of men who are laborers of necessity.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. In that case would not the Chinese be indispensable, in case of great public works being undertaken in British Columbia?—Just as soon as it is announced that public works are to be commenced in British Columbia we will have all the white labor we require, and we should have a larger proportion than we have if we knew that the Chinese were not to be employed on the works.

Q. They would have to be employed, of course?—There is abundance of white labor in San Francisco, and all through California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington Territory.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Old countrymen?—Yes; old countrymen who could be obtained.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. People who would be likely to settle in British Columbia?—I do not know whether they would or not; I could hardly tell. But there are a number of men there from the east seeking work to-day; at least, this was the case last year, a large number of very reliable men were looking for work.

Q. The fact that they are in California now ready to float off anywhere else, is presumptive evidence that they would not settle in the country?—I think if they found a country suitable to their taste many of them would gladly settle.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. Are there different classes among the Chinese?—Are they all bad, or is only a certain percentage of them bad?—I have not said anything bad about the Chinamen; I know comparatively little about their morals. The only reference I made was to the immorality of the women. I say a large portion of the women are brought to British Columbia for the purpose of prostitution, and are necessarily prostitutes.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. It is confined to themselves?—No; they are charged in the public papers with enticing youths and boys, and in that respect they are worse than ordinary prostitutes.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. On the public streets?—Yes; I have seen them "coaching" the boys myself.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo):—*

Q. You run the mail stage from Yalo to Cariboo?—Yes.

Q. Do you bring Chinamen down as prisoners with irons on?—Yes; we have brought Chinese prisoners down, and some with irons on.

Q. Did you bring more with irons than without them?—No; I don't think that. The Chinamen who come down with irons on, had they not irons, I think would walk. I think we bring more of other Chinese passengers than those.

Q. Still you bring a larger number of these?—Yes.

Q. You bring more Chinamen in charge of officers going to the penitentiary than any other class?—I rather think we do. There are not many who go down on business.

Q. Ten or a dozen a year?—Yes; about that number altogether.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. How do the Chinamen go to the mines; on foot?—The cheapest way they can. The fact is, gentlemen, the Chinese are too smart for us. They will boat us wherever they get a foothold.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. That is the greatest objection to them on the part of the white population?—I think it is.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. Then they are superior to the white laborer in point of intelligence?—No don't think they are—not the laborers, but those who direct them.

Q. How do they compare with the ordinary laborer—not your white laborer in British Columbia, for you say they are a superior class?—I don't say they are a superior class.

Q. But you say they are more intelligent?—They are more intelligent, for they are not the ordinary laborers.

Q. How does the ordinary Chinese laborer compare in point of intelligence with the ordinary white laborer of this country?—Well, I think he is a grade lower.

Q. You think that this labor is a little lower?—I think that it is a good deal lower. You cannot get any class of white labor that I know of—that will for the sake of economy, pack themselves to the extent, say of 20 persons in a room, 10 by 12, and sleeping three in a bed, there being three tiers of beds one on top of the other, and all the household furniture in the house wherein twenty laborers live not being worth more than the sum of \$2.50.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What is the general health of these people, under such circumstances as you have mentioned?—Their health is good for the reason that they are very cleanly. They wash themselves very regularly. They could not live as closely as they do, in the hovels in which they dwell, were it otherwise. That would be out of the question.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. Do they ventilate their hovels properly; do they let in the fresh air?—The impression on a white person, on going into one of the houses which they occupy, is at first against them; but that is the peculiar odorous result of the stuff which they eat; it does not arise from uncleanly habits or from effluvia coming from their bodies, but the odor which is perceived, arises from the stuff that they eat. This odor is besides mixed with the smell of tobacco, and their tobacco is saturated with a little opium; and the smell of opium and tobacco and of food all together, gives rise to the unfavorable impression to which I allude. There is another disadvantage to which their presence in our country gives rise to. Say that you are a property holder, and have a house to let; if we had 6,000 white laborers in the country you would derive a certain amount of rental from your property which in the aggregate would make it something worth while, but it is not so in case of Chinamen; they will rent a house standing on a piece of land, and they are no sooner in possession of the dwelling, than they put up wings on each side sufficient to keep out the wind and sun, and place people in all these additional accommodations; but they are not satisfied with that, if the land is at all valuable, they will scoop it out and excavate cellars, and place people in these quarters; then they will raise the roof and provide a room in the garret, where they live closer than rats in a nest.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*

Q. And they also put their hogs and chickens in the house; do they not?—I never saw them keep their hogs in the house.

Q. They keep their chickens in the house, however; do they not?—They put the chickens in the house in case a cold night comes on, but not their hogs. I rather think they are a cleanly people, on the whole they are much more cleanly than the ordinary white laboring classes would be under similar circumstances.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Have the Chinese any organization in the cities; have they a leader there?—I believe that they are governed by the agents of these six companies. That is their organization, as I understand it.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Have they places of worship and schools?—They have one Joss-house in Victoria, and that is the only one I know of in the Province.

Q. Have they schools?—I know of no schools, that they have.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. They have not many children to send to school I suppose?—They have very few children in this country, I believe.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. Have the Chinese in the Province of British Columbia any education?—A great many of them have some education; a very large portion of them can read, I think.

Q. Can they write as well?—Yes; they can write; they are ambitious to learn; they are eager to learn the English tongue.

*By Mr. Charlton :—*

Q. Can many of the Chinese read the English language?—A good few of them can. The Chinese are very apt, and many among the household servants spend their spare time in learning to read.

Q. Do you use in the Province of British Columbia what is known as Pigeon English in China, in your communications with Chinamen?—We do make use of Pigeon English, but the ambitious ones prefer you to speak to them in the ordinary way; they do not like to be spoken to in Pigeon English.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*

Q. They use a great deal of Chinook; do they not?—Yes; that is the case in the interior of the country.

Q. The Chinook is the Indian dialect?—Yes.

Q. It is a jargon?—Yes.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee as to the proper means which ought to be taken, in order to repress Chinese immigration into the Province?—No; I have not.

Q. Do you think that any means are offered by which Chinese immigration can be repressed?—I do not know that I have thought out that question sufficiently well to be able to give an opinion on it. I do not believe in oppressing Chinamen as it is proposed to do in Victoria, as for instance, by cutting off their queues; I think that this is a barbarous thing, and it ought not to be done.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. You refer to the cutting off of their tails?—Well, they have tails.

Q. You think that this would be a very barbarous procedure?—Yes; this is a superstition with them, that they ought not to lose their queues; though their hair is cut off sometimes; it is cut off on the plea of cleanliness; but their heads are, as a general thing, cleanly, and in a better state than the heads of the white jail birds.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. To cut off their hair is the worst punishment which you can inflict on Chinamen?—Yes; and it is too severe a punishment. For instance, if you believed that you could not enter into eternal life with a finger off, it would be very severe to order your finger to be cut off as a punishment; such an act interferes with a man's religious belief, and therefore it ought not to be done.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. I think that, originally, the present Dynasty who rule China, about the middle of the 17th Century, compelled the Chinese to wear the queue as a mark of their degradation, and now it is like many other things which were objectionable at the out-start—it is partly a mark of their inferiority and partly a token of their respectability. It is generally stated that when a Chinaman goes back to China with his hair cut off, with his queue cut off, he is not allowed the fellowship of his former friends, but is regarded by his countryman as a criminal.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. It takes some time for a Chinaman who goes home under such circumstances to be re-instated in his former position?

*The Chairman :—*Yes.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do you employ any Chinese, Mr. Barnard?—The only Chinaman whom I employ is a household servant.

Q. You do not make use of them as stage drivers?—No; the Chinese are of very little service about horses—they have not the nerve.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Are you aware whether the Chinamen who are employed as domestic servants sleep in the houses or dwellings where they are employed as domestic servants, or not?—Oh, yes; they sleep in the houses where they are employed.

Q. I know a great many of them who do not do so?—I do not allow them to sleep out of the house.

Q. In making the bargain with them they make arrangements for a certain hour at which they leave the house, and for a certain hour at which they arrive in the morning?—Yes.

Q. And they lodge among their fellows, in some of these well-packed houses. The same thing is true with regard to the City of San Francisco. The objectionable feature in that respect is simply this: when they come from these dens where they are accustomed to lodge, in the morning, into respectable families, and engage in cooking and washing about the house, it is considered an objectionable feature in the system?—We have always made it a rule to require the Chinese who are employed about the house to remain in the house during sleeping hours. I have had a Chinese servant in my employ for three years. This is the second Chinaman whom I have had for a similar period, and I have never had more satisfaction out of a domestic servant in my life than I have had out of these men.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. The Chinese are cleanly?—The room of this man is a picture of neatness, and he changes his socks every day; as far as he is personally concerned, he is extremely clean.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. He is a good cook?—Yes.

Q. The Chinese do washing and laundry work?—Yes; in order to give you a good idea of the organization which exists among them with regard to the employments that they follow, I will relate a circumstance that has come under my notice: A gentleman who has been unfortunate in obtaining white household servants, applied for a Chinaman to serve him in that capacity. The Chinaman in charge, to whom he made his application, immediately turned over his books, and said to the gentleman: "Your name is —?—Yes ..... And you live at such and such a place? Yes; I do..... You give too many dinners; you have a lot of men coming to see you every Sunday; you give a big dinner every Sunday?—Yes..... Mrs. — has three children?—Yes." In fact, the gentleman found this Chinaman had in his books a complete register of the whole of his family affairs, and at the end of the register, was set down the price which he was required to pay in order to secure the services of a Chinaman. He also found that he could not get a Chinaman for anything less, and on making enquiries he discovered that they had a correct record, not of the standing of the servant who was to be employed, but of the standing of the masters who were to employ these men as servants.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. That is information which servants would pass around amongst each other with regard to any place at which they had served?—But the point is this: all this information was found recorded in their books.

Q. In fact, the servant is made aware of the condition of things at the house in which he is engaged, before he goes there. He would find all this out *a*nte wards, in any event, if he did not learn it before?—No doubt.

F. J. BARNARD.

MR. DEWDNEY appeared before the Select Committee appointed to consider the question of Chinese labor and immigration, and gave evidence as follows:—

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Did you receive a summons to attend and give evidence before the Committee?—Yes.

Q. Are you ready to give testimony on the subject into which the Committee was appointed to examine?—Yes.

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Dewdney?—I live at Hope, in the Province of British Columbia.

Q. You are Member of Parliament for Yale?—Yes; I am.

Q. Please state to the the Committee whether you think that the Chinese are a desirable class of immigrants to have in the country?—I think that they are, in certain respects.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Will you inform the Committee whether many Chinamen live in your locality?—There are not many who live in my district—in my immediate neighborhood; but there are a good many scattered through my district from one end to the other.

Q. What distance is Hope, where you reside, from the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia?—The distance is about one hundred and sixty miles, I think.

Q. And the Chinese do not immigrate inland far from the City of Victoria?—Yes; they go inland; they go for instance to the Cariboo mines, and the Cariboo mines are situated a distance of seven hundred miles from Victoria.

Q. But there not many Chinamen in the main land in the Province of British Columbia?—Oh, yes; there are a good many of them on the main land.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Do the Chinese go to Cassiar?—Some of them go to Cassair, I believe.

Q. What distance is Cassair by road from Victoria?—I do not know exactly; the distance is five or six hundred miles, perhaps. It may be seven hundred miles.

Q. The distance is really eleven hundred miles?—It is one thousand miles. A great number of them go to the mines.

Q. For how many years have you resided in the Province of British Columbia, Mr. Dewdney?—I have lived there for 20 years—indeed, for over 20 years.

Q. And during that time you have had ample opportunities of judging of the character of the Chinese population?—I have; and I have had them working for me. a good many Chinese have been in my employ.

Q. Do you think, from your experience with, and knowledge of the Chinese, that they are such a class of immigrants as it is desirable on the part of, and in the interests of the Dominion, to encourage to come to the country?—I think that there may be too many of them in the Province of British Columbia. It is possible that there are too many; Chinese immigration might be overdone.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Is Chinese immigration at the present time overdone] in the Province of British Columbia?—I think not.

Q. Have you any authentic information with respect to the number of the Chinese who are in the country; have you any reliable information on this subject?—No; and I think there is none to be had.

Q. There are no means of obtaining such information?—No; there is not.

Q. You have no information collected under this head by your municipal governments; you have no assessment in this regard; you have no census taken that would supply such information; I refer to such information as would give the number of Chinese that live in the respective districts?—I doubt whether anyone has ever kept an account of the number of Chinese that have come into our Province, though there may be some way of getting this information. I, however, know of no means by which it can be secured. They come in all directions; some of them come to us overland, and some come by water. It is difficult to keep track of them.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. The only way, in all probability, of finding out the number of Chinamen in the Province of British Columbia, and the industries in which they are engaged, is to apply to the representatives of the different Chinese companies who do business in British Columbia, and obtain it from them. In the report of the Senate of the United States or of California, they appointed a sub-committee which waited on the representatives of the Chinese companies, who gave the Committee as accurate returns on this subject as their registers would afford, as to the number of Chinamen in the country, and I presume that this is the only way, as long as we are without official Government sources of information, in which this information could be obtained?—You could get it approximately.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. The Chinamen are going and coming independent of outside control?—A good many Chinamen are independent of these companies, but information as to the bulk of Chinese immigration, and the Chinese population of the Province could be secured in the way, I think, which Mr DeCosmos suggests. It could be got from the large Chinese merchants.

Q. You think that the Chinese are a desirable class of people to have around you?—I do not know that they are a desirable class to have amongst us, but they are very useful. I think that it would be a very bad thing for us if we were without them at the present time in the Province of British Columbia.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. If the Chinese charged the same rate for their labor as the whites do, would they get work in the Province?—Well, some of them would get work, I think, under such circumstances. I believe that a great many people would prefer them for certain employments. For instance, they would prefer to have Chinese servants instead of white servants, but I do not think they would prefer to employ Chinese over whites, as ordinary laborers.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. The Chinese are more adapted for domestic purposes and for house work than for other employments?—Some of them who are trained to that particular employment are so; they make very good servants; but a great number of them are not fitted for house work at all; they are very good laborers; they work very well on roads and on public works.

Q. Suppose that some means were taken by the Government—suppose that some means were adopted by the Home Government to stop or check Chinese immigration into your country—what effect would such a step have upon your Province. Would it be the means of bringing white people into your Province to a greater degree than is at present the case?—I suppose that under such circumstances more Indians would be employed than is at present the case; a good many Indians would in that event be employed to do work which the Chinese do now.

Q. Are they a better class than are the Chinese?—The Indians?

Q. Are the Indians a better class than the Chinese?—I do not think that they are better, though very good servants are very often obtained from among the Indians.

Q. Are the Indians equal to the Chinese?—They are not equal to the Chinese as domestic servants, but for some kinds of work they are better than Chinamen.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. It all depends on the kind of work that the Chinese are put at?—Yes.

Q. The Indians are better at some kinds of occupation than are the Chinese?—Yes; that is the case.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Has their increase been rapid since they first made their appearance in the Province of British Columbia?—Do you refer to the Chinamen?

Q. Yes?—I doubt very much whether there is a greater number of Chinese in the Province this year than was the case some three or four years ago, though I would not be positive on that point; I do not think that they have been coming into our Province lately very rapidly.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Has not the new industry in British Columbia—I refer to the canning industry—caused a great number of Chinamen to come into the Province?—A great many of them came into the Province owing to the opening up of that industry, but a great many also went out again. I think that pretty nearly the whole of them that came into the Province, in connection with the prosecution of this industry, went out again, as far as I can learn, I know that they were very useful in this relation. That industry could not have been carried on without them.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. Speaking from a moral point of view, do you wish to have the Chinese in the country?—I cannot speak very much as to their morals.

Q. Then if you cannot speak very much as to their morals, you cannot be very much acquainted with them?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Chinese to know anything about their morals.

Q. When I speak of their morals, I refer to the crimes they commit and are taken up for and brought before the Police Magistrate about, in one way and another?—I think that the statement which was made by one gentleman, that the bulk of the prisoners who are to be seen in the chain gang are Chinese, is not correct. I do not think, taking the experience of the last ten years into consideration, one out of ten, or indeed one out of twenty, probably, in the chain gang has been a Chinaman.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. There are no more Chinamen in proportion to the numbers in the Province, than there are whites?—I think not.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*

Q. I think that if you take the records, you will find that the number of Chinamen has been greater in proportion than has been the case with the whites?—I have seen the chain gang working on the streets—I have seen them every day, and I must confess that I have seen very few Chinamen in the chain gang.

Q. That was in Victoria?—Yes; I have seen the chain gang in Victoria, and also in New Westminster.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Are the Chinese cleanly in their habits?—Yes; they are cleanly, though they live packed very closely together; a great number of them will live in a very small house.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. Still they can be very cleanly in their habits?—Yes.

Q. I do not think so?—Oh, yes; such is the case.

Q. If they are packed very thickly in their dwellings, they cannot be very cleanly in their habits?—Yes; they are cleaner than the same number of white men would be if the latter occupied the same space; but, at any rate, that is matter which can always be regulated by the municipality affected. They have always boards of health whose duty it is to look into these questions and regulate them. But, as a general thing, the people who own Chinese quarters, are very anxious to get as many of them as possible into these quarters, as they then get a good deal more rent for their properties.

Q. That used to be the case, and is yet in large cities like London and New York, and in similar places, but, that is not a good thing?—In every place that is over populated, this state of things exists to some extent.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do the Chinese adapt themselves to business like other classes of the community. That is, do they become agriculturists, mechanics and manufacturers?—Yes; they work in the manufactories. They are employed in making cigars and boots.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. Do they come to the country and stay in it permanently. Do they become citizens and raise families? Are they a class which increases the population and wealth of a country?—They increase the population, certainly, but I do not know that by their numbers they do that to any great extent. I do not say that they increase the population of the country very much. They have very few women in the Province of British Columbia.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. They have very few families in the country?—I think that good respectable Chinese women would come to this country, but the idea amongst them is that if they came they would be persecuted. I know of several respectable Chinese women

in the City of San Francisco; several Chinamen there have their wives, who are very respectable women.

Q. Do the Chinese become interested like other classes of the community in the development of the resources of the country; do they become interested in our public institutions—in our educational system for instance—or in anything of that nature?—I do not know whether any Chinese children come to our schools or not, but I know that young Chinese are sent to the schools in the State of California; I also know that the Chinese are very anxious to learn to read and write, and all that sort of thing.

Q. Do you think that the Chinese in this country are solely desirous of making a few hundred dollars, and of leaving the country with it ultimately; is that their main object?—I do not think that such is the main object of the whole of them; I think that large bodies of them who come to our country, are satisfied if they can make a living; they have a pretty hard time of it where they come from, and they do not expect to make enough to go back on; I know Chinamen who have worked in this country for some three or four years who have wives and children in China, and they are very glad of the opportunity of going back to their homes with a little money.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Do you think that the immigration of the Chinese into this country is a desirable thing to encourage?—I do not think that it would be desirable to encourage this class of immigrants, because, under such circumstances, they would rush into our country in so many hundreds and thousands that their presence in the country would be objectionable.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. As long as Chinese immigrants are of the class which your evidence leads us to believe they are, I think that they are just the class of people which we want in this country?—I think that this kind of immigration might be over done.

Q. You cannot overdo a good thing like that in a country where so much wild land remains to be settled upon and cultivated, and since this will be the case there for the next half century?—Yes; you can.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. None of the Chinese go to farm to any extent?—No; not to any very large extent. I know some Chinese who own pretty large farms on the Fraser River.

Q. Do they raise cattle?—They raise cattle and grain. They raise a good deal of grain, and they have large market gardens.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What is the general feeling in British Columbia with respect to the presence of the Chinese in the country?—I think that the general feeling among the people who live in the Province is adverse to see them driven out of the country.

Q. You think that the white people who reside there would not like to see them driven out of the country?—Yes; I think so. That is the case in my opinion.

Q. What is the feeling among the laboring population in British Columbia with respect to the Chinese?—I think that it is very likely that the feeling among the laboring men is against Chinamen. I think that this would be very natural, and probably it is the case.

Q. The feeling there is against them?—Yes; so also is the feeling of some politicians.

Q. Do you know any politicians in British Columbia who are favorable to the immigration of the Chinese into the country?—Well, I do not know about that.

Q. Are any politicians in the Province favorable to Chinese immigration?—I do not know that they are favorable to Chinese immigration on a large scale; but I do not think that they would object to seeing the same proportion of Chinamen in the country at any time to the white population that exists in the Province of British Columbia at the present time. I do not think that they would object to the continuation of the present state of things in this respect.

Q. What proportion do you think that is?—I told you that I do not know what proportion of the population the Chinese form. I do not think that you know this proportion; I do not think that any one is acquainted with it.

Q. When you speak of the same proportion, this implies that you have some notion of the respective numbers of the whites and Chinese in the Province, which would authorize you in expressing such an opinion?—Yes; I make that statement from the numbers of Chinamen whom I meet in my travels through the country, and from the number of white men whom I meet.

Q. Do you suppose the proportion of the respective populations to be one-half Chinese, and one half white?—No; I do not think that that is the proportion. It is nothing like that.

Q. Is the proportion of the Chinese one-quarter of the proportion of the Province?—No; it is not one quarter.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. You say there are a few Chinamen in the Province who farm to some extent?—Yes; I do.

Q. What number of acres of land would they have under cultivation?—I know Chinamen who own farms of 160 acres and of 200 acres.

Q. Have they all the appliances for farming like white people?—I do not know whether they use as much machinery as the white farmers do, or not; in fact, I do not think that they do so, but they cultivate their land in the same manner.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Where may the farms of which you speak, be situated?—Some are situated near Alkali Lake, some up nearly opposite Chilliwatton, on the Fraser, and up the mouth of the Cotton; some up near the mouth of Canal, and some immediately at the mouth of the Canal; and some above. The Chinese market gardeners carry on their operations principally around the cities. They have gardens around the City of Victoria.

Q. Are we to understand that these farms of 160 and of 200 acres are wholly under cultivation?—The bulk of their land is under cultivation.

Q. The bulk of it is cultivated?—Yes; in the Quesnel District, there are some Chinese farmers.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Can you procure the services of Chinamen at a cheaper rate than you can white labor?—I do not know that you can; but I have known Chinamen get the sum of five hundred dollars a year in wages, when they were engaged by the year.

Q. How much?—\$500 a year when, they were engaged by the year.

Q. And board?—Yes.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What is the ordinary rate of wages that is paid to the Chinese laborer in the Province of British Columbia per month?—Well, to what class of labor do you refer?

Q. There is the laborer, and the mechanics and the trader, but the white laborer, I suppose, is not expected to be a skilled mechanic,—the laborer who uses the pick and shovel?—I paid the sum of from thirty to forty dollars a month to Chinamen working on the roads.

Q. Was this latterly?—No; it was ten years ago.

Q. What is the rate which is now paid to Chinamen?—I do not know at what rate you could engage a body of Chinamen for at the present time.; it depends on the size of the work. If you wanted to engage a large number of men, I should say that you could get them for the rate of from \$15 to \$20 a month.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. And board?—Yes; Chinese cooks get from \$15 up to as high as \$50 a month.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. How do these rates compare with white labor?—Some white cooks get as high as \$100 a month; but there are very few white cooks.

*By Mr. Williams :—*

Q. Speaking of laborers, what would the same class of laborers among the white people ask as wages per day and per month?—Whites would ask as the price of their labor \$40 a month.

Q. There is only ten dollars difference between the rates of wages paid to whites and to the Chinese?—That is not the case between the labor I speak of, I refer to labor employed in making roads and in constructing public works. You would have to pay, I think, from \$15 to \$20 a month if you engaged a large number of Chinese, while white men would get \$40 a month. I think that this is about the ordinary price of white labor.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What wages do farmers pay to their farm hands in the Province of British Columbia?—I have known farmers pay their hands from \$50 to \$60 and \$70 a month. I have known them pay Indians as much as \$3 a day during the harvest season.

Q. Is this lately?—Yes; it was the case some two or three years ago.

*By Mr. Williams :—*

Q. Mr. Dewdney, you said that the Chinese have settled down as farmers and gardeners. Do they ever leave their families in the Province. Do they remain in the country as permanent settlers or not?—I have known some Chinese who have been in the Province for years, I have known Chinamen to go home and make a visit to China, and then to come back again and resume work on the farm. I have known them take a trip home and return.

Q. Have you known this to be the case after they had accumulated money?—Yes; after they had accumulated money, I have known them to come back to this country again.

Q. What class of people are the Chinamen generally in respect to their conduct, when they reside with their families?—There are very few of them who reside in the Province of British Columbia with their families; but a good many of them live with Indian women. I have known Chinamen stop away from this country for a year or two, and then come back to it again. They are sometimes absent for only six months.

Q. They never own the soil, but they lease it?—They can purchase land in this country. I have known Chinamen to purchase land from white men in the Province of British Columbia.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. Do the Chinamen get married to these Indian women?—No; they just live with them.

Q. Do you consider that a good state of society?—No; I do not.

Q. Do you think it speaks well for the morals of a community?—No; I do not. But white men do that too, you know.

Q. But two blacks don't make a white?—Of course not.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Do you know any of them who bring money into the country, that is, are there any men of means among them?—The merchants bring money with them, I believe; many of them. Some of the ordinary class of Chinamen may bring a little money with them when they come from California; they certainly bring none from China—the bulk of them. Some of the merchants are very wealthy.

Q. What do they do with their money when they make it in British Columbia. Do they keep it in the country?—If the Chinamen are doing well at the mines, where many of them go, they live very well and spend their money in the country. If they are doing well, they live very well. If not, they live poorly, on almost nothing. But if a Chinaman is making money, he lives very nearly as well as a white man.

Q. And then, as a rule, they spend all their money in the country?—No; I don't think that. A Chinaman may be doing very well, and at the same time may be saving money to go home on.

Q. Do they use the same articles in their daily food as whitemen ; that is, articles liable to duty?—Oh, yes ; a great number of them.

Q. Tea ?—Yes ; tea, sugar, rice, boots, clothing, &c.

Q. And if they are doing well, I understand, they live well?—They live very well—particularly if they can get pigs and chickens.

Q. In the event of large public works being carried on here in a year or two, and a large number of men being required, do you suppose it would be an attraction to the Chinese population to come in from California in greater numbers than whites from other parts?—I think it would ; I think there would be an inducement, and unless Chinese immigration were restricted, contractors would look for that kind of labor, because on that western coast it is a desirable class of labor. In a country where there are mining operations starting up in every direction, you cannot depend on the white labor ; they run off to the mines and leave the employer in the lurch, and the only labor they can depend upon is the Chinese labor. Three or four years ago, when I was on the Union Pacific Railway, I found Chinamen employed in the machine shops, cleaning engines, &c, I asked if they used that kind of labor there ; I was told, "yes." I asked, "Do they understand the work?" "Yes ; they do it as well as white men. Three of them can do as much as two white men ; they cost less money, and you can depend on them. If you put a body of white men on, with the first mining excitement that starts up, the white men rush off and leave us in the lurch." That is the answer I got from the foreman.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. Do the Chinese rush off?—No.

*By Mr. Williams :—*

Q. Would the employment of this labor be prejudicial to the settlement of the country?—I don't think it would ; I think if public works were going on to an extent to employ two or three thousand Chinamen at work of such a character that white men are not better capable of doing, there would still be a sufficient amount of work for all the white labor that might be wanted.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. Suppose these two or three thousand Chinamen were not employed, but English, Scotch and Americans, instead, don't you think a larger portion of the white population would settle in the country and make permanent homes, and that they would make better settlers than Chinese?—I don't think the employment of two or three thousand Chinamen on the railway would prevent the country being settled up.

Q. That is not an answer to the question at all?—What was your question?

Q. The question is this : Do you consider, if there were two or three thousand English, Irish, Scotch and Americans employed in constructing a portion of the Pacific Railway in place of these two or three thousand Chinamen, that there would be a larger proportion of these settle in the country and become permanent inhabitants?—Oh, I think so, certainly, because Chinamen—the bulk of them—are not desirable settlers. They do not think of settling. I think it would be very detrimental to a large public work not to employ Chinamen. It must increase the cost of it.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*

Q. Would the amount of revenue contributed by these whitemen not be larger than by Chinamen—the amount of Customs duties on the articles they consume?—I think the Chinamen are fed as well on public works as the white men.

Q. Would the white men not spend a greater portion of their earnings in whiskey and other luxuries than the Chinamen?—I suppose they would spend more. They would get higher wages.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. How many Chinamen do you suppose there are in British Columbia at present?—I really have no idea. There does not seem to be very much poverty among them. They seem to be doing very well.

*By Mr. Williams :—*

Q. We were told that there were 5,000 or 6,000 there?—Well, there may be that number; I cannot say. I have not been in Cariboo lately, and I don't know how many there are in the mines. I do not know how many there are in Cassiar.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Have you been in any of their dwellings?—I don't think I have.

Q. You don't know anything then of the expense of their furniture?—No.

*By Mr. Bannerman :—*

Q. I think the furniture that I have seen is very easily to be accounted for?—I think it is; most of it is like the miners' furniture, home made. They make stools, boxes, bunks, &c., do for furniture,

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. Do they employ Chinese as servants?—Yes.

Q. Judges, also?—Yes; almost all the respectable people in Victoria employ Chinese servants.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What is the reason they employ the Chinese?—Because they find they make better servants than the white people.

Q. Is it not because of an absence of female and male white domestics?—Well, I think not, to a certain extent. Once, at the time that the Arbitrary Act was passed by the Local Government, which was disallowed by Judge Grey, all the Chinese servants struck in Victoria. There was not one who did not leave his employment, and they were away long enough for the parties who employed them to send to California for other servants; and the report of this complication, on reaching San Francisco, induced a lot of people to come up there and offer themselves, but they were not engaged, and as soon as the case was decided by Judge Grey, they all returned to their employment, and there were very few who did not take them back again.

Q. Did the employers of the Chinese as household servants treat them well?—I think they treated them very well.

Q. Were the Chinamen well pleased with their wages and treatment?—I think so.

Q. You say the Local Government passed an Act levying a labor tax on the Chinese?—Yes; they levied a kind of tax.

Q. Will you state to the Committee whether you think the Chinese showed gratitude or ingratitude towards their employers on leaving so suddenly and without notice?—Well, I think that they certainly showed that they believed they were being imposed on.

Q. Do you think that an Act of a Legislature imposing a high tax on Chinamen is a sufficient cause for Chinese domestic servants to leave their employers and put them to serious inconvenience?—An arbitrary tax like that—I think so. I think it is a very natural way for the Chinese to fight their battle. I am not sure it was not done from instructions received from the Chinese Minister in London.

Q. If the Provincial Government imposed a tax that was considered too high upon the white population, do you think the white population would leave their employment simply because the Government imposed such a tax?—It depends on how high it was. If it was in the same proportion as the tax on the Chinamen, I think they would leave very quickly.

Q. You think they would leave good employment?—I think they would if the tax was as heavy as that one was. I have seen men strike for much less cause than that.

Q. Simply because they do not get higher wages. You would say, I presume, that they struck for higher wages?—Yes.

Q. Or against lower wages?—Yes.

Q. But when there was no reduction in wages, have you ever known white men to strike; when they were pleased with their wages?—They have struck for other things than wages; they have struck sometimes against bad food.

Q. Did you ever hear that there was an organization among all the Chinese for the purpose of controlling labor in British Columbia; to fix prices?—I don't know anything about that at all.

Q. You think, then, that the Chinese, when they struck and left families destitute of household servants, did right. Is that what the Committee are to understand?—I think that they did what white people would have done in the same position.

Q. Is there not a law against white people leaving their masters or mistresses without giving proper notice?—I am not a lawyer, and I do not know whether there is or not. But I don't think any one took advantage of it, so far as the Chinamen are concerned; I never knew a case.

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. Do you know of an Act having been passed relating to men who quit a service?—I do not recollect.

*By Mr. Trow. —*

Q. Do you know if there is any organized system among the Chinese themselves; that there are certain rules and regulations to make them amenable to certain head men?—No; I do not know anything about that at all. I have heard a rumor that such was the case, but I know nothing about it definitely.

Q. They are not independent enough to employ themselves?—Some of them are, I know.

Q. Are some of them in a state of bondage?—So they say. They say they are brought out from China by merchants.

Q. Do these merchants hire them, or do they hire themselves out?—If you want a large number of Chinamen, you go to a head man who will get them for you.

*By Mr. Williams :—*

Q. I suppose they always remain a foreign element—they never take the oath of allegiance and become British subjects?—Some of them do. I don't know how many Hong Kong Chinamen we have; every Hong Kong Chinaman we have is a British subject.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Are you sure of that?—I think so; Hong Kong is a British Colony.

*The Chairman.*—Yes; but it is a place of export. I may state to the Committee that Hong Kong is a British Colony near Canton, and the Chinese who immigrate come to Hong Kong to take ship. About 12,000 of them every year pass through Hong Kong, but that they are British subjects, I am not aware of that.

*Mr. Trow.*—They are British subjects if they are from there.

*The Chairman.*—If they were born in Hong Kong they might be recognized as British subjects, but being a British subject in Hong Kong does not make a man a British subject here. A foreigner naturalized in England is not a British subject in Canada; he is only a British subject when in England.

*Mr. Williams.*—The population of Hong Kong is not very large?

*The Chairman.*—The permanent white population of Hong Kong is 1,400 or 1,500.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do the Chinese learn the English language?

*The Witness.*—Oh yes; many of them do.

Q. Probably that may be the reason you have to go to the head men to make bargains?—It has always been more convenient. My idea is that they bring Chinamen out after collecting a number of them, and pay their passage to America. In that way the Chinamen are always in debt to these men, and they have to work until they get out of their debt. I don't know that they are regular slaves—I don't think they are.

Q. Is there employment for white labor to any extent now in British Columbia?—Not very much, I think.

*By Mr. Williams :—*

Q. Do white people leave in case they cannot find employment?—Yes; there are some leaving every year.

Q. For that reason?—Yes, they leave for that reason.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo):—*

Q. Could they not get employment generally if they tried—if they looked for it?—I think it would be hard for any amount of people to get it.

*By Mr. Bannerman:—*

Q. If these 6,000 Chinamen were not there, they would be able to get it?—These 6,000 Chinamen are not working as laborers; over three-fourths of them are mining on their own account at places where white people would not work.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. When you speak of mines do you mean gold mines or coal mines?—Gold mines; there are some working in coal mines.

*By Mr. Bannerman:—*

Q. There would be, then, about 3,000 Chinamen working in the gold mines?—I cannot speak as to numbers.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Can you form any approximate estimate as to the number of Chinese women in British Columbia?—No; I could not.

Q. From what you have learned, are they, generally speaking, regarded as women of ill-fame or are they otherwise?—I think the bulk of them are prostitutes.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. But then there are not many altogether?—I don't know how many there are; I have not seen a dozen Chinese women in British Columbia that I recollect.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. If they are brought out for that purpose, they are not a fair indication of the condition of the Chinese women at home?—I think not; I think the respectable woman do not emigrate more is that they are afraid of persecution.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Do you know anything about the character or moral standing of the Chinese in San Francisco?—No; I do not; their morals are reported bad, but I do not know anything about them.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. I suppose you have given your opinion as to whether they are efficient laborers or not?—I think some of them are efficient laborers; some of them are very poor.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. You stated that in some machine shops that you had visited, Chinamen were employed?—Yes.

Q. And that three Chinamen were considered equal to two white men?—Yes.

Q. Is that considered the usual proportion?—Taking the average Chinese workman, I think that would be the proportion.

Q. Are the Chinese in British Columbia chiefly males?—Yes; they are chiefly males.

Q. If the same number of white men were engaged in British Columbia as laborers, in the departments of industry in which the Chinese are employed, do you think there would be more white women and children in the country?—Yes; I think there would be a few more, although no doubt the white woman population is very small, compared with the male population in British Columbia.

*By Mr. Charlton:—*

Q. About what proportion do you estimate between females and males?—It would be hard to estimate that, but it is very small; I could not say.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. The tendency of this Chinese population is to prevent the increase of homes in British Columbia; is it not. What I mean by homes is married people raising families?—Well, I suppose it does to a certain extent.

30th APRIL, 1879.

Senator CORNWALL was called and examined :—

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Where do you reside ?—In British Columbia.

Q. How long have you resided there ?—Seventeen years.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Have you any idea of the Chinese population of British Columbia ?—No ; I could not form any estimate.

Q. Approximately, would there be 2,000 males there ?—There might be 2,000.

Q. Do you think there are more ?—I do not think there are more than 2,000 permanently.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What do you call permanent settlers ?—I mean those who are resident in the country from year to year, who would be exclusive of a certain number who come into the country in the summer to engage in fishing operations.

Q. Where do they reside ?—They are scattered, more or less, all over the Province.

Q. How many do you suppose are in Victoria ?—I really could not tell you. My enumeration of them would be very uncertain ; I really do not know what numbers there are.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. What proportion of females are there in the Province ?—A very small proportion.

Q. What is their general character—are they an immoral class of the community ?—I could hardly tell.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What is their general reputation ?—An answer to such a general question would cover a great number of different grounds.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. As to the males—are they honest ?—As far as my experience goes, they are, at least, as honest as other classes of people.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Do you think it would be in the public interest to prohibit them from settling in the Dominion ?—No ; I do not—not to prohibit them from coming into the Dominion.

Q. You think they ought to be allowed to settle in the Dominion as permanent settlers ?—I should not object to their coming in, but I should object to their holding land in *fee simple*.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Why ?—Because I do not think that a people who will not perfectly assimilate with a western population ought to be allowed as settlers on land—as permanent residents of the country ; to own land on equal terms with people of other nationalities.

Q. Supposing they were colonized altogether, would they not be a useful class of citizens, and contribute to the revenue of the country as well as other citizens ?—Yes ; to a very large extent they are most industrious.

Q. Are they cleanly in their habits ?—As far as my knowledge goes, they are particularly cleanly in their habits.

Q. Do they make good servants ?—Excellent servants.

Q. Do they mingle with the rest of the community in public enterprises and assist in permanently developing the country ; that is, in contributing their fair proportion of the taxes ?—I have heard that there is some difficulty in collecting taxes from them, but I have never known them to refuse to pay a tax that they were called upon to pay.

Q. Well, what is the objection to them over other citizens—do they work cheaper ?—Very little, if at all. The proof of that is the rate of wages which they receive, which they always command.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. Do you say they command nearly as high a rate of wages as white men?—Very nearly as high.

Q. If that is the case, would it be preferable for British Columbia to have this class of people as laborers, or to introduce white labor?—I suppose, as a general rule, white labor would be preferable.

Q. I understood from some gentlemen who made statements here that there was a remarkable difference between the rate of wages paid to the Chinamen and that paid to the whites, and that was one reason for employing them?—I have heard that; (and as far as my experience goes) that is not the case.

Q. You reside how far from Victoria?—About 300 miles.

Q. In the interior?—Yes.

Q. Do you employ Chinese as laborers?—I do not.

Q. Do you employ Indian labor in connection with white labor?—Yes; a good deal.

Q. Why don't you employ Chinese labor?—Because I find I can get white men for ordinary labor at the same rate of wages as Chinamen, and I would rather have white men.

Q. And when you cannot get white men you employ Indians?—Yes; that is the case. Indians are always on the spot, and you can always have them when necessary. They are there in the neighborhood and I can get the services of either one or a dozen, if I may want them, at any time.

Q. Then, in the interior it would be as expensive for you to get Chinese labor as white labor?—Yes; I think so.

Q. Their wages are not so high in the larger towns?—Not quite so high. They certainly work for a little less than the white men.

Q. As a rule, do the Chinamen accumulate any property there—I mean any that would be taxable?—Yes; they have personal property; a great many of them have horses, stock, &c.

Q. Do these goods pay taxes?—Yes; there is a tax on personal property—a provincial tax.

Q. As a rule, do they put their money into property or keep it in currency?—I don't think they put much into property.

Q. As a rule, are they residents or only what may be called denizens of the towns, living there temporarily?—As a rule, they live there temporarily.

Q. Is that not their idea—that they go there just for a time?—It may be—just the same as the idea of all visitors to a new country.

*By Mr. Trow:*

Q. Are they a migrating class of people, moving from one part of the Province to another?—They move a good deal from one portion of the Province to another.

Q. Why?—In search of employment.

Q. In the fishing season they go to the fishing districts?—I know nothing of my own knowledge with respect to that, but I have understood that on the Fraser River, where the salmon fishing is carried on, they work in large numbers. They generally come from the United States territory.

Q. So that there is none of that class who are permanent?—A certain proportion of them are permanent, but I think the greater number come from the United States, so I have understood.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. Do they vote—do they take any part in public matters?—Not now; they are not allowed to vote.

Q. That is because they are not naturalized?—Some of them are naturalized.

Q. Can they not vote?—No; they are specially forbidden to vote in the same way as are Indians.

*By Mr. Connell:*

Q. How many Chinese do you suppose there are in British Columbia?—I cannot say exactly.

Q. Is their immigration increasing?—I do not think so.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Do you say that a Chinaman who holds property is not allowed to exercise his franchise?—No; he is not.

Q. Is that not an arbitrary law?—I think it is.

Q. There is no encouragement for them to become property holders?—No.

Q. Unless they are allowed the same privileges as other citizens they are not likely to become so?—No.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Do you think, Mr. Cornwall, that the country would be justified in admitting the Chinese to exercise the franchise?—That is one of those very difficult questions to answer. You can look at it in two ways. Perhaps as a matter of expediency, it is better that they should not.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. Why not?—Because from their ignorance of our institutions and our language, it is impossible for them to inform themselves, so as to give an intelligent vote.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo):*

Q. It would be an expensive thing to the candidates for election to give them the franchise?—That may be one of the reasons why it would be inexpedient.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Are there any Chinese located near you as farmers?—Yes.

Q. Where?—There is one Chinese farm about fifteen miles from where I live.

Q. At what place?—On the Thompson River.

Q. Any more?—No; that is the only one.

Q. Are there any at Clinton?—Not that I know of.

Q. Any on the —?—No.

Q. Are there any at Kamloops?—No.

Q. Are there any at Lilloet?—I am not quite sure.

Q. Are there any between your place and Lytton?—The one I have already mentioned.

Q. Are there any between Lytton and New Westminster?—Not that I know of.

Q. Are you not aware of any about Westminster?—No; I am not. There may be gardeners there; I do not know of any farmers.

Q. Do the Chinese in the interior consume much beef?—Yes; they live very well when they have means.

Q. Are they large purchasers of beef?—Yes; they always buy beef.

Q. Are you aware whether they consume as much per man as white men?—I do not think they do. Their favorite animal food is pork (something like the Western States people), and poultry.

Q. Do they buy their pork from the pork growers, or do they grow it themselves?—They do both. They buy a great deal from other farmers.

Q. Do they use much flour?—Yes; they always use flour.

Q. In large quantities?—I could hardly say.

Q. Do they use rice?—Yes.

Q. Which do you think they use most of, rice or flour?—Rice, I think.

Q. Where does their rice come from; is it Chinese?—I think it is Chinese rice.

Q. Do they use much sugar?—Yes, I think so. They are very fond of sweet things.

Q. Where does their sugar come from?—I suppose it is the sugar that is generally used in the country.

Q. Is it Chinese sugar or island sugar?—I think it is Sandwich Island sugar or that from the refineries of San Francisco.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. They buy it from the merchants, do they?—Yes; from the Chinese merchants.

Q. Do they deal with each other?—Yes; somewhat extensively in Victoria.

Q. Are they as clannish in that way, and do they give their patronage to their own friends?—Yes; I should think they were. They are very much the same as other people in that respect.

*By Mr. Connell:—*

Q. Are they industrious?—Yes; they are always at their work.

Q. Are they peaceable citizens?—Very.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Are you aware whether the Chinese contribute to the ordinary charities of the country?—No; I am not aware.

Q. Do they contribute to the support of the churches voluntarily?—I think not, beyond their own church, if they have any. I think in all these particulars they are very much like other classes of the population.

Q. Have they churches in the different towns and cities?—I think I have heard that there is one Joss House in Victoria. I am not quite sure whether there is or not.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. They have schools; have they not?—That I don't know. They are almost all adults.

Q. There are not many children?—No; not many.

Q. Are they not prolific, or do they not unite in marriage?—I think I said before that there are very few females.

Q. What is the character of the females there?—I don't know anything about them.

Q. Have you heard anything about them?—I have heard rumors of all sorts.

Q. What are the rumors?—They were that the women were a low, immoral class.

Q. Prostitutes?—So it is said.

*By the Chairman:—*

Q. Is not that their general reputation?—It is their general reputation. I may say that I have often seen, what, from appearance, are very respectable Chinese women; women with children. They looked decent enough, at all events.

*By Mr. Brooks:—*

Q. How do these people compare physically with the white race?—They are, as a rule, more diminutive; some of them are muscular.

Q. Are they strong and able to work?—Yes; but I don't think they are as strong as white people.

Q. If public works, the Pacific Railway for instance, were constructed in British Columbia, what would be the effect upon the cost if Chinese labor were to be employed?—On provincial works?

Q. No, the Pacific Railway for instance?—I should look at the question this way: In the interest of the Province I should think it would be better for white people to be employed; in the interest of the Dominion, it would be better to employ Chinese, if they could be got cheaper than white people.

Q. Your idea is that it would not be much cheaper to build the Pacific Railway by means of Chinese labor?—My idea is that it would not be much cheaper.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo):—*

Q. Don't you think they could send to California any time and get 5,000 Chinese at one-fourth of the cost of white labor?—No; I don't think so.

*By Mr. Trow:—*

Q. Suppose three or four million dollars were to be expended on public works, and there were an advertisement for three or four thousand laborers, what proportion of Chinese do you suppose would be employed; do you suppose they would be more likely than other classes to rush into the country to obtain this labor?—I do not think so.

Q. Is there any fear of a very large proportion of them coming there in the event of public works being projected?—I suppose if they were sure of getting per-

manent employment at a certain rate of wages, you might be able to find a sufficient number for a large work.

Q. Would it not be expected that white people would rush in as fast as the Chinese?—I should think you could always obtain a sufficient number of white laborers.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. In stating that you think it would be better for the Province to employ white labor instead of Chinese labor, and better for the Dominion to employ Chinese labor, what are you to lead us to understand; how could the Dominion gain a benefit, and the province suffer an injury?—I think it is possible that the Dominion might get the work done somewhat cheaper.

Q. The Province, however, would be benefitted by having a white population?—By having a white population that might, at the determination of the work, settle upon the lands of the Province.

Q. Is it not probable that the white population, if employed on Dominion public works, would consume more dutiable merchandize than the Chinese?—Yes; I don't know about more dutiable goods, because I suppose that whatever the Chinese consume is dutiable.

Q. That may be, but the question may arise, and I put it to you, whether you think the Chinese would consume as much dutiable merchandize as white men?—No; I think they are more economical and careful.

Q. Do they, as a general rule, wear clothing, such as white men do?—They do up in my part of the country.

Q. The same class of clothing?—The same class of clothing.

Q. Generally speaking, do they wear the same class?—I don't think they do in the towns.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. What sort of stimulants do they indulge in?—They have some sort of sweet mixtures, which they import from China—some sweet wines. Some of them will drink our ordinary spirits, but not in large quantities.

Q. Do they use opium?—Some of them do.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Are they temperate, as a rule?—As far as I know, they are.

Q. More so than the whites?—Oh, much more. I do not think I have ever seen an intoxicated Chinaman. No doubt there are such, but I have not seen any.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. What do you think is the general opinion of the people of British Columbia, with regard to allowing them to settle permanently in the Province?—I think the feeling against their settling permanently would be very strong—against their occupying lands—against their holding lands in *fee simple*.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. The probability is, then, that they would not make good yeomanry or peasantry?—Not so desirable a class of yeomanry or peasantry as others we may hope to see there in the course of time.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Is the objection to the Chinese confined to the white laboring classes, or is it felt by most men?—I think it is confined to the white laboring classes.

Q. They are a little jealous, I suppose?—Yes; I think that is the origin of the feeling amongst them.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Do some of them make money?—I think some of them make a good deal of money.

Q. What do they do with it; spend it in the country, or take it away?—Those who have been in my employ, and of whom I can speak with confidence, have spent very much in the country. I have often known them to be very liberal when asked to contribute to different objects. They always clothe themselves uncommonly well, and provide themselves with such comforts as are supposed to be necessary. They

always have good watches, and all that sort of thing. In these respects, they compare most favorably with the ordinary class of white people.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do we understand you, then, to say that you do not think they would make good citizens?—I would not say that.

Q. Such as would take part in the political affairs of the country?—But not without a long probation.

Q. You believe it would not be in the interest of the Province to have them employed on Federal public works?—No; as I said before, I think it would be in the interest of the Province to have other classes employed.

Q. White men?—Yes.

Q. And you do not think it desirable to encourage Chinese immigration?—Oh, no; I think it is quite unnecessary.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Has the Legislature of British Columbia taken any steps to prohibit them from coming into the country?—Yes; there were some very stringent steps taken about a year ago.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. In what shape?—In the way of imposing a very heavy special yearly tax upon Chinamen.

Q. A discriminating tax?—Yes.

Q. Was that constitutional?—It was found by the Supreme Court of British Columbia that it was not constitutional.

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. Not by the Supreme Court, but by one of the judges of that Court?—The judge of the Supreme Court is the Supreme Court.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Was it a heavy tax?—Forty dollars a year

Q. Was it imposed on each adult?—Yes.

Q. In addition to other taxes?—No.

*The Chairman.*—The difficulty of compelling the Chinese to pay equal rates to those paid by other classes of the community induced the Local Government to bring in a Bill to impose a special tax upon the Chinese. Before that the Chinese paid a poll tax for school purposes in common with everybody else; they were subject to a tax on personal property, to a tax on realty, to a tax for licenses for doing business, and all that sort of thing; but all these taxes were repealed and a single tax was imposed on Chinamen of \$40 per head per annum, to be paid quarterly. The Chinese companies combined against the tax and took a case to the Supreme Court, and it was declared by the Court to be *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, and the Local Government did not appeal to the Dominion Supreme Court, to have it determined whether the judges' decision was constitutional or not.

*Mr. Brooks.*—So, it is not in force now?

*The Chairman.*—It remains on the statute book. Whether the Bill will be disallowed or not, I don't know.

*The Witness.*—It was calculated that with the number of Chinamen that were in the country, if this tax of \$40 per head were levied, it would relieve every other person in the Province from paying any tax at all, while we should receive a larger revenue than we do at present.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. It would give \$240,000 a year, according to the estimated Chinese population in the Province?—Yes.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. The tax was imposed, not merely to procure that amount of money, but to deter other Chinese from coming there?

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. And to get rid of some who are there?—I decline altogether to say why I think it was imposed.

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. If the Chinamen had not come to British Columbia, do you think more white people would have come to settle down with their families and cultivate the soil?—No, I have no reason to think so.

Q. Your agricultural experience does not lead you to think that?—No.

Q. Have you heard miners or other people complain that they could not get wives?—I don't know whether I have or not.

*By Mr. Trow ;—*

Q. I suppose white labor is in good demand there?—It is.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. What is the rate per month for farm hands?—In my part of the country?—

Q. Yes; or any other part of the country?—I have two men permanently on my farm; one gets \$50 a month for the year round, and the other \$45 a month.

Q. With board or without?—With board.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Are these white men or Chinamen?—White men.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Have they families?—No.

Q. So then they have no other privilege but what you speak of—I mean they do not keep horses or a cow?—They are found in everything they require.

*By Mr. Connell :—*

Q. Is that the average rate of wages for white men?—Yes; that is in my neighborhood. Many men get more than that, but perhaps for only a few months in the summer.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. Could white men going there get employment at these rates?—No; not so much. I have two Chinamen employed as household servants; one of them gets \$35 and the other \$30 a month.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Do you know what rate of wages Chinamen get when employed on the farm?—Very much the same. I have known Chinamen to get more than \$15 a month on farms; they were exceptionally good hands.

Q. Were they employed throughout the summer?—Yes; during the farming season.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*

Q. Do you employ Chinamen for irrigation on the farms?—Yes; they are employed a good deal in that way.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Do they make good agricultural hands?—No; not generally.

Q. They do not understand the work?—They are wonderfully painstaking of course, and for certain work they would be useful, but not for the general uses that you require a man for in a new country. You require a man who can turn his hand to anything.

Q. They are very imitative?—Very imitative; they are wonderfully good gardeners. The way in which they make lands produce in the neighborhood of a town where they may start market gardening is something extraordinary. Before the Chinamen went into that sort of work in the neighborhood of Victoria, I never knew a town that was more badly supplied with market vegetables, and since they have taken up gardening there, I never knew a town that was better supplied. They have a climate there in which they can produce vegetables all the year round, if sufficient care is taken in the cultivation of the soil.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Are you aware whether the farmers around Victoria complain of Chinese competition?—Yes; I have heard that complaint.

Q. And have you heard the statement that they were almost prohibited from making any sales of vegetables in the city?—I have heard that complaint continually.

But what I have said just now is really the case, that until Chinamen took up that sort of work in Victoria, there were hardly any vegetables in the markets.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. And they were, therefore, an acquisition ?—Quite an acquisition.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. That is news to me, and I have been there twenty-one years?—I have been there seventeen years, and I am sure that before the Chinamen came there, there were no vegetables to be got to speak of.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. Have you visited the jail in Victoria ?—No.

Q. Have you visited the penitentiary ?—Yes.

Q. Have you seen a larger portion of the prisoners to have been Chinese than white people ?—No.

Q. Are they more subject to larceny or other crimes than the white population ?—No; not so far as my knowledge goes.

Q. Are they as much ?—No; I think the Chinese are exemplary in that respect. It is very seldom that there is a charge made against a Chinaman. They seem to me to be a law-abiding class.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*

Q. You have never lived in Cariboo ?—No.

Q. You have never had any knowledge of the burglaries and robberies that have been committed there by Chinamen ?—No. I know this, that if an unfortunate Chinaman commits anything of that sort he is hounded down, not by the Chinese but by the whites. If a Chinaman was supposed to have committed a crime of any sort he would be followed by white men of a certain class, who would make a point of running him down if they possibly could; but if one of their own fellows was guilty of a like offence, the whites I speak of would seldom think of acting in the same way towards him.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. What is the general feeling in British Columbia as to the desirability of discouraging Chinese immigration ?—I should think the feeling against the Chinese is widely spread. The employers of labor and the better classes in British Columbia recognize the advantage of having the Chinese there; but the working classes, aided by politicians, have raised this cry against them.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. Would you have the kindness, Mr. Cornwall, to state whether you know that the farming class, as a body, on Vancouver Island, are in favor of Chinese labor or not ?—I do not know whether they are or not.

Q. Do you regard the farming class as being composed of ordinary laborers ?—No.

Q. Then you do not know the feeling of that class ?—No; not in that regard on Vancouver Island.

Q. Do you know whether the machine shops of Victoria prefer Chinese labor to white labor ?—I do not know what particular shops.

Q. Such works as Spratt's foundry and others ?—That is one shop I know; I do not know whether they employ Chinese or whites; I should think as a mechanic for such work, a white man would be much preferable to a Chinaman.

Q. But there is always a certain amount of ordinary labor about a large iron establishment ?—I should think, as a mechanic, the white man would be the one to employ.

Q. Do you know if the Chinamen are employed in any of the sash and door factories ?—I don't know.

Q. Are they employed on any of the mills on Vancouver Island ?—I don't know.

Q. Are they employed largely by merchants in preference to whites ?—As laborers and wharfingers, I think whites are employed. I have seen more whites employed in that way than Chinamen.

Q. Are you aware of Chinamen being employed in boot and shoe factories?—Yes ; I have heard that they are employed in them. That, I should think, is a sort of work they are very capable of doing.

Q. Then, it appears that the only people who employ Chinese labor on Vancouver Island, as far as you are aware, belonging to the upper classes of society, are the proprietors of boot and shoe factories?—Well, these are the only people you have asked me about.

Q. Well, are there any others who prefer the Chinese, and have no feelings of hostility towards them?—I do not think they are employed largely on Vancouver Island in any way except as Chinese servants.

Q. Are you aware if the Chinese are employed in the coal mines at Nanaimo?—I have heard that they were.

Q. Does it not appear strange that the farmers on Vancouver Island who want hands should not employ Chinese?—I don't think so at all. The reason is just exactly what I said before. Where there is not much difference in the rate of wages you have to give, anybody would naturally rather employ white labor. The whole of the facts regarding this question go to show that there is really no ground of complaint on the part of workmen, and that wherever they can, employers of labor employ white men in preference to Chinamen.

Q. Do you know the rate of wages paid by farmers for farm hands on Vancouver Island?—Not exactly ; I suppose a good farm hand would get \$25 a month.

Q. And what would a Chinaman get?—Something less ; perhaps \$20 a month.

Q. Do you know the number of Chinese engaged as miners?—No ; I cannot give you even an approximate idea. They are settled all over the Province. A great number are employed as miners.

Q. I observe in a paper of April 12th, that the *New Westminster Herald* states : "It appears from the report of the Minister of Mines, that there is a total of 11,883 working miners in British Columbia, of whom 1,085 are Chinese." Would you not infer from that statement that there were more than 2,000 Chinese in British Columbia?—I said I really could not say what the number of Chinese was ; it is impossible to say. I don't know the number of white miners.

Q. You made the remark a while ago that politicians were opposed to the Chinese?—Yes.

Q. Do you know any politicians who are in their favor, from Federal Senators down?—To a certain extent I am a politician, and I am in favor of the employment of the Chinese.

Q. You are one. Can you mention any others, whether connected with Provincial or Federal politics?—I think I should decline to speak as to the opinion of any person except myself.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

Q. You have never heard them express an opinion?—I do not know that I can tell what other people think about the matter.

*By the Chairman :—*

Q. The reason I asked you this question was that you said that the politicians were against the Chinese, like the ordinary laboring classes. If that statement goes abroad to the public, it might be thought that the better classes of society were against them?—What I said, I said quite simply, and I cannot help the construction that may be placed upon it. I should not place what I call politicians among the better classes.

Q. I would like you, Mr. Cornwall, to show what politicians are in favor of Chinese immigration, and what politicians are in favor of their remaining in the country?—What I said, and what I say, is that this question of the employment of Chinese labor was made use of in a political way, as a handle, to obtain votes from a certain class in British Columbia. That is simply my meaning.

Q. Do you know that as a fact, or is it simply your impression?—I can not know it as a fact ; it is simply my impression.

Q. Then, as a matter of fact, we are to take it as an impression?—Yes.

*By Mr. Bunster :—*

Q. Have you seen the petition that was sent to Mr. DeCosmos, from the citizens of Victoria, signed by over a thousand?—I have heard of it. I confess that I should not pay much attention to a petition of that sort, or to the signatures attached to it. I do not think it would conclusively show what the private opinion of the signatories of that petition was.

*By Mr. Brooks :—*

Q. You mean you could get a petition signed at any time?—I mean that there are certain influences brought to bear upon people, to induce them to attach their signatures to petitions of all kinds, when, under proper influences, they would not do so. It is the easiest thing in the world to obtain signatures to a petition.

*The Chairman :—*I have a copy of the petition. I may state that it was not written by politicians, but by the horny-handed, industrious white men of British Columbia, who want employment and want to settle their families there. The very character of the petition shows that it was not drawn by politicians, but by a very different class. The petition is as follows :—

(Copy.)

*To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, in Parliament assembled :—*

The petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the Province of British Columbia, enrolled in the City of Victoria, as members of an organization of the workingmen, and from other residents of the said Province, sharing in the views of the said society, humbly sheweth :

That your petitioners, experiencing the injurious effects from the competition of Chinese labor, so largely prevailing in this Province, to the detriment of the general welfare, and which your petitioners, more especially the working class, feel most oppressively, respectfully ask that your Honorable Body, with the view of affording relief, will be pleased, in the present Session of the Legislature, to pass a measure similar to that of the Queensland Act of Australia, placing restriction on further immigration of Chinamen; and, further, that in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, the employment of Chinese labor shall be prohibited; and, also, that you will see fit to ratify the Act of this Provincial Government in placing the local tax they have upon the Chinese in this country.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Signed by Noah Shakespeare, and 1,496 others.

*Mr. Trow :—*That coincides with the Senator's views; it says "the working classes,"—the working classes opposed to the system of protection, advocated by the white population for the Chinese.

*Mr. Connell :—*Where is the petition from?

*The Chairman :—*It is, as stated in the first section, signed by the workingmen of Victoria, and other portions of British Columbia. I would state further, that this same society petitioned the Local Legislature, and in their petition gave still other reasons why the Chinese should be excluded from the Province. Mr. Vernon, one of the Members for Yale in the Local Legislature, stated that this was a Victoria petition. The President of the Workingmen's Association thereupon wrote to one of the papers and stated :—

"Editor *Standard*,—Mr. Vernon, one of the Members for Yale, when speaking upon the Chinese question in the House on the 19th instant, would try to lead people to believe, from his remarks, that the Anti-Chinese petition, which was forwarded to Ottawa, was simply signed by people in Victoria. I wish to inform that gentleman that the petition was circulated and signed by people residing in nearly every part of the Province.

PRESIDENT OF THE W.M.P.A."

*Mr. Trow :—*You have not the petition here?

*The Chairman :—*No; this is a copy.

*Mr. Trow* :—You have no knowledge of the signatures ?

*The Chairman* :—Quite a number of them I know.

*Mr. Trow* :—Have you any reason to know that a great portion of the persons whose names are on this petition cannot be permanent settlers, but just casual travellers ?

*The Chairman* :—I dare say there are more or less white men among the floating population, but not a very large number.

*The Witness* :—I should suppose that they are working men—most of them belonging to the floating population.

*By Mr. Bunster* :

Q. Do you know of any Chinese having erected factories in British Columbia ?—No ; I do not remember. The Chinese there are simply laborers, &c., and their coming and going is regulated by supply of and demand for labor.

Q. You spoke about the Chinese supplying the market of Victoria with vegetables. Have you heard that a great many people of Victoria who have heard how they manure their vegetables, refuse to eat them ?—No ; I never heard that. Ignorance will lead to extreme results on any subject.

*Mr. Trow*.—Does that affect the vegetables ?

*Mr. Bunster*—Yes ; it does.

*The Witness*.—I should say that the Chinese are a law-abiding class. They are perhaps the most law-abiding class I have come in contact with. It is rare that there is any serious crime laid to their charge ; we have often heard rumors that they are very immoral in a way that is unmentionable. But that is merely a rumor, as I understand ; nobody knows anything about it.

*By Mr. Bunster*.—

Q. Will you give us an idea of the habits of the Chinese ; have you been in their houses ?—I have been in different Chinese houses ; I have not been in any of their houses in the towns, which, I understand, are inhabited closely. The Chinese rooms that I have been in have always been as clean and nice as possible.

*The Chairman*.—The best criterion that the Committee could have with respect to the morality of the Chinese, and whether they are offenders against the laws or not, would be the reports of the Police Courts, the Supreme Court, the Assizes, &c. ; I think it is desirable that we should obtain these reports.

*By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo)* :—

Q. You have never lived in a part of the country where there was a large section of Chinese population settled ?—No ; I have not. One of the charges more frequently made against the Chinamen is that of aggravated assault. They are perhaps oftener charged with that than any other offence ; that is owing to their impulsive nature. They will seize whatever comes nearest to their hands and strike their opponent with it ; in that way they often get into trouble. I have never known a case of that kind maliciously premeditated. The offence of a Chinaman is seldom overlooked.

Q. Nor would it be overlooked in the case of a white man, if a white man were subject to the same charge ?—The class who have signed the petition would not overlook the case of a Chinaman charged in that way, while they continually do so when one of their own number so offends.

*By the Chairman* :—

Q. That is the class on which society is built ?—I should say, so much the worse for society.

Q. Is there any other rock on which society is built than the laborer ?—Floating laborers—those who live from hand to mouth, and move from country to country.

Q. I do not refer to floating laborers ; I mean the laborers of British Columbia ?—I should say the laborers of British Columbia were not the rocks on which society is built ; they are essentially a migratory class.

CLEMENT F. CORNWALL,  
Senator.



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1. <i>Adulteration of Food</i> :—See <i>Inland Revenues</i> .— <i>Infra</i> ..		—	15
2. <i>Agriculture</i> :—Report of the Minister for 1878. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 9.)	By Command of H. E.		36
3. <i>Alaska, Boundary of</i> :—Copy of a Memorandum of the circumstances that led to the conclusion of the convention of February, 1825, between Great Britain and Russia, etc.; also, Reports respecting the Alaska Boundary. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 302.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 141)	By Address 68		279
4. <i>Banks</i> :—List of Stockholders under Act 34 Vict., Chap. 5, Sec. 12 : ( <i>Not printed</i> , 427.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 12.)	—		
Quebec Bank - - - - -	—		27
Consolidated Bank of Canada - - - - -	—		31
Stadacona Bank - - - - -	—		31
La Banque du Peuple - - - - -	—		31
Bank of Montreal - - - - -	—		45
Bank of Yarmouth - - - - -	—		—
La Banque St. Jean - - - - -	—		—
Eastern Townships Bank - - - - -	—		—
Federal Bank of Canada - - - - -	—		—
Imperial Bank of Canada - - - - -	—		—
Merchants Bank of Halifax - - - - -	—		—
Commercial Bank of Windsor - - - - -	—		—
La Banque Nationale - - - - -	—		65
La Banque de St. Hyacinthe - - - - -	—		—
Ontario Bank - - - - -	—		—
People's Bank of Halifax - - - - -	—		—
Standard Bank of Canada - - - - -	—		—
Union Bank of Lower Canada - - - - -	—		—

## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Baptisms, Marriages and Burials:</i>		
5. General Statements and Returns from various districts in the Province of Quebec for 1876-77. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 13.</i> )	By Act.	65, 108, 141, 164, 266
6. <i>Bar Iron</i> :—Return of quantity imported into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1878. ( <i>Not printed.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 48.</i> )	By Order. 59	109
<i>Beauharnois Canal:</i>		
7. Statement of number of persons employed on the canal. ( <i>Not printed, 168.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 60.</i> )	By Order. 30	141
8. Copies of all documents, etc., relative to the selection of the site and building of canal.	60	
9. <i>Berthier Wharf</i> :—Statement of number of men employed in repairing the wharf at Berthier, in Montmagny Co. ( <i>Not printed, 426.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 154.</i> )	By Order. 71	363
<i>Breakwaters:</i>		
10. Return of tenders for the erection of a Breakwater at Jordan Bay, in the County of Shelburne, N.S. ( <i>Not printed, 168.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 56.</i> )	By Order. 25	134
11. Copies of tenders for construction of the Souris Breakwater, P.E.I. ( <i>Not printed, 167.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 33a.</i> )	34	134
12. Return of expenditure on Cow Bay Breakwater for 1877. ( <i>Not printed, 62.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 21.</i> )	By Order, 24th April, 1878.	39
13. Copies of all Correspondence with respect to Stone Breakwater around Amet Island. ( <i>Not printed, 401.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 132.</i> )	147	301
14. <i>Carillon Works</i> :—Return showing tenders received for completion of Carillon Locks and Dam; also, Messrs. Shanly & Keefer's Report on the work. ( <i>Printed, 426.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 175.</i> )	By Order. 19	416
15. <i>Chambly Canal</i> :—Statement of all money paid to Charles Langelier for use of bridge over the Canal. ( <i>Not printed, 278.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 107.</i> )	By Order. 174	224
16. <i>Chenal du Moine</i> :—Copies of Orders in Council, etc., respecting construction of piers at Chenal du Moine, in the Parish of Ste. Anne de Sorel. ( <i>Not printed, 302.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 121.</i> )	By Address 44	270

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE- SENTED.
<i>Civil Service :</i>		
17. Return of all persons dismissed, superannuated or resigned, since 10th October, 1878; showing office or position of such persons, etc. Also, Return including names, between 4th November, 1873, and 1st April, 1874.	By Order. 16	
18. Return showing names and former residences of all persons appointed or promoted since 10th October, 1878; also, appointed or promoted between 17th September and 11th October, 1878.	By Order. 16	
19. Statement of allowances and gratuities under Act 33 Vict., Chap. 4, providing for superannuation. ( <i>Printed</i> , 62.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 22.)	By Act.	39
20. Return showing names of Board of Civil Service Examiners; expenses of same, etc.	By Order. 48	
21. Copy of all Papers and Correspondence between His Excellency Lord Dufferin and Members of late Administration, on dismissal from office of those appointed in October and November, 1873, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 71.)	By Address 110	146
22. Return of names and ages of all persons in Civil Service, superannuated between 5th November, 1873 and the 10th November, 1878, etc.	By Order. 111	
23. Copies of all Papers relating to causes assigned for dismissal of officials in Prince Edward Island, in 1873 and 1874.	172	
24. Sessional Paper, No. 73, 1875, on a similar subject. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 108.)	S. P. of 1875. 172	234
25. <i>Cornwall Canal</i> :—Copy of a Return of all hydraulic leases on the Cornwall Canal. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 61.)	By Order. 71	141
<i>Customs :</i>		
26. List of Employés in Montreal Custom House, showing name, age, date of appointment, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 79.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 28.)	By Order. 15	63
27. Return of appointments to Toronto Custom House between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 159.)	By Order. 20	380
28. Copies of all Petitions and Correspondence asking that Cape Sable Island be erected into a separate Customs District.	By Order. 35	

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.**Customs—Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
29. Statement of number of days of absence of E. H. Mercier from his duties as Landing Waiter at Montreal, in 1878. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 47a.</i> )	By Order. 43	109
30. Similar Statement with respect to P. A. Mercier, also an officer of the Customs at Montreal. ( <i>Not printed, 138.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 47.</i> )	By Order. 43	109
31. Return of all persons appointed to Custom House, Hamilton, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. ( <i>Not printed, 278.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 117.</i> )	By Order. 48	253
32. Return of all merchandize remaining in bonded warehouses under bonds for Customs, by Provinces, on the 31st December, 1878; also, a Return of same kind from 1st January, to 31st March, 1879. ( <i>Not printed, 223.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 75.</i> )	59	106
33. Copies of all Letters and Telegrams in 1878, respecting admission into British Columbia of Machinery for Quartz Mining, etc. ( <i>Not printed, 223</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 85.</i> )	147	177
34. Copy of all Correspondence relative to increase of salary to T. E. Peck, Customs Officer at Nanaimo. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 199.</i> )	150	435
35. Copies of Orders in Council, etc., respecting superannuation of St George Yarwood, Landing Waiter at Chippewa, Welland. ( <i>Not printed, 271.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 104.</i> )	By Address 152	196
36. Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of Newfoundland and the Government of Canada, in reference to Customs Duties which the former levies on salt, barrels, etc., used in Fisheries on board Canadian vessels resorting to Newfoundland or Labrador Coast, etc. ( <i>Printed, 426.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 157.</i> )	By Address 269	369
<i>Dominion Lands :</i>		
37. List of Patents issued in various parishes of Manitoba for lands in the settlement belt. ( <i>Not printed, 169.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 44a.</i> )	By Order. 59	146
38. Statement of number of Leases to cut timber on public lands within the settlement belt on the Red River, in Manitoba, etc. ( <i>Not printed, 223.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 44c.</i> )	60	184

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.**Dominion Lands—Continued.*

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| 39. Copy of the Order or Orders in Council by which certain lots on Red River were reserved from settlement, as appears by notice of Surveyor-General, under date of 14th November, 1877. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 222.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 44b.) | By Address<br>68 | 184         |

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| 40. Copies of Orders in Council, etc., with respect to reservations for benefit of French or English Half breeds or Indian population, who were residents of Manitoba before it became the property of the Dominion, etc. | By Address<br>157 |  |
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*Elections:*

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| 41. Return of number of Votes polled for each candidate in different Electoral Districts during last General Elections. ( <i>Printed</i> , 222.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 88.) | By Order.<br>20 | 179 |
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| 42. Reports of Judges on certain Controverted Elections<br>See <i>Elections</i> , <i>infra</i> . | — | — |
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| 43. Return of all sums paid to defray expenses of late Elections in the different Electoral Districts of the Dominion. | By Address<br>30 |  |
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| 44. General Rules made by Courts under Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 138.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 51.) | By Act. | 108 |
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| 45. Certificates, Reports and other Papers relative to recount of ballots at last Contested Election for Selkirk. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 185.) | By Address<br>359 | 428 |
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*Esquimalt Graving Dock:*

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| 46. Copy of Correspondence respecting offer of British Columbia Government in 1878 to grant to the Admiralty the site, plant, and material on hand, etc., of the proposed Dock. ( <i>Printed</i> , 138.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 46.) | By Address<br>34 | 109 |
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| 47. Papers referring to advances to British Columbia for the construction of a Graving Dock. ( <i>Printed</i> , 400.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 143.) | By Message | 330 |
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| 48. <i>Fees, Counsel</i> :—Return of all fees paid by the Dominion Government to Counsel, Solicitors and Attorneys employed by them, etc. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 176.) | By Order.<br>173 | 416 |
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## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Fishery Commission :</i>		
49. Copies of Orders in Council, etc., respecting payment of \$10,000 to W. R. Clarke, for alleged services rendered to Canadian Government in connection therewith. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 62a.)	By Address 48	141
50. Also, Confidential Memorandum from Commissioner of Fisheries on subject. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 62.)	—	141
51. Copies of all Memorials, etc., addressed by Local Governments of Prince Edward Island or Nova Scotia or New Brunswick to the Dominion Government, on the subject of the appropriation of Fishery Award. ( <i>Printed</i> , 222.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 73.)	By Address 148	166
52. Correspondence with P. E. I. Government on the subject. ( <i>Printed</i> , 167.)	Senate P.	
53. <i>Fort Francis Lock</i> :—Return of all expenses incurred in connection with the construction of Fort Francis Lock. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 194.)	By Order. 35	435
<i>Grosse Isle :</i>		
54. Copies of all Contracts for public works, piers, and repairing of buildings on Grosse Isle. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 302.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 112.)	By Order. 34	247
55. Statement of number and names of persons employed since 1874 upon the works at that locality, etc.	72	
56. <i>Halifax as a Winter Port</i> :—Copies of all Correspondence with respect to Halifax as the Winter Shipping Port of the Dominion. ( <i>Printed</i> , 277.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 113.)	By Order. 35	247
<i>Harbors :</i>		
57. Statement of amount expended on Collingwood Harbor in 1878. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 169.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 76.)	By Order. 40	157
58. Copy of Engineer's Plans of improvements on Cascumpec Harbor. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 58.)	40	141
59. Copies of all Papers in relation to construction of a Harbor at or near Morpeth. ( <i>Printed</i> , 222.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 83.)	By Address 43	176

**ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.***Harbors—Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE- SENTED.
60. Copy of all Expenditure on Kincardine Harbor from 1st May, 1873, to last of October, 1878. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 196.</i> )	By Order. 71	435
61. Return of amount of money expended from all sources on Canadian Harbors before and since Confederation, etc.	By Order. 112	
62. Statement respecting collection and expenditure of revenues of Port Stanley Harbor, etc.	147	
63. Copies of all Petitions in relation to improvements in "Old Bic" Harbor. ( <i>Not printed, 277.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 105.</i> )	147	224
64. Copies of all Orders in Council, etc., respecting Harbor of Refuge at Rimouski, etc. ( <i>Not printed, 401.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 99.</i> )	148	325
65. Copies of all Contracts since 1874 for improvements to Rondeau Harbor of Refuge. ( <i>Not printed, 427.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 171.</i> )	By Order. 152	404
66. Copies of all Papers relative to dredging of Kaministiquia River, and practicability of forming a Harbor at point selected as Pacific R.R. terminus on that River. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 186.</i> )	170	428
67. Copies of all Reports in reference to Harbor of Prince Arthur's Landing, etc. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 197.</i> )	171	435

*House of Commons :*

68. Return of notices for tenders for official reporting. ( <i>Not printed, 62.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 18.</i> )	By Order. 15	27
69. Copies of Correspondence between the Clerk and late Speaker respecting appointments to vacancies in the service of the House. ( <i>Printed, 62.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 17.</i> )	17	24
70. Statement of ages, names, salaries, &c., of officers, clerks, messengers and pages employed in service of House during Session of 1879. ( <i>Printed, 222.</i> )	150	188

*Immigration :*

71. Copies of Orders in Council and Correspondence since 1st July, 1878, on the subject of grants of land as payment for encouragement of immigration in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 184.</i> )	By Address 43	428
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## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

*Immigration—Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
72. Return showing number of Immigrants who have received Government aid at Hamilton, Ontario; the date of their arrival at and departure from that place, etc.	By Order. 50	
73. Statement of Immigrants who have come into Manitaba in 1878. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 138.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 44.)	59	84

*Indians:*

74. Copies of Correspondence in respect to arrears due to Indians, or due to Dominion on account of Indian land claims on Lakes Huron and Superior, under certain treaties. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 302.) ( <i>Subsequently printed</i> , 400.)	By Address 59	279
75. Copy of instructions given to Dr. Lacombe, of Chicoutimi, as to vaccination of Indians of that county. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 278.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 114.)	By Order. 72	251
76. Similar Statement in case of Dr. F. X. Laterrière. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 302.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 129.)	72	279
77. Copies of all Memoranda and Orders in Council relating to dismissal of Indian Agents and Superintendents. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 402.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 148.)	By Address 150	353
78. Return of all Indians enfranchised, as provided by law, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 302.) ( <i>Subsequently printed</i> , 400.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 130.)	By Order. 174	279

*Inland Revenue:*

79. Report of Minister for 1878. Also, Report on Adulteration of Food. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 6.)	By Com- mand.	14
80. Return of names of persons appointed to offices in Toronto between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 159.)	By Order. 20	380
81. Return of all persons employed in office at Hamilton between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 278.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 117.)	By Order. 48	253
82. Copy of Correspondence relative to superannuation of Peter McClary, Collector of Inland Revenue for London City. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 70.)	72	145

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.**Inland Revenue—Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
83. Copies of all Papers relative to dismissal of Régis Cardinal. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 223.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 82.)	135 & 137	176
84. Detailed Statement of all sums refunded by Department from 1873 to 1878, inclusive.	149	
85. Similar Statement from 1867 to 1873, inclusive.....	181	

*Insolvency:*

*86. Return of number of Insolvents in each district and county from 1st October, 1877, to 30th September, 1878.	By Order. 44	
87. Statement of all moneys paid over by Official Assignees of Quebec under provisions of Act 38 Vict., Chap. 16, Sec. 42. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 278.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 115.)	By Order. 180	251
88. <i>Interior, Department of</i> :—Report of the Minister for 1878. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 7.)	By com. of H. E.	357

*Lachine Canal:*

89. Return of amount expended thereon up to 1st January, 1879; also, of further sums required from that date. ( <i>Printed</i> , 79.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 30.)	By Order. 20	64
90. Statement of names of all persons temporarily or permanently employed on the Lachine Canal. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 55.)	51	134

*L'Assomption River:*

91. Copies of all Correspondence relating to deepening of river. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 278.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 106.)	By Order. 150	224
92. Copies of papers relating to construction of a bridge over that river. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 302.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 126.)	174	279
93. <i>Lavoie, Captain Pierre</i> :—Statement showing orders given to him whilst in charge of steamer "Rimouski."	By Order. 181 & 322	
94. <i>Library</i> :—Report of Librarian. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 10.)	By Mr. Speaker.	8

*Lighthouses and Keepers:*

95. Copies of all Papers relating to dismissal of G. B. Simpson, and appointment of W. H. Sherwood of main Lighthouse at Presqu'Isle Harbor. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No 136.)	By Order. 149	311
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## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

*Lighthouses and Keepers—Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRESENTED.
96. Copies of all Papers relative to discharge of A. Deschamps, light keeper of St. Anne's, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers No. 135.</i> )	151	311
97. Statement of all sums paid from 1875 to J. B. Dussault, of L'Islet, for acting as Inspector at building of Lighthouse at Rivière Ouelle, or St. Denis, &c. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 168.</i> )	152	403
98. Copies of all Correspondence relative to erection of a Lighthouse at mouth of Saugeen River. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 138.</i> )	172	311
99. Copies of all Correspondence and Tenders in relation to supply of coal oil and other oils to Lighthouses on St. Lawrence River and Gulf, in Quebec, since 1873. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 162.</i> )	172	403
100. Copies of Papers relative to the resignation of Mr. Richard, Lighthouse Keeper at Brandy Pots, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 139.</i> )	174	311
101. Copies of all Letters etc., respecting a Lighthouse at Presqu'Isle Bay. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 140.</i> )	180	357
102. Copies of all Papers relating to appointment of Mr. Cox, Lighthouse Keeper at Cape Beale. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 141.</i> )	269	326
103. <i>Loan in London</i> :—Copy of Prospectus of loan recently effected in London; amounts of commission paid thereon, etc. ( <i>Printed</i> , 79.) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 29.</i> )	By Order. 44	63
104. <i>Maintenance of Roads and Destruction of Weeds</i> :—Copies of Correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and the Secretary of State in 1877, in relation to a Bill on that subject. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 63.) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 26.</i> )	By Address 19	51
105. <i>Manitoba</i> :—Papers referring to financial position of Province. ( <i>Printed</i> , 400.) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 44d.</i> )	By Message	330
106. <i>Manufactures</i> :—Return of drawback allowed on goods manufactured in Canada during 1877 and 1878. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 200.</i> )	By Order. 358	435
<i>Marine and Fisheries :</i>		
107. Eleventh Annual Report of the Minister for 1878. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 3.</i> )	By Command.	17

## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

*Marine and Fisheries—Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
108. Copies of all Papers relating to Mackerel seining in Gulf of St. Lawrence. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 138) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 49.)	By Order. 68	110
109. Copies of Minutes of Enquiry held as to loss of "Lady Head;" also, statement of number of vessels for protection of Fisheries. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 302.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 123.)	135	270
110. Copies of all Accounts showing in detail goods, etc., furnished to the Department by late firm of Mitchell & Co., Montreal, from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1874, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 156.)	148	369
111. Copies of all Papers respecting Marine Hospital at Miramichi. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 402.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 146)	By Order. 112	353
112. Papers respecting Fisheries of British Columbia. ( <i>Printed</i> , 400.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 110.)	By Order. 153	246
113. Copies of Documents relating to examination before Boards of Examiners of Mercantile Marine of Canada; also, Correspondence with Board of Trade in England on subject. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 277.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 100.)	By Address 173	195
114. Copies of Complaints made against Clovis Caron, Fishery Overseer. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 277.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 102.)	By Order. 181	196
115. Copies of Lease of Rivers of the Seignior of Bic, to W. D. Campbell. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 63.)	By Order. 54	142
116. Copies of all Correspondence of the establishment of a salmon hatchery on Fraser River, B.C. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 138.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 41.)	By Order. 42	80
117. Copies of all Papers relative to Steamer "Glendon."... ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 191.)	By Order. 358	432
118. Copies of Petitions of Messrs. Ross and others in relation to the registration in Canada of American vessels. ( <i>Printed</i> , 138) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 40.)	By Address 59	80
119. Copies of all Correspondence between Governments of United States and Canada in relation to Canadian vessels bound for Lake Michigan, reporting at Port Huron instead of Sheboygan, etc. ( <i>Printed</i> , 277.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 89.)	By Address 149	185

## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>arine and Fisheries—Continued.</i>		
120. Returns of numbers, etc., of vessels entered and cleared from Prince Arthur's Landing and the Kaministiquia, during 1878. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 302.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 122.)	By Order. 171	270
121. <i>Maritime Court of Ontario</i> :—Return of number of cases and fees in Maritime Court of Ontario up to 1st March, 1879. ( <i>Printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 172.)	By Address 149	404
122. <i>Matane Pier</i> :—Statement of nature of work done at Matane and at River Blanche, in County of Rimouski, before, during and immediately after last General Elections, from 1st July to 1st December, 1878, etc. ( <i>Sessional Papers</i> , No. 198.)	By Order. 49	435
123. <i>McKenzie, Roderick</i> :—Copies of all Orders in Council, etc., relating to destruction of his property in the Red River rebellion of 1869-70.	By Address 42	
124. " <i>McLean, Ella G.</i> ":—Copies of Letters and other Papers relating to purchase, etc., chartering of said schooner. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 134.)	By Order. 113	311
<i>Militia:</i>		
125. Report for 1878. .... ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 5.)	By Com- mand.	14
126. Statement of names of officers, etc., of No. 1 Company of 21st Battalion of Active Militia in Military District No. 5. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 68.)	By Order. 112	145
127. Copies of all Papers and documents relative to date or transfer of Barracks at Fredericton; also, relative to lease or transfer of military properties at Toronto and Quebec. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 218.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 119.)	By Order. 149	259
128. Return of names of all those members of the Active Militia who offered their services to Great Britain at the time of the Russian difficulty. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 223.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 90.)	149	187
129. <i>Montmagny Basin</i> :—Copies of instructions given in 1878, by Department of Public Works, respecting landing place at that locality.	By Order. 113	

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.**Mounted Police :*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
130. Statement of names of Contractors who have furnished cattle and beef to Mounted Police and Indian Department, in North-West Territories and Manitoba.	By Order. 112	
131. Returns of all expenditures during 1876, 1877 and 1878, on account of this service; also, Statement of moneys paid to J. G. Baker & Co. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 188.</i> )	By Order. 172	428
132. <i>New Brunswick</i> :—Copies of Orders in Council and Correspondence relating to claims against the Dominion Government. ( <i>Printed, 400.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 98.</i> )	By Address 248-9	325
133. Return of New Brunswick officials entitled to receive the <i>Canada Gazette</i> . ( <i>Not printed, 426.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 161.</i> )	By Order. 359	403
134. " <i>Northern Light</i> " :—Copies of Tenders received for building of steamer " <i>Northern Light</i> ," etc. ( <i>Not Printed, 426.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 160.</i> )	By Order. 69 & 153	381
135. <i>North River</i> :—Copies of all Papers relative to dredging of the river at St. Andrews. ( <i>Not printed, 278.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 111.</i> )	By Order. 149	246
136. <i>North-West Territories</i> :—Copies of Ordinances passed by the Lieutenant Governor and Council on 2nd August, 1878, under 3rd Sub-sec. of 7th Sec. of 40 Vic., Cap. 7. ( <i>Printed, 222.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 86.</i> )	By Act.	177
137. <i>O'Donoghue, Professor</i> :—Copy of Order in Council under which certain lands on the Assiniboine River (Lot No. 1,211) were granted to the Hudson's Bay Co., and all papers relative to his claim to said parcel of land.	By Address 358	

*Ontario Boundaries :*

138. Copies of all Reports of Arbitrators appointed to enquire into the matter of the boundaries between the northerly and westerly limits of Ontario and the unorganized territories of the Dominion.	By Address 25	
139. Amount of money paid by Dominion Government on account of settlement of the Boundary Line.	By Order. 33	
140. <i>Paris Exhibition</i> :—Names of all persons employed in 1877, 1878 and 1879, in connection therewith, etc.	By Order. 148	

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE- SENTED.
<i>Penitentiaries :</i>		
141. Report of the Minister of Justice thereon for 1878. ( <i>Printed</i> , 79.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 27.)	By com. of H.E.	58
142. Copies of all Correspondence between Department of Justice and the Local Government of New Bruna- swick, relative to sending prisoners to St. John Penitentiary, etc. ( <i>Printed</i> , 222.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 79.)	By Address 71	158
143. Copy of Inspector Moylan's Report in case of Mr. Ketchum, Warden of St. John Penitentiary, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 97.)	By Order. 111	325
144. Copy of all Papers relating to dismissal or replacement of Mr. Robertson, connected with construction of Dorchester Penitentiary. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 223.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 74.)	By Order. 111	166
145. Statement of names of employes of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 103.)	By Order. 112	198
146. Copies of any Correspondence from the Warden of St. John Penitentiary relating to Mr. Moylan's Report on case of Mr. Ketchum. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 96.)	By Order. 150	325
147. Copies of all Papers relating to construction of British Columbia Penitentiary from November, 1874, to September, 1878.	269	
148. <i>Philadelphia Exhibition</i> :—Return showing names, dates, etc., of all appointments as Commissioners, Secretaries, etc., in connection with the Canadian Exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition. ( <i>Printed</i> , 400.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 152.)	By Order. 172	354
149. <i>Pilots</i> :—Copy of Petition of Pilots to Marine Depart- ment, praying that the Pilots' Fund may be again placed under Government control. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 137.)	By Order. 151	311
<i>Post Office :</i>		
150. Return of appointments in office at Toronto between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. ( <i>Not</i> <i>printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 159.)	By Order. 20	380
151. Copies of Contract with Nazaire Bernatchez, of Mon- treal, for conveyance of mails, etc., from Quebec to Grosse Isle, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 79.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 31.)	By Order. 33	66

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.**Post Office—Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
152. Return showing distance traversed and amount paid for carriage of mails between Drummondville, Wendover and Simpson. ( <i>Not printed, 401.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 93.</i> )	34	324
153. Copies of the complaint against M. Salutre Lévesque, as Postmaster for St. Donat. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 183.</i> )	35	428
154. Report of the Postmaster-General for 1878..... ( <i>S. Papers, No. 4.</i> )	By com. of H.E.	36
155. Copies of all Correspondence, etc., respecting Hillsburg Post Office. ( <i>Not printed, 271.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 38.</i> )	By Order. 44	80
156. Copies of all Papers relating to a mail contract between Comox and Victoria, B. C., and between Nanaimo and Victoria.	By Order. 41	
157. Return of all persons appointed in Post Office at Hamilton, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. ( <i>Not printed, 278.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 117.</i> )	By Order. 48	253
158. Copy of Order in Council superannuating late Postmaster of Toronto, and appointing Mr. Patteson to the position. ( <i>Printed, 137.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 37.</i> )	By Address 54	80
159. Copies of Contract for mail service with Steam Navigation Company of P. E. Island at the time that island entered confederation. ( <i>Not printed, 401.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 94.</i> )	By Order. 55	324
160. Copies of all Correspondence since 10th October, 1878, respecting carriage of mails between Railway Station and St. Fabien P. O. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 182.</i> )	By Order. 68	428
161. Copy of all Reports, etc., relating to the employment of W. F. Forsyth in the P. O. Department. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 180.</i> )	By Order.	427
162. Copy of all Reports etc., relating to the superannuation of Mr. LeSueur. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 189.</i> )	69	427
163. Copies of Correspondence relative to transmission during recent elections of a certain letter, then on file in the Ottawa Post Office Department, to a voter in East Northumberland. ( <i>Not printed, 401.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 92.</i> )	135	324
164. Copies of Contract with Allan Line of Steamers for fortnightly mail service between Halifax and Queenstown.	151	

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.	ORDERED.	PRE- SENTED.
<i>Post Office—Continued.</i>		
165. Copies of all Correspondence relating to dismissal of S. Loughheed, Molesworth, P.M., and the appointment of George Brown. ( <i>Not printed, 402.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 149.</i> )	170	353
166. Copies of complaint by Achille Talbot, against certain Montmagny Postmasters; also, Orders in Council leading to dismissal of Gatien Lachine and appointment of Mr. Vezina. ( <i>Not printed, 402.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 150.</i> )	By Address 171	354
167. Copies of Report of A. Talbot against S. Vallée, then Postmaster of Montmagny, etc. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 150a.</i> )	By Address 171	427
168. Copies of all Papers relating to dismissal of S. Loughheed from office of Postmaster at Molesworth.	By Order. 181	
169. Copies of Correspondence relative to the Postmaster of St. Fabien, Vidal Roy. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 178.</i> )	268	427
170. Copies of Accounts of Toronto Postmaster, between 1st July, 1874, and 1st July, 1875; together with Orders in Council relative to an increase of salary, etc. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 177.</i> )	By Address 358	427
<i>Presqu'Isle Peninsula and High Bluff:</i>		
171. Copies of Orders in Council, etc., relating to last survey and proposed sale of lands at that locality previous to General Election of 1878. ( <i>Not printed, 402.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 147.</i> )	By Address 170	353
172. Copies of instructions to Solicitors under which proceedings in Chancery were instituted against W. Mason and others, for trespass on Crown Lands at that locality. ( <i>Not printed, 402.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 145.</i> )	By Order. 170	331
173. <i>Prince Edward Island</i> :—Reports of survey of coast in vicinity of Capes Tormentine and Traverse, etc. ( <i>Printed, 400.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 144.</i> )	—	331
174. <i>Prittie, R. W.</i> :—Copy of Order in Council authorizing an arrangement to be made with him relating to introduction of settlers in Manitoba. ( <i>Not printed, 401.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 95.</i> )	By Address 111	324
175. <i>Public Accounts</i> :—For the Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878. ( <i>S. Papers, No. 1.</i> )	By com. of H.E.	14

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Public Works :</i>		
176. Annual Report for 1878..... ( <i>S. Papers, No. 8.</i> )	By Act.	14
177. Statement showing dates upon which Tenders were received for public works, etc., between 1st November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. ( <i>Printed, 426.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 164.</i> )	By Order. 50	403
178. Copies of all Tenders received for construction, enlargement or renewal of all Canals, Railways, Piers, Docks and Harbors, from 1st May, 1873 to the 10th October, 1878, etc.	69	
179. <i>Purdy, Captain</i> :—Copy of Papers relating to his dismissal from command of "Newfield." ( <i>Printed, 138.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 50.</i> )	By Order. 56, 58	110
<i>Quebec :</i>		
180. Amount of money expended in repairing walls of the City of Quebec, etc. ( <i>Not printed, 427.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 170.</i> )	By Order. 33	404
181. Return of names of persons tendering for construction of works in Tidal Harbor at Quebec and Graving Dock at Lévis. ( <i>Printed, 277.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 101.</i> )	By Address 60	195
182. <i>Quebec Constitutional Difficulty</i> :—Copies of Petition by Messrs. Chapleau, Church, and Angers, praying for the dismissal of His Honor Luc Letellier, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and all Correspondence and papers on the subject. ( <i>Printed, 62.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 19.</i> )	By Address 25	39
<i>Railways :</i>		
183. Return in detail of the "Intercolonial Railway Employés Insurance Fund." ( <i>Not printed, 426.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 42.</i> )	By Order. 24	404
184. Copies of Instructions to Collingwood Schrieber, with respect to charges made against certain persons employed on the Northern Division of the Intercolonial Railroad.	By Order. 26	
185. Copies of all Papers in connection with the purchase of Deal Ends in Northumberland County, for the use of the Intercolonial Railroad. ( <i>Referred, 196.</i> ) ( <i>Not printed, 401.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 42b.</i> )	40	195

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.**Railways—Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
186. Statement of moneys due for carriage, during last General Election, on the Intercolonial Railroad, of supporters and agents of Administration candidate, in Rimouski County. ( <i>Printed</i> , 138.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42.)	40	83
187. Statement of number of men employed on the Intercolonial Railroad in Rimouski, on 1st of August, 1878. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42f.)	44	325
188. Statement showing monthly receipts between River du Loup and Halifax, for the two years ending 31st December, 1878. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 167.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42a.)	50	145
189. Return of number of car loads of freight from River du Loup to Maritime Provinces, etc. ( <i>Printed</i> , 301.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 125.)	By Order. 50	278
190. Statement of names of parties tendering for last contract for sleepers for the Intercolonial Railway. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 302.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42c.)	50	279
191. Statement of names, occupations and salaries of all persons in the service of the Intercolonial Railway, except day laborers, on the 13th December, 1878. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42h.)	54, 58	363
192. Statement with respect to furnishing of 1,000 cords of wood, or over, for Intercolonial Railway, during last General Elections, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42c.)	147	325
193. Statement of damages to cattle and goods on the Intercolonial Railway in 1878. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42k.)	148	403
194. Return of all Orders in Council, etc., in reference to sale of certain buildings on Metapedia River, occupied as dwellings for officers of the Intercolonial Railway. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42d.)	By Address 169	301
195. Copies of Papers relative to claim of H. Clark, of Truro, for property destroyed by officers of the Intercolonial Railway. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42b.)	By Order. 173	415
196. Copies of all Orders in Council and Papers relating to disputed claims of Murray & Co., Contractors on the Intercolonial Railway. ( <i>Printed</i> , 425.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42i.)	By Address 188	367

## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

*Railways—Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
197. Copies of Papers in respect to dismissal or resignation of E. O. Stark, at Spring Hill Station. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 426.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42g.)	By Order. 180	363
198. Correspondence respecting the River du Loup Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 192.)	By com. of H.E.	416
199. Statement of complaints against J. D. Bouchard, Station Master at St. Simon Station. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42m.)	By Order. 249	435
200. Return of sums expended on Pacific Railway and survey, up to 1st January, 1879; also, on the section from Thunder Bay to Selkirk, etc. ( <i>Printed</i> , 79.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 30.)	By Order. 20	64
201. Copies of Reports of Engineers, since 1st October, respecting route or construction of any part of the Pacific Railway, the removal of rails from Vancouver to Yale, etc. ( <i>Printed</i> , 276.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 43f.)	By Order. 25	137
202. Copy of any Order in Council locating line of Canada Pacific Railway between Thunder Bay and a point at or near Fort George, in British Columbia, etc. ( <i>Printed</i> , 277.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 43k.)	By Address 27	195
203. Copies of Reports of Engineers respecting line of Canadian Pacific Railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 169.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 43g.)	By Order. 40	155
204. Detailed Statement of all moneys paid on Pembina Branch Extension; Fort William to Sunshine Creek; Sunshine Creek to English River; Rat Portage to Cross Lake; on Fort Francis Canal, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 277.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 43j.)	By Order. 69	224
205. Return of all Tenders for Contracts 13, 14, 15 and 25 of Canadian Pacific R.R. ( <i>Referred</i> , 96.) ( <i>Printed</i> , 400.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 43l.)	69	195
206. Articles of Agreement for excavation, etc., of Georgian Branch; Pembina Branch, between St. Boniface and Emerson; No. 14 Canadian Pacific R.R.; Engine House at Selkirk, for Pembina Branch; Running Powers over Pembina Branch. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 43a to No. 44d, inclusive.)	By Act.	84

## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

*Railways—Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
207. Also, Articles of Agreement for excavation, etc., of Canadian Pacific Railway, from Eagle River to Keewatin; from English River to Eagle River; also, Schedules of Tenders for Contracts on same. ( <i>Printed</i> , 167.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 43h.)	—	141
208. Copies of all Papers relative to proposed railway connection between Prince Arthur's Landing and line of Pacific R.R., near town plot of Fort William.	By Order. 170	
209. Reports of S. Fleming, Engineer-in-Chief of Canadian Pacific R.R., accompanied by Tenders for construction of works from English River to Eagle River, etc. ( <i>Printed</i> , 277.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 43m.)	—	196
210. Report of S. Fleming, respecting the Canadian Pacific R.R. ( <i>Printed</i> , 400.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 43n.)	—	324
211. Agreement with J. Upper & Co., to equip and work the Pembina Branch in lieu of Government. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 43o.)	—	331
212. Copies of Papers, since 1st July, 1876, with respect to transfer of Pictou and Truro R.R. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 427.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 174.)	358	415
213. Statement of money lent or materials given to the several Railway Companies in Canada, prior to or since Confederation.	By Address 30	
214. Copies of Tenders for construction of railway extension and wharf at Souris. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 138.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 33.)	By Order. 34	67
215. Return of number of persons employed on the Railways in the Dominion, on the 31st December, 1878; also, of all accidents and casualties. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 195.)	54	435
216. Return of coal cars checked for over weight upon Government Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, etc.	By Order. 147	
217. Statement of quantity of old Iron Rails at disposal of Government; names of Companies to which they have been lent, etc. ( <i>Printed</i> , 426 ) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 169.)	By Order. 172	404
218. Return of gross earnings of Windsor Branch R.R. from 1st Jan., 1872, to 1st August, 1877; also, Statement of cash paid Dominion Government by Windsor and Annapolis R.R. since 1st Jan., 1872. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 193.)	By Order. 174	434

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
219. <i>Rebate of Duties</i> .:—Return of all Orders in Council, etc., for rebate of duties on merchandise, contractors' plant, etc., from 1st Jan., 1874, to 1st Jan., 1879.	By Address 31	
<i>Receipts and Expenditure :</i>		
220. Return of Receipts generally during twenty days from 1st to 20th February, 1879. ( <i>Printed</i> , 62.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 25a.)	By Order. 25	51
221. Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during seven months ending on 1st February, 1879. ( <i>Printed</i> , 62.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 25.)	By Order. 26	51
222. <i>Rideau Canal</i> .:—Return of all claims for damages caused by damming waters for purposes of canal since 1st January, 1872. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 427.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 167.)	By Order. 173	403
223. <i>Rimouski Wharf</i> .:—Copies of Report of Engineers on the subject of improvements. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 138.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 45.)	By Order. 51	109
224. <i>River du Loup Pier</i> .:—Copies of Papers in relation thereto. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 277.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 91.)	By Order. 40	195
<i>Royal Instructions :</i>		
225. Copy of Correspondence on the subject prior to 5th October, 1878. ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 181.)	By Address 50	428
226. Copies of Letters Patent constituting office of Governor-General, and of Royal Instructions, and of Her Majesty's Commission to the Governor-General. ( <i>Printed</i> , 62.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 14.)	By Message	19
227. <i>Ryland, Mr.</i> .:—Copies of all Papers relative to his claim for interest due him on the Canadian moiety of Chief Justice Carter's award, together with Report of Minister of Justice on subject, in 1877, if not a confidential paper. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 426.) <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 165.)	By Address 146	403
228. <i>Salaries and Indemnity to Members</i> .:—Statement showing salary attached to office of an Executive or Privy Councillor in 1841; the changes since then in such salary; also, Statement of Indemnity paid to Members of both Houses in 1841 and subsequently, etc.	By Order. 173	

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS— <i>Continued.</i>	ORDERED.	PRE- SENTED.
229. " <i>Sarah E. Bryant</i> ":—Copies of all Reports, etc., in reference to service of steam-tug " <i>Sarah E. Bryant</i> ," of Buffalo, N.Y. ( <i>Printed</i> , 301.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 124.)	By Address 49, 152	270
230. <i>School of Navigation</i> :—Copies of all Correspondence, etc., in relation to a School of Navigation at Quebec. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 69.)	By Address 43	145
231. <i>Secretary of State, Department of</i> :—Statement of all Bonds and Securities registered therein. ( <i>Printed</i> , 427.)	—	—
232. <i>Special Warrants</i> :—Statement signed by Governor General during fiscal year ended 13th February, 1879. ( <i>Printed</i> , 62.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 16.)	By Act.	23
233. <i>St. John River</i> :—Copies of all Correspondence in reference to a Bridge at Woodstock and at Andover, ( <i>Not printed</i> , 401.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 133.)	By Order. 147	301
234. <i>St. Joseph, Island of</i> :—Statement of amount derived from sales of land thereon.	By Order. 359	
<i>St. Lawrence River :</i>		
235. Number of Engineers, etc., employed in exploring and surveying Basin of Montmagny and St. Lawrence, opposite St. Thomas, etc. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 167.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 36.)	By Order. 26	77
236. Report of Engineers on the Basin of Montmagny and River St. Lawrence, opposite St. Thomas, etc.	30	
237. Copies of all Contracts for provisioning Harbors in the St. Lawrence. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 402.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 112.)	34	326
238. Copies of instructions given to J. Davidson, Indian Agent at Dundee, in 1878, respecting Green or Adams Island, in the St. Lawrence, opposite Edwardsburg. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 302.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 128.)	151	279
239. <i>Statutes</i> :—Return of distribution of Statutes. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 62.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 20.)	By Act.	39
240. <i>Statute Labor</i> :—Copies of Orders in Council etc., respecting Statute Labor ( <i>droits de corvée</i> ), in St. Fabien, St. Simon, St. Mathieu, during last General Elections; also, Correspondence and Report of Minister of Justice since 1872, on the subject. ( <i>Not printed</i> , 168.) ( <i>S. Papers</i> , No. 65.)	By Address 33	143

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
241. <i>Steel Rails</i> :—Copies of Instructions for their removal from Nanaimo and Esquimalt to Fraser River, B.C. ( <i>Referred, 172.</i> ) ( <i>Not printed, 168.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 43e.</i> )	By Order. 16	137
<i>Supreme and Exchequer Courts :</i>		
242. Statement of number of judgments rendered by said Courts. ( <i>Printed, 222.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 81.</i> )	By Address 111	176
243. Copies of Correspondence respecting superannuation of Hon. J. T. Taschereau and appointment of Hon. H. E. Taschereau as one of Judges, etc. ( <i>Not printed, 223.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 80.</i> )	113	166
244. <i>Tariff</i> :—Despatch to the Secretary of State of the Colonies on the subject of the Canadian Tariff. ( <i>Printed, 426.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers, No. 155.</i> )	By Message	364
245. <i>Telegraphs</i> :—Copies of all Contracts for maintenance of Telegraph Line between Selkirk and Battleford, etc.	By Order. 170	
<i>Tobacco :</i>		
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